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WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS BY THE SENATE.

THE LEGISLATIVE, FORTIFICATION, AND DIPLOMATIC BILLS DISPOSED OF—THE AFFAIRS OF THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK—TENOR OF THE ARKANSAS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Legislative Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate to-day, and now goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments made. On motion of Mr. Sargent, the item for miscellaneous articles, exclusive of labor for the use of the Senate, was increased from fifteen to thirty thousand dollars. Several other amendments were made, increasing the aggregate amount of the bill about twenty thousand dollars. The building leased by Postmaster General Creswell, from ex-Gov. Shepherd, for post office purposes, for the sum of $4,200 per annum, which the House cut down to $2,200, was further cut down to $1,800 on vote of the Senate. The Fortification Appropriation bill was next taken up and passed. The amount appropriated by this bill is $850,000, a saving of $150,000 as compared with the bill of last year, being the smallest amount appropriated for fortifications during any year since the close of the war. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was also taken up and passed, the Senate inserting an amendment appropriating $28,700 for the United States and Mexican Claims Commission.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

The investigation of the Ocean National Bank of New-York, which was conducted by a subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency, was substantially completed last Winter, but no report has yet been made. No further testimony has been taken this session. The evidence was printed privately for the use of the committee, and makes a document of something over a hundred pages. The subcommittee is ready to report, but has delayed for the purpose of hearing further arguments from the petitioners who introduced the evidence against the Receiver of the bank. An order has been given by the committee that the case shall be closed on nex tFriday, and all persons who are interested in the case are required to appear before that time. Members of the committee decline to give any intimation of what the nature of their report will be.

THE ARKANSAS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Arkansas Committee has not yet agreed upon a report, and members of the committee say they cannot tell when any report will be made. The recent stories of a majority report in favor of Volney V. Smith and a minority report in favor of Garland were wholly unfounded. The committee is unanimous in the opinion that in the election two years ago Brooks was legally elected Governor of the State instead of Baxter. The question which arises first, however, is the legality of the last election, in which Garland was chosen. The committee all agree that the informalities in the adoption of the Constitution and the election were very great, and are such as the courts would undoubtedly take notice of. But it is a very grave question with all the members of the committee, with perhaps one exception, whether Congress ought to interfere to set aside the Constitution of a State which has been adopted by an immense majority of the popular vote, even though the provisions of the former Constitution were violated in its adoption. So far as now appears from what can be learned of the temper and feelings of the committee, there is very little prospect that any recommendation to oust Garland from office and turn the State over to the officers chosen in the preceding election will receive the support of the majority of the committee.

THE SURPRISE CREATED BY THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN REGARD TO THE DEFENSES.

The message of the President which was sent to the House to-day has created not a little excitement. The message was a surprise to the House. Nothing is known of the purposes which lie behind it, if there be any, not expressed in its terms. It probably has not the slightest relation to war with Spain, or any other of the sensational topics with which it has been connected. It is a fact that is well known to the whole country that in the matter of heavy gun making, the United States has not kept pace with other nations. Except for our system of torpedo defenses, which can hardly be said to have had a sufficient trial, the iron-clads of England, France, Germany, or Spain, could enter any port of the United States without receiving material damage. Many of our naval officers have placed great reliance in torpedoes for coast defenses, and the United States has accomplished more experiments with the torpedo system than has any other nation. In case of a foreign war, however, all our forts upon the coast would be substantially useless, because they have no guns which could pierce the armored vessels that would be brought against them. Meantime European nations are making vast expenditures, and are employing in experiments with heavy ordnance the most skillful talent, and are making guns which none of our ironclads could resist for an instant. The most diligent efforts have been made on the part of the War and Navy Departments for several years to procure additional appropriations to enable the proper experiments with guns to be made. A testing-ground has been recommended several times by the President, and is greatly needed unless it is proposed to disband the Ordnance Corps of the Army altogether. There has also been a pressure from outside parties, who are anxious to make money by converting smooth-bore guns into rifles, to have action taken by Congress which would lead to contracts for these changes. It has by no means been settled by competent authority, however, that a conversion of such guns is desirable or economical. There is no reason to suppose that the Message has any ulterior or concealed purpose, and, indeed, the contrary is more reasonable, since an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which is asked for by the Message, would go but a very little way in preparing the guns for defense if a war were anticipated, and would be comparatively useless for that purpose if applied within the next two years.

THE PROPRIETY OF MAKING THE APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR QUESTIONED ON ECONOMICAL GROUNDS.

The propriety of making such an appropriation at a time when increased taxes are needed, is questioned by most members of the House, and it will be earnestly opposed unless the clearest reasons are given to show that it is more necessary at the present time than last year or the year before. The House will hardly be satisfied with the general statement that our armament is each year falling further and further behind other nations. The Message, which no doubt has a very peaceful intention, is made the occasion of reviving the Spanish question. Whatever purpose there may be with reference to the future, there has been no change in the condition of negotiations which would warrant any unusual preparations for war. It is, however, asserted positively by a Senator that a majority of Republicans in the Senate are in favor of recognizing the independence of Cuba. The report of a concentration of naval vessels and supplies at Key West is repeated, but there is no information given out of the extent or purpose of this movement, nor is there any intimation that any extraordinary measures will be taken. It has been a favorite charge of the opposition that the President intended to bring about a foreign war, but they cast aside the fact that the whole course of the management of foreign affairs under Mr. Fish has been been in favor of maintaining peace. The Message is sure to be misinterpreted and criticised.

THE NOTORIOUS CHOCTAW CLAIMS.

During the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, in Committee of the Whole House, to-day, an amendment was incorporated appropriating nearly two and one-half million dollars for the notorious Choctaw claims, which have been before Congress in various shapes for a number of years. When the bill was reported to the House the amendment was retained by a *viva voce* vote, which alarmed the opponents of the measure, and they determined to make an effort to reject the bill. Accordingly, when the bill was presented for engrossing the yeas and nays were demanded, and the motion to engross was rejected by a vote of 121 to 111. The bill will now come up as unfinished business, when it will be recommitted with instructions to strike out the objectionable paragraph. This claim is an old one, and has some merit, but it has assumed that condition when a large part (nobody knows how much) will go into the hands of claim agents and lobbyists, and it is surprising that it should have come so near success as it has. Its defeat is a triumph for the opponents of doubtful measures of all kinds.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.

George H. Thurston, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Commissioners for the improvement of the Ohio River, made an argument before the House Committee on Commerce to-day, urging an appropriation of six hundred thousand dollars for the construction of a new system of adjustable dams or chutes between Pittsburg and Wheeling, to secure sufficient depth of water in the channel at all seasons. The committee took no action in the matter.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The House Committee on Appropriations gave an audience to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in regard to the tax rate for the next fiscal year, and various estimates heretofore submitted of appropriations necessary for government purposes in the District.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE NEW-LONDON NAVY-YARD.

Ex-Congressman Brandagee, a delegate sent by the Governor of Connecticut, Senator Ferry, and Representatives Kellogg and Starkweather, of Connecticut, appeared before the Senate Naval Committee this morning and made arguments against the proposed abolition of the New-London Navy-yard. The committee took no action, and the matter will be subject to future consideration.

REPRESENTATIVE STOWELL'S DENIAL OF THE SALE OF A CADETSHIP.

Representative Stowell to-day filed his statement in refutation of the charge of George W. Graham, that he had sold a navel cadetship; that he made Graham his agent in the transaction, and received part of the consideration in money. Mr. Stowell says he never knew or heard that Schoolcraft, the appointee, was not a resident of his Congressional district till long after the appointment; that he "never received, directly or indirectly, from Graham or any other person, any money for the appointment. Graham owed him $500 25 for money lent, and Stowell received $311 solely on that account. He telegraphed Graham to bring his letter to him from Burksville, Graham having previously informed him he had such letter. Graham asked him to meet him at the boat landing on his arrival from Richmond. He did so, and received the letters, and then drove Graham to the railroad station. He did not get out of the carriage, or go into the depot. Graham did not pay him $500 there, as he asserted in his testimony, nor any other sum.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The President to-day sent a Message to the House of Representatives, inclosing a report of a board named by the head of each executive department, and of the Department of Agriculture and the Smithsonian Institution, appointed in March last for the purpose of securing a complete and harmonious arrangement of the articles to be exhibited from the executive departments at the International Exposition to be held in Philadelphia, July, 1876. The report gives a statement of what is proposed to be exhibited by the departments, together with an estimate of the expense which will be incurred, namely, $971,000. The President recommends that such an appropriation be made, in order that there may be a creditable show of the matters to be contributed by the Government, which will undoubtedly form one of the most interesting features of the Exposition.

THE PROPOSITION TO EXTEND THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate Committee on Railroads this evening heard argument from Col. Thomas Scott and David Felsenheld, on the part of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and Gen. Colton and Mr. Huntington, in behalf of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California, concerning the latter's proposition to so amend the Scott bill as to give them control of the California end of the new transcontinental line, and allow them to extend their road beyond the Colorado River. The committee took no action, but are understood to be opposed to the proposition, on the ground that it is in the interest of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, by which the Southern Pacific Railroad of California is said to be largely controlled.

ACTION OF THE MEETING OF TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

At the meeting of the Territorial Delegates the bill giving right of way over the public lands in the Territories to railroads, recently passed by the House, was recommended to the Senate as important, and its passage urged. The bill providing for the sale of timber lands in the Territories, now before the Senate, was also approved, and subcommittees were appointed to confer with the Senate committee regarding these measures. A resolution commending the Wheeler exploration in the Territories was adopted and sent to the Appropriation Committee of each House.

THE WORK OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims met to-day pursuant to adjournment. Hon. Reverdy Johnson appeared in support of a motion to reopen the case of James Hooper against the United States, in which a decision has been rendered giving the claimant only a portion of his claim. It was arranged that the motion shall be argued on Tuesday next, Mr. Johnson appearing for the claimant and Gen. Creswell for the United States. It is expected that important decisions will be rendered shortly by this court. The time for filing cases will expire on the 22d inst. A large number of cases are being filed daily, and it is expected that by the day the six months allowed for presenting the claims expires, fully twelve hundred cases will have been received.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $10,327,211; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $45,050,000; coin, $70,357,749, including coin certificates, $28,329,900; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander Charles V. Gridley has been detached from the Monongahela and ordered home; Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Sensner has been detached from the Washington Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer D. M. Fulmer has been relieved from special duty at Chester, Penn., and ordered on duty at the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia; Passed Assistant Engineer McEwan, now at the naval rendezvous, has been ordered to Chester Penn.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Sensner, to be Chief Engineer United States Navy.

Postmasters.—Jeannette Stanley, Tonawanda, N. Y.; George O. Buckingham, Riverhead, N. Y.; Levi M. Gano, Watkins, N. Y.; Ira Godfrey, Lima, N. Y.; James D. Caldwell, Watsontown, Penn.; Mrs. F. A. Perrin, Clyde, Ohio; Frederick L. Goodson, Bellevue, Ohio; Charles W. Gregory, Danville, Ill.; Edward Wilcox, Hutchinson, Kan.; J. N. Admine, North Topeka, Kan.; Elam C. Beach, Blackhawk, Colorado.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Army—Rev. G. S. Mullens, of Illinois, to be Chaplain Twenty-fifth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Frank Wheaton to be Colonel; Capt. H. M. Laselle to be Major; Major O. A. Mack to be Lieutenant Colonel; Lieut. G. E. Blunt to be First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department; G. S. Young, appointed at large, Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. D. T. Wells to be Captain.

Navy—Passed Assistant Paymaster McConnell to be Paymaster; Assistant Paymaster Calhoun to be Passed Assistant Paymaster.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

NOMINATION OF THE STATE TICKET—THE PLATFORM DECLARING ALLEGIANCE TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY—THE PRESIDENT'S LOUISIANA POLICY INDORSED—A HARD MONEY BASIS ADVOCATED—DEMOCRATIC TREACHERY DENOUNCED.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—The Union Republican Convention, held in this city to-day, nominated the following State ticket:

For Governor—James Lloyd Green, of Norwich, the Mayor who ordered a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the President's course in Louisiana affairs.

For Lieutenant Governor—Charles L. English, of New-Haven.

For Secretary of State—Col. Augustus Fonn, of Plymouth.

For Treasurer—O. B. Arnold, of Meriden.

For Controller—Gen. R. B. Crauford, of Norwalk.

The convention was harmonious and exceedingly enthusiastic. The platform adopted, during the reading of which the convention frequently broke out in the most enthusiastic applause and cheers for the President and the Administration, is as follows:

Resolved, That we adhere to the doctrines and principles of the Republican Party as heretofore expressed in its national platforms.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity and patriotism of President Grant; we heartily indorse his recent special Message to the Senate on the Louisiana question, and the principles therein contained; we unite with him in declaring that any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature, or any of its proceedings, or with any of the civil departments of the Government, is repugnant to our ideas of Government; and with him we can conceive of no case not involving rebellion or insurrection, where such interference of the authority of the General Government ought to be permitted or can be justified. And at the same time, we thank the President for saying that "to the extent that Congress has conferred power upon him to prevent it, neither Kuklux Klans, White Leaguers, nor any other associations using arms or violence to execute their unlawful purposes, can be permitted in that way to govern any part of this country." We urge our Senators and Representatives to adopt early measures for securing the peace and welfare of the people of Louisiana.

Resolved, That we utterly condemn now, as we did during the war, those unwarranted denunciations of the General Government, which, while subserving only a selfish political purpose, tend to keep alive an insurrectionary and lawless spirit in certain States of this Union.

Resolved, That we are in favor of hard money and all necessary legislation to get it. In so far as the new Finance bill means early redemption of our Government notes, we approve it, and we believe that if its execution is left in the hands of a Republican Administration, it will achieve that end.

Resolved, That we denounce the Democratic Party as a party of inflation and repudiation, and we cite in proof of these charges their platforms in a majority of the States; their refusal in the last Connecticut Legislature to indorse hard money or take any action upon the subject, though they were especially requested so to do by Gov. Ingersoll; their utter failure to propose or support as a party in Congress any measure looking toward a return to specie payments, and their united opposition in the Senate and House to the recently-passed Senate Currency and Banking bill.

Resolved, As to State affairs, we challenge a comparison between Republican and Democratic administration; we arraign the Democratic Party of Connecticut as having proved false to their pledges of reform by using their power for purely partisan purposes, by interfering with the rights of municipalities, and by returning to the Senate of the United States a man who, in the hour of the nation's peril, was notoriously in sympathy with those who were engaged in an attempt to distroy the general Union.

Resolved, That we present to the electors of this State the names of Hon. James Lloyd Green and his associates upon the State ticket as men qualified by their ability, integrity, and character to perform worthily all the duties devolving upon the executive officers of the State.

CANADA.

A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND COURTS OF ARBITRATION URGED.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—At a meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade to-day, a resolution was carried urging upon the Government the necessity of establishing a Department of Commerce, presided over by a Cabinet Minister. A resolution was also adopted approving of the establishment of tribunals of commerce or arbitration courts, and calling the attention of the Minister of Justice to the matter in order that a measure might be introduced in the next session of Parliament to provide for the summary settlement of commercial disputes and differences.

COMMERCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 20.—Several commercial houses in this city are reported in difficulties. The creditors of W. G. & W. H. Edson, importers of wines, met to-day. It is stated that Chapman, Fraser & Tyler, wholesale grocers and wine merchants, have offered to compound with their creditors. The former house are understood to be involved with a New-York house. Duncan, Bell & Co., manufacturers' agents, are also said to be in difficulties, and several small failures are reported.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

OTTAWA, Canada, Jan. 20.—At a meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, held to-day, the reciprocity question was taken up. The Chairman announced on high authority that the committee of the United States Senate appointed to consider the proposed draft on reciprocity had reported in disapprobation of the treaty's completion, and he thought that lengthy discussion was unnecessary. After a short debate, the report of the Committee of the Dominion Board of Trade on Reciprocity was taken up, clause by clause, and all the amendments recommended by the committee before the treaty should be passed by the Canadian Parliament were adopted by a vote of 44 to 4.

PACIFIC MAIL.

TESTIMONY GIVEN YESTERDAY.

COMMODORE GARRISON HAS NOTHING NEW TO SAY—HE CANNOT REMEMBER ANY NAME ON SYPHER'S LIST—THE ATTEMPT TO SECURE MR. BECK'S VOTE—WHITELAW REID'S ASSERTION POSITIVELY DENIED BY A MEMBER OF THE TRIBUNE STAFF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Ways and Means Committee continued the investigation of the Pacific Mail subsidy this morning, but gained little useful information. Commodore Garrison says that he told the committee on a prior examination every fact that he knew, and says that if he could recollect the name of a single person who was in Sypher's list he would state it without hesitation. He says that any rumors that he has told anybody anything different from what he told the committee are false. He makes the emphatic statement that the list was confined to members from the Southern States, and that no member of the Ways and Means Committee was on the list. He says that after he testified two years ago before the committee that a man named McKey told him in Boston that Sypher threatened to blow the top of his head off if he ever came to Washington. Mr. Beck, who seems to be unnecessarily sensitive on account of the rumors concerning him, examined George W. Wylie and Mr. Harney, a broker from New-York, in regard to Wylie's attempt to secure his vote, and discovered that Stockwell had promised Wylie an interest in some puts and calls if he would secure the support of Mr. Beck. He never offered Mr. Beck any money, and was very careful to conceal his own employment. He says Fant had nothing to do with sending him to see Mr. Beck, and Wylie himself never attempted to influence the vote of any other member of Congress.

One of the *Tribune* staff, who is cited by Mr. Reid as going down upon Wall street and bringing up the sort of rumors upon which he based his attack upon members of the committee, testified that he never had told Mr. Reid or any other member of the *Tribune* staff of any rumors touching Mr. Beck or Mr. Dawes, or any other Congressman, in connection with the Pacific Mail, and that he never himself heard any rumors of that kind except as he had seen them in the newspapers. Mr. Shanks, of the *Tribune*, is expected to-morrow, and A. Oakey Hall telegraphs that after Shanks has been before the committee he will come himself if the committee desires it.

THE CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS WETMORE—THE HOUSE SICK OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

A scene of unusual interest occurred in the House when Wetmore, the contumacious witness, was brought before the bar for contempt. After the Speaker had propounded the usual question to Wetmore, the latter proceeded to read from a bundle of manuscript a lengthy and extraordinary statement in explanation and defense of his conduct before the committee. Wetmore was in contempt because he refused to reveal the names of parties from whom he said he received certain information reflecting on Mr. Beck, a member of the Ways and Means Committee. In his statement he said he had thought the information had been furnished him by R. B. Irwin, but on consulting with that gentleman, he was convinced this was a mistake, and is now unable to state from whom he received the information. Had the witness confined himself to this single statement, he would have been purged of contempt, but he proceeded to criticise in severe terms the conduct of the Committee of Ways and Means in conducting the examination, and to give his views generally as to what should be done by the House. This statement was considered disrespectful, and when the reading was concluded Mr. Dawes offered the usual resolution committing him to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. Mr. Hale, of New-York, moved an amendment, committing the witness to the District Jail to await the further orders of the House, which was adopted almost unanimously. Wetmore will be taken to jail to-morrow. The members of the House are nearly all of them sick of the proceedings, and Mr. Garfield spoke the sentiments of a majority when he said he doubted if the witness was of sound mind.

MR. IRWIN'S INTENDED DISCLOSURES—IMPORTANCE OF HIS EVIDENCE.

The intention of Mr. Irwin to appear before the Ways and Means Committee again became known about the Capitol this morning, and a great crowd assembled around the room of the committee to await his arrival from the jail. When he came the House had met, and the members of the committee were in the midst of excitement incident to the announcement of Mr. Dawes' election to the Senate. After waiting some time it was decided to postpone the examination till 10:30 to-morrow morning. Irwin was taken to Wormley's, still in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. The committee understand that Irwin will disclose all the information he has, and answer all questions without reserve. He refuses absolutely applications to give to the press any foreshadowing of what his testimony will be. That his disclosures will be of the greatest importance cannot be doubted, though there has been an impression, fostered to some extent by himself, that he could not give much absolute information of the ultimate disbursements of the money paid by him beyond what the committee now has. He cannot fail to give important clues, which will aid the committee in its further researches.

WILLIAM S. KING TO BE INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY—UNAVAILING EFFORTS TO FIND HIM.

The committee have under consideration a proposition to turn over to the Grand Jury the evidence elicited connecting William S. King with the corruption fund used to secure the passage of the Pacific Mail subsidy, in order that an indictment may be found prior to the limitation fixed by the statute. King disappeared upon the day on which evidence was elicited tracing to him $115,000 of that fund, and all efforts on the part of the Sergeant at Arms to secure his arrest have been unsuccessful. It is believed that King is now in Canada, beyond the juris diction of the United States authorities. There have been unusual and extraordinary efforts to secure his attendance, and also the attendance of A. H. Whiting.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

THE WITNESS WETMORE BROUGHT TO THE BAR—HE MAKES WHAT HE CALLS A "STATEMENT"—SOME DOUBT EXPRESSED AS TO THE MAN'S SANITY—HE IS RECOMMITTED TO JAIL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, Charles A. Wetmore, to-day, was again brought before the House, and asked by the Speaker whether he was now prepared to answer the questions propounded to him. He replied that he could not answer the question unless it was modified, and he proceeded to read a statement to show why he could not answer it. He complained of the manner of his examination yesterday, which, he said, must have been originally adopted by some person desirous of having the examination conducted so that the evidence should be made to confirm the preordained judgment of the examining body. The cross-examination by Mr. Dawes had confused him, as it was calculated to extinguish any light on the subject which might probably have been extracted from him if he had been permitted to unravel his own recollections and been cross-examined afterward. The witness having detected some indications of contemptuous laughter from a few members asked the Speaker that he be treated with respect, but was informed that the Speaker had not noticed any evidence of disrespect. Coming to the question as to who had mentioned the rumor of Mr. Beck's connection with a check, he said that his idea to-day was that that person was a friend whose confidence he ought not to violate without further consideration of the subject. He had, therefore, asked for time, which request was not granted, but he was absolutely rushed before the bar of the House. He protested in the name of every American citizen who is in sympathy with the spirit of justice, and whose supreme power is greater than that of the House, against such examinations in future. He had been considering the matter since he was before the committee, and had been surprised to find that he had not fixed the right rumor on the right man. He could not now give the name of any party to whom he could trace the rumor, but he thought that Mr. Beck would assist him in finding out who the guilty parties were. He hoped Mr. Beck and all the honest members might be found innocent in the maelstrom of overwhelming charges, so that the goats might be selected from the sheep, and also that the sheep might be selected from among themselves by the Darwinian process of investigation, then they would all grow purer and purer, until they became angels of virtue. He declared he was ready, though not willing, to go to jail, but he hoped and expected that the House would be satisfied with his statement.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, thought that the statement last read by the witness was such an arraignment of the committee that it is proper for the House, and not for the committee, to take notice of it. He moved the ordinary resolution, that Charles A. Wetmore be considered in contempt of the House.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, thought that the witness had purged himself of contempt, in having answered explicitly and positively that it is beyond his power to give the name of his informant, and in having admitted his doubt as to the accuracy of his telegram, or whether there was any such informant in existence.

Mr. HALE, of New York, moved (as a substitute for Mr. Dawes' resolution) that Charles A. Wetmore, having, under the guise and pretense of answering to a charge of contempt, been guilty of a series of gross and wanton insults to the House, in the presence of the House, be adjudged in contempt therefor, and committed to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, to be detained in the common jail of the District until the further order of the House.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, intimated that the witness' answer in the presence of the House had raised, in his mind, the question whether he was of sound mind. [Laughter.] If the House thought he was, the resolution ought to pass, but, otherwise, a milder form of punishment ought to be adopted.

Mr. PAGE, of California, asked Mr. Hale whether the witness was to be sent to jail because his answer was insulting to the House, or because of his refusal to answer the questions of the committee.

Mr. HALE replied that the resolution spoke for itself.

Mr. HALE's substitute was adopted, and the witness was removed by the Sergeant at Arms, and subsequently conducted to jail.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

STOCKWELL'S FRUITLESS EFFORTS TO OBTAIN BECK'S SUPPORT—COMMODORE GARRISON'S EMPHATIC LANGUAGE—HE UNEQUIVOCALLY DENIES KNOWING THE NAMES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WHO HAD BEEN INFLUENCED—WHITELAW REID'S TESTIMONY CONTRADICTED ON ALL SIDES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the Ways and Means Committee investigation of the Pacific Mail subsidy matter this evening George W. Wylie testified that Stockwell promised to give him certain "puts and calls" if he could influence Congressman Beck to favor the subsidy. He came to Washington with a letter of introduction to Mr. Beck from Charles A. Harney, and tried to argue Mr. Beck into supporting the measure, but wholly failed. Witness never offered Mr. Beck any pecuniary consideration whatever, and concealed from him all knowledge that he [Wylie] had any pecuniary interest contingent on securing Mr. Beck's support.

Mr. Harney, being sworn, corroborated Mr. Wylie's testimony.

Commodore C. K. Garrison, of New-York, was then sworn, and Mr. Beck, after calling his attention to the testimony given by him last February, said: "Continuous rumors have reached the committee that you have been saying in New-York that you knew some of the names upon the list shown to you by Mr. Sypher."

Witness—In the first place, having sworn when examined by the committee last year, when my memory was fresh, that I did not know any of these names, common sense would teach the committee that I would not perjure myself; but I wish now to state that any rumors to that effect are false as hell—if I may use that expression.

Mr. Beck—I want it just that way, if that's your opinion; and I don't object to a man's cursing and using adjectives in a case of this kind.

Mr. Kasson—That's right; put it strong. [Laughter.]

Mr. Niblack also remarked that he approved of adjectives and emphasis on certain occasions.

Witness repeated that he could not recollect a single name on the list to which his attention had been called, but could say positively that it consisted entirely of Southern members, and did not contain the name of any member of this committee. He further testified that he had no knowledge of any Congressman having received money or anything of value, or having stocks carried for him to influence his vote, nor did he know of any fact bearing on the matter.

In response to a question put by Mr. Roberts as to whether he had spoken of being threatened with violence or assassination if he should give the names of persons on that list, Mr. Garrison said a statement had come to him from Mr. McKay, of Boston, that Mr. Sypher had said he would blow the top of his [Mr. Garrison's] head off if he reiterated certain statements, or if he caught him in Washington. Witness said he did not credit this assertion. He did not think any one would expect to frighten him by threats of this kind, or prevent his coming to Washington if he wanted to. "In fact," said he, "I have been here now for two days."

Mr. Kasson—And the top of your head is still on. [Laughter.]

Mr. Garrison in response to further questions, said he was advised by Mr. Irwin not to attempt to get his Brazilian Subsidy bill through without money, and that he [Mr. Irwin] was using large sums of money, and that every time Mr. Stockwell came down here it cost him one hundred thousand dollars more. [Laughter.]

In reply to an interrogation by Mr. Sheldon, witness stated that his conference with Mr. Sypher had reference solely to the Brazilian line of steamers, and had nothing to do with the Pacific Mail project. He did not understand Mr. Sypher to intimate that he [Mr. Sypher] wanted money, but that he expected, if the Brazilian bill was supported by the members named on the list, that support would be given by Mr. Garrison and his friends to the pending proposition in aid of one or two lines from New-Orleans to Mexico. Witness was certain that Sheldon's name was not on the list.

At the conclusion of Commodore Garrison's examination, and referring to his statement that he knew nothing of lobby operations, Mr. Niblack remarked, "I infer that you understand better running a steam-ship line than a lobby."

Witness—Yes; it was the first time I ever tried to get a bill through, and probably it will be the last.

A telegram was received from A. Oakey Hall, to the effect that he never said to any one that a member of the committee was implicated, and never heard any one say so; but he would come over and testify if the committee so desired.

George E. Miles, a law reporter of the New-York *Tribune*, testified that it was not he that carried to the office any rumors concerning members of the committee, and that he did not know who did.

Adjourned.

INGHAM EXPLAINS HIS FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH IRWIN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A subcommittee this morning took the testimony of Schuyler R. Ingham, at his room on G street, he being too ill from rheumatism to attend in the committee-room. Ingham's name was on Abert's list for five thousand dollars. He stated very frankly all he knew of the transaction. He had been in Washington in the Summer of 1872 trying to get a bill passed for the irrigation of a tract of land in Utah, in which he was interested. Irwin had sent for him and asked him to aid him in any way he could in the Pacific Mail subsidy, promising if successful to do what was fair with him. Witness had only spoken casually to members and others, presenting the same reason for subsidy as had been presented on the floor, and had also endeavored to mollify the opposition coming from the "bears" of Wall street. He did not know whether he had really exercised any influence, but after the bill passed he had received from Abert, in Washington, five thousand dollars, and afterward from Irwin, in San Francisco, another five thousand dollars. None of the money had ever gone for the benefit of any member or officer of the House, or of any person but himself.

IRWIN SURRENDERS AND IS READY TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Richard B. Irwin has written a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means saying he is now willing to answer any questions the committee may desire to put to him. The committee in secret session thereupon directed the Sergeant at Arms to bring Irwin to the Capitol for examination. Accordingly he was in waiting this afternoon to give his expository statement to the committee, but as the hour was late he will not appear before the committee till to-morrow morning, at 10:30 o'clock, to which time the committee adjourned. Irwin having expressed his willingness to answer the questions of the committee, he was permitted to return to his quarters at Wormley's Hotel.

IRWIN RELEASED FROM THE JAIL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Richard B. Irwin, who will be examined by the Committee on Ways and Means to-morrow, is at Wormley's to-night in charge of the Deputy Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, where he was visited by a large number of friends and representatives of the press, who sought to obtain from him points of his testimony; but he positively declined to make any statement in advance, upon the ground that the committee might take exception to such action on his part.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

John Leib, a German, while picking up coal on the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad a short distance from Baltimore, yesterday, was run over by a passenger train and killed.

Hon. Fernando Wood last night gave a social dinner party in Washington in honor of his guest, ex-Gov. Seymour, of New-York. Among those present were prominent members of Congress, including Speaker Blaine.

An unknown man, supposed to be an employe of the Erie Railway at Port Jervis, while crazy from drink, jumped from the Cincinnati express after leaving Middletown, N. Y., last night, and was instantly killed.

The crew of the fishing schooner Fred and Elinor, who were supposed to have been lost on Monday last, have arrived at Cape Porpoise, Me., having suffered great hardship, and some having their hands and feet frozen.

Mary Conners, a servant, living in the family of Mrs. Walle, in Bethlehem, Penn., has been arrested on the charge of infanticide. She complained of being ill and left the house, after which the dead body of a child was found, whereupon she was pursued and captured.

Two men, each named James Gallager, charged with robbing J. J. Gallagher of $150 at Leviston last Friday night, were sentenced yesterday at Mauch Chunk, Penn., before Judge Dreher, one to four years and the other to three years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The militia of Boston met on Tuesday night to arrange for a Boston table at a fair to be held in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 1, by the Washington Light Infantry of that city. It is intended as an evidence of good-will and sympathy, and is heartily concurred in by the various companies of the city.

The Oswego County (Mo.) *Leader* relates the finding of the naked dead body of Andy Bryant, near Medora, with the head and one arm cut off. The head was found some distance from the body with a pistol-ball wound in it. A man whose name is not given has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered Bryant. Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Another fire was started yesterday morning in Taylor's Block, on Pleasant street, Worcester, Mass., making six incendiary attempts in a circle of three hundred feet diameter since Jan. 1. A boy named George Parlow, sixteen years of age, is under arrest, and has confessed to having set the fire of yesterday. It is now suspected that he fired the *Spy* press-rooms also.

A fire broke out last night in a stable opposite the Erie depot, in the heart of a block of frame buildings at Paterson, N. J., and at one time threatened the destruction of the entire block. The flames, however, were extinguished with a loss of $4,000.

A fire was discovered last evening in the basement of the five-story brick tenement building, No. 407 East Forty-seventh street, owned by Henry Eisner, and occupied by Martin Dinsbeck as a carpenter's shop. Damage to stock $300; not insured. The building was damaged to the amount of $250.

Fires yesterday morning in Boston, Mass., partially destroyed a boarding-house in Washington street, and the provision store of W. G. Bell & Co., on Commercial street. The losses aggregate $7,000, and insurance $6,000, mostly in local companies.

Last evening a fire broke out on the third floor of the five-story brown-stone building, No. 208 Fifth avenue, occupied by John P. Worstel as a boarding-house, causing damages to the amount of $300; insured in the Imperial Insurance Company.

The Centre grammar school-house at Malden, Mass., was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday before school hours. The building, valued at $30,000, was insured for $11,000—$5,000 in the Ætna, and $6,000 in the Royal of London.

A fire at Salem, Mass., yesterday, destroyed the establishment of Craig & Dewar, curriers, and Sheridan & Deignan, grocers. Total loss $15,000, one-half of which was covered by insurance.

An accidental fire at Parker's City, Penn., yesterday destroyed five stores. The loss is $15,000; partially insured.

CONTRACT FOR MACHINERY HALL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 20.—Contracts have been concluded with parties in this city, represented by Philip Quigley, for the erection of Machinery Hall, one of the Centennial buildings, at a cost of $575,000. The work will all be sublet to industrial establishments in this place.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

A GENERAL RISING AGAINST ALFONSO PROJECTED—A PLEBISCITE PROPOSED.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—It is stated that Republican emissaries have left Barcelona and other towns in Spain to confer with the Carlist chieftain Saballs, for the purpose of causing a general rising against King Alfonso. It is further said that in the event of the project succeeding, it is proposed by a *plebiscite* to decide between the monarchy with Don Carlos as King and the Republic. There is considerable agitation among the Republicans in Barcelona.

FAVORABLE EFFECT OF THE PROMPT ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE GUSTAV AFFAIR.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The prompt action of Spain in the Gustav affair has had an excellent effect on the Northern Powers, who are ready to acknowledge Alfonso as soon as they are officially notified of his accession to the throne.

The Spanish fleet will probably bombard Zarauz to-morrow. The German man-of-war Nautilus is at the scene, but will take no part in the action.

ALFONSO PROCEEDING TO JOIN THE NORTHERN ARMY—A NEW COMMANDER FOR CUBA.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—King Alfonso has arrived at Saragossa on his way to the Northern Army. Bodies of Carlists are in the neighborhood of the railway beyond.

Troops are concentrated at Alhama, and the line is strongly guarded. A train of cars filled with soldiers precedes the royal train.

Count Valmesada will probably go to Cuba as commander in chief of the army in the island.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RESCUE OF A SHIP-WRECKED CREW—DISASTERS TO AMERICAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The ship Jorawur, from Liverpool, for Calcutta, was abandoned at sea. Her crew were rescued and landed at Falmouth.

The bark Dorchester, from New-York Dec. 22, for Gibraltar, was wrecked at sea. Her crew were saved.

The bark Clifton, from Galveston, for Fleetwood, is aground at the latter place, but is expected to come off.

FRANCE.

THE DEBATE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—In the Assembly to-day the Right Centre and the Left, uniting, carried, by a large majority, a resolution to proceed to the consideration of the constitutional bills to-morrow. The Government, supported by the Right, had proposed Friday for the debate.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

WAR AGAINST TURKEY RESOLVED UPON BY MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that war, if not actually declared against Turkey, is resolved upon by the Government of Montenegro. Persons well acquainted in the East regard the situation as one of the gravest character.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS TRYING TO ARRANGE THE DIFFICULTY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 20.—The representatives in this city of some of the European powers are trying to effect an amicable solution of the difficulty between Montenegro and Turkey.

SAN DOMINGO.

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS BY FOREIGN CAPITALISTS—THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY RESTORING CONFIDENCE.

SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 8.—All here is quiet and peaceful since we have the assurance that the Government of Baez is finally at an end, and cannot be restored. Foreign capitalists are investing here largely in various enterprises. Among others a French company has invested $600,000 in works for extracting dyes from native woods; reducing for instance one hundred tons of logwood to fifteen tons of paste for exportation, and several large sugar estates have been started near this city with great promise of success.

President Gonzales, by pursuing a liberal policy, is steadily gaining the confidence and esteem of all parties. Every one is allowed free scope to his own political views.

The United States steamer Ossipee has been lying in the Bay of Samana since the 10th of September, and much curiosity is indulged in as to the reason for her presence there, which is increased by the fact that Commander S. L. Breeze, United States Navy, came out on the last trip of the Tybee to relieve Commander F. M. Ramsey. The provisions which the Ossipee brought out with her are exhausted, and there are but scant supplies to be obtained on the island.

CUBA.

MILITARY OPERATIONS—REJOICINGS ON THE ACCESSION OF ALFONSO.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Gen. Salcedo, operating between Ciego de Avila and Moron, has destroyed several encampments which were hastily evacuated by the insurgents.

The buildings on the San Felipe farm, three miles from Villa Clara, have been fired and destroyed by the insurgents, who killed a Corporal of volunteers and a negro.

Reinforcements for the Spanish troops continue to pour into the Cinco-Villas district.

The New-York yacht Josephine arrived to-day from Santiago de Cuba. She reports all was festivity and rejoicing there over the accession of Alfonso. Business was suspended on Friday and Saturday. There were grand banquets and processions, and on Sunday a "Te Deum" was sung with imposing ceremonies.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE PROJECT—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BOSTON COMMITTEE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Boston Railroad Committee to-day visited the approaches and crossings of the proposed Poughkeepsie bridge, and after making minute examinations were escorted to places of public interest about the city, including Vassar College, where they were received by President Raymond and the Faculty. They returned to the city at 6 o'clock P. M. To-night they were tendered a banquet, at which representatives from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Connecticut were present. All of the speeches were strongly in favor of the construction of the Poughkeepsie bridge, so as to insure a direct line from the East to the coal fields and the West. Among the speakers were Mayor Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie; ex-Mayor Eastman, Mr. Clark, Chairman of the Boston Committee; John F. Winslow, representing the iron interests; Mr. Johnson, a leading Boston merchant, and others. Letters from prominent railroad men were read fully indorsing the Poughkeepsie bridge project. To-morrow the Boston Committee will leave here in sleighs for Pine Bush, Ulster County, where a special train will meet them and convey them down the Midland Road to Deckertown, and in the evening they will return to Newburg, where another banquet awaits them. A number of Poughkeepsians will accompany the excursionists. The committee will leave for home on Friday.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

DON ALFONSO'S ACCESSION TO THE CROWN.

SERRANO'S ROLE—HOW THE KING RECEIVED THE NEWS—THE DEATH OF LEDRU-ROLLIN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 1, 1875.

News of so great importance has reached us with the New Year, that I feel bound to give up a portion of our greatest holiday in order to catch the earliest post. The revolution at Madrid seems to have fully succeeded, and so far as we can see from our point of view there is nothing to prevent the accession of Prince Alfonso to the throne of Spain. Perhaps some of my readers may remember my account of a trip to Vienna, made with this young Prince, and the predictions regarding the probable course of Marshal Serrano. It was repeated nearly a year later, for the purpose of explaining why the plan formed when the Marshal was at Biarritz, before the Pavia *coup d'état*, was not carried out. Some coolness had arisen between him and the leaders of the Alfonsist party, and after arriving at power he began to lay down conditions which were not palatable. Among them was one which prohibited ex-Queen Isabella from entering Spain, for Serrano had claimed the regency and knew that it would be difficult, if the King's mother were by, to give him advice. The conditions laid down by the Marshal were not accepted, but nevertheless negotiations went on until the 24th May in France came to excite a new order of ideas in the mind of Serrano. The similarity of his position with that then attained by Marshal MacMahon made a strong impression upon him, and he became ambitious of holding power himself. He returned a brusque *non possumus* to all Alfonsist appeals from this period, and the ex-Queen and her son began to regard him as a traitor to their cause. If they did not say as much in an open manner, their followers did not hesitate to do so, and for more than a year he has been treated as an enemy by all the frequenters of the Hotel Basilewski.

But of late Serrano has become convinced of his own weakness, and clearly saw how feeble a hold he had upon the power he had seized. He found himself surrounded by enemies and spies. The Carlist insurrection was gaining ground, yet he dared not leave Madrid, for the chances were that some popular General would issue a pronunciamento within a few days after his departure. The Republicans he had betrayed were conspiring against him, and even his own supporters were divided in sentiment, more than half of them being Alfonsist sympathizers. And when we add to these rude burdens the war in Cuba, the relations with the United States, the pressure constantly exercised by Germany, the disordered condition of the finances, and the troubles arising from the non-payment of the troops, we can easily imagine that life soon became unendurable. It has been evident to all observers that for some months past, Serrano has been a wiser and a sadder man. It required only ordinary foresight and intelligence to show him that his Government must sooner or later, probably very soon, come to a violent end. I cannot help thinking that when he left Madrid for Logrono, in the dead of Winter, and remained there idle until the bad weather made idleness a necessity—I cannot help thinking, I repeat, that it was with a full knowledge of what was going to happen, and that his ideas had been communicated to Count Hadtsfeld. Disgusted and disappointed, he had to await some solution, and his sympathies must have been in favor of the popular Alfonsist cause, provided he could save appearances. He did this by going off to Logrono, and it is more than probable that he confided all this to old and dying Espartero, who could not have given him other advice than not to stand in the way of the young Don Alfonso.

What part the German Ambassador has played in this revolution must be revealed by history, but I have long had an idea that Prince Bismarck would punish the Carlists by favoring the Alfonsists. It is possible that some of the Carlist leaders may take advantage of the amnesty now offered. Strange to say—or rather it will appear strange to many, though not to me—the first news of this revolution came to us from Berlin. In less than an hour after the first pronunciamento Count Hadtsfeld had the whole story upon the telegraph wires. Then came a dispatch from Primo de Rivera and Canovas del Castillo to announce to Queen Isabella that the Armies of Madrid and the North had pronounced in favor of her son, whose whereabouts they did not know. The young Prince had just arrived from England to pass New Year's Day with his mother, and was taking a foot bath when the telegram was taken to him. He smiled, but said nothing, regarding it quite as a matter of course, and did not seem as happy over the event as a young man of eighteen generally feels over his holiday gifts. Very few, however, know how it feels to have a crown given them for their *étrennes*. Crowds of people began to flock to the Hotel Basilewski, or Pavillon d'Isabelle, as this magnificent palace is now called, and Alfonso XII. had to dress for a reception. When the saloons were filled, he stood in the hall and took the hands of those who passed before him. Late at night further dispatches arrived. One gave the composition of the Regency Ministry; others announced fresh adhesions, and best of all, one stated that Serrano had gone back to Madrid, the troops of Moriones having pronounced for Don Alfonso before his eyes, or within sight of his windows. To-day there is high-jinks at the Pavilion d'Isabelle, and even the Avenue du Roi de Rome is like a swarm of bees, so numerous are the Spaniards now flocking to the residence of their momentary King. The poor boy is happy to-day, but there is trouble enough before him, and, having great sympathy for him, I am inclined to regret that he came upon the scene before the Carlists were driven across the frontier, the Cuban question settled, the finances put upon a more solid basis, and many of the relations with foreign powers settled, or put in a way of settlement. But to-day he is King, and I heartily wish him *une bonne année*.

Late last night we received the news of the death of Ledru-Rollin. He departed this life on the last day of this unfortunate 1874—and all of us ought to be thankful for having passed it in safety—dying very suddenly, of heart disease, at the age of sixty-six. At the time of his election to the Assembly I gave some details about him, and not only spoke of his château at Fontenay-aux-Roses, where he died, but of the malady which carried him off so quickly. For a long time he has suffered from palpitations, and had to give up the use of coffee, his favorite beverage. He knew that he would end his days in this way. Yesterday he started for the staircase and fell at the foot of it, bleeding profusely from a ruptured artery, and in a few seconds life had departed.

Ledru-Rollin was born in 1807, entered the Bar 1830, and political life in 1832. He was then an orator in the cafés and clubs. There being another Charles Ledru in the profession he added the name of Rollin, his grandmother's family name, to distinguish himself from his brother advocate. As I told you long ago, he is the grandson of Comus, the last court jester or court juggler, who was renowned in his day in the profession since adorned by Herrmann, Houdin, and other prestidigitateurs. The King gave Comus the house and property at Fontenay, still held by the family, and to it has been added the Château of Scarron, where Ledru-Rollin lived. After his brief term as a Minister in 1848, Ledru-Rollin began to amass a fortune rapidly, and he has long been famous as the richest man in the Radical Party. He was only twenty-five when he entered the "revolution of June." Two years later he published his *Mémoire sur les événements de la Rue Transnonain.* He failed as a candidate in 1839, but was elected to replace Garnier-Pagès, at Mans, two years later. From that time he was one of the best of the Republican orators, but like the rest, he could not stay upon safe and moderate ground. He rushed into Radicalism, and became a Revolutionist. According to his partisans, the great act of his life was the Revolution of February. He encouraged it by his passionate oratory, and was at the head of the band marching upon the Hotel de Ville. "*Mon ami,*" he said to Lamartine at his side, "*nous allons au Calvaire.*" How he finally escaped and lay in hiding I have already told. During the Empire he remained in England, and there fell out with his friends, because too prudent to "divide" with the *frères et amis* who demanded his purse. He kept his fortune, while Louis Blanc and others distributed theirs, and came back to France after the war a very rich man. But he had lost his old-time ability, and has done nothing worthy since he entered the Chamber—worthy, I mean, of Ledru-Rollin's ancient fame.

New Year's Day is the coldest day of the season, though the weather is fine. The trade upon the boulevards still continues insignificant, and several of the *barraques* have already closed, the sales not paying for the rent, or for the suffering endured in them during this unusually severe weather.

OUR SEA-COAST DEFENSES.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS—HE ADVISES IMMEDIATE PROVISION FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF HEAVY CANNON—RIFLING OUR SMOOTH-BORE GUNS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual Message of Dec. 1, 1873, while inviting general attention to all the recommendations made by the Secretary of War, your special attention was invited to the importance of preparation for war in the armament of our sea-coast defenses. Proper armament is of vastly more importance than fortifications. The latter can be supplied very speedily for temporary purposes when needed. The former cannot. These views gain increased strength and pertinence as the years roll by. I have now again the honor to call special attention to the condition of the armament of our fortifications and the absolute necessity for immediate provision by Congress for the procurement of heavy cannon. The large expenditure required to supply the number of guns for our forts is the strongest argument that can be adduced for a liberal annual appropriation for their gradual accumulation. In time of war such preparations cannot be made; cannon cannot be purchased in open market, nor manufactured at short notice; they must be the product of years of experienced labor. I herewith inclose copies of a report of the Chief of Ordnance, and of a board of ordnance officers, on the trial of an 8-inch rifle converted from a 10-inch smooth-bore, which shows very conclusively an economical means of utilizing these useless smooth-bores, and making them into 8-inch rifles capable of piercing seven inches of iron. The 1,294 10-inch Rodman guns should, in my opinion, be so utilized, and the appropriation requested by the Chief of Ordnance of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to commence these conversions is earnestly recommended. While convinced of the economy and necessity of these conversions, the determination of the best and most economical method of providing guns of still larger calibre should no longer be delayed. The experience of other nations, based on the new conditions of defense, brought prominently forward by the introduction of iron-clads into every navy afloat, demands heavier metal and rifle guns of not less than twelve inches in calibre. These enormous masses, hurling a shot of seven hundred pounds, can alone meet many of the requirements of the national defenses. They must be provided, and experiments on a large scale can alone give the data necessary for the determination of the question. A suitable proving ground, with all the facilities and conveniences referred to by the Chief of Ordnance, with a liberal annual appropriation, is an undoubted necessity. The guns now ready for trial cannot be experimented with without funds, and the estimate of $250,000 for the purpose is deemed reasonable, and is strongly recommended. The constant appeals for legislation on the "armament of fortifications" ought no longer to be disregarded if Congress desires in peace to prepare the important material without which the future must inevitably lead to disaster. This subject is submitted with the hope that the consideration it deserves may be given it at the present session.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 20, 1875.

ITEMS OF THE FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Fortification Appropriation bill, which passed the Senate to-day, contains the following items:

Fort Preble, Portland, Me.	$10,000
Fort Scammel, Portland, Me.	20,000
Completing batteries on Gerrish's Island and at Jerry's Point, Portsmouth Harbor, New-Hampshire	20,000
Battery at Portland Head, Portland Harbor	20,000
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor	25,000
Battery at Long Island Head, Boston Harbor	30,000
Fort Adams, Newport Harbor	15,000
Fort on Dutch Island, west entrance to Narragansett Bay	20,000
Fort Trumbull, New-London Harbor	20,000
Fort on Willets' Point, East River, New-York	25,000
Fort Schuyler, East River, New-York	25,000
Fort Hamilton and additional batteries, New-York Harbor	10,000
Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island	5,000
Fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island	20,000
Battery Hudson, New-York Harbor	15,000
Battery at Finn's Point, Delaware River	25,000
Fort opposite Fort Delaware	25,000
Fort Mifflin, Delaware River	25,000
Fort McHenry, Baltimore Harbor, Md.	20,000
Fort at Fort Point, entrance to San Francisco Harbor	25,000
Fort at Lime Point, San Francisco Harbor	20,000
Fort on Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Harbor	25,000
Contingencies of fortifications	75,000
Surveys and reconnoissances for sea-coast defenses	30,000
Torpedoes for harbor defenses and for the preservation of the same	125,000

CONVENTION OF EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 20.—A large meeting of ex-Confederate soldiers residing in Georgia was held here to-day. There were fully four hundred in attendance. The object of the convention was to provide for the widows and orphans of deceased Confederate soldiers, and preserve the war history of the Georgia troops. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was elected President. The convention was enthusiastic, and adjourned to meet in Macon on the second day of the State Fair.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The New-York State Agricultural Society met here to-day. The Treasurer's report shows the receipts to be $34,219 90, and the disbursements $28,987 10. The following officers were elected: President, Alexander S. Diven; Vice Presidents—First, John D. Wing, New-York; Second, Edwin Thorne, Dutchess County; Third, John Hobart, Warren, N. Y.; Fourth, Gen. N. M. Curtis, St. Lawrence County; Sixth, Joseph Quinland, Chenango County; Seventh, James W. Wadsworth, Livingston County; Eighth, Hon. Burt Van Horne, Niagara County; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas L. Harrison, St. Lawrence County; Recording Secretary, William H. Bogert, Cayuga; Treasurer, Adin Thayer. Executive Committee—James Vick, Monroe County; George W. Hoffman, Chemung County; William M. Holmes, Washington County; Edward F. Jones, Broome County; Luther Tucker, Albany County; John B. Stuyvesant, Dutchess County; J. J. De Forrest, Schenectady County; W. H. Bristol, Tioga County. In the evening the society met in the Assembly Chamber, when Mr. Lewis, the retiring President, delivered his address, and Hon. A. D. White, of Cornell University, delivered a memorial address on deceased members, five or six ex-Presidents having died during the year.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

EXECUTION OF THE MURDERER HEIDENBLUT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Frederick Heidenblut was hanged this morning for the murder of Godfrey Kuhule on the 31st of December, 1873. He passed last night in prayer and reading the Scriptures, retiring at 2 o'clock this morning. From that time until 5 o'clock he enjoyed a sound sleep. He then breakfasted, and after that remained in prayer for at least an hour and a half. His spiritual adviser reached the cell about 7:30 o'clock, and remained with him up to the time of the execution, which took place at precisely 10:45 A. M. It was not until seventeen minutes after the drop fell that his heart ceased to pulsate. The culprit died of strangulation. The execution was conducted in as private a manner as possible.

NOVEL RESULTS OF THE APPLICATION OF GALVANISM TO THE HUMAN THROAT—ACTION OF THE INTERCOSTAL MUSCLES—NEW FACTS IN SCIENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—After the execution of Heidenblut, the murderer, there being no claimant for the body, the corpse was placed in charge of Dr. F. F. Maury, who desired to establish certain scientific points as yet unsolved. The body was taken to Jefferson Medical College this afternoon, where Drs. W. W. Keen, Carl Seiler, Thomas G. Morton, F. F. Maury, and Thomas S. Kirkbride, began a series of experiments which lasted several hours, and revealed some important facts. It had been suggested by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, one of the ablest of investigators, to Dr. Keen, that a case recently developed in London, as to the effect of tumors, especially aneurisms, on the vocal chords, should be made the subject of scientific inquiry, and it was intended to experiment upon one of the brute creation. This intention was abandoned when it became known that the body of the murderer could be procured for this purpose. Operations were conducted by Dr. Keen, who stated this evening that he first dissected the chords of the neck, which connected with the larynx, and galvanized each in turn, to determine whether they acted separately or combined, on one or both sides. For instance, when the left chord was galvanized that only responded, and the same was the case with the right. He found that there was no crossing of chords from one side to the other, and that the action of each was distinct and independent. The movement of nerves and muscles could be plainly seen by means of a small laryngeal mirror, inserted in the throat, and the results are undoubtedly perfect. The doctor also examined and galvanized separately the external and internal intercostal muscles between the ribs, and found that their function was not uniform, but different. This question has been a matter of doubt among medical men, but the discovery by Dr. Keen that the external muscles are for expiration and the internal for inspiration, will settle the dispute. It has been believed by some that by the application of galvanism vitality can in a measure be revived. This impression is totally incorrect, for while the application of a battery to the frame of a dead man from whom life has been extinct for a short time will serve to produce muscular action, the result shows that only a portion of the body, and not the brain, is excited by external power. These experiments reveal novelties in medical science, and so far as known no results so satisfactory have hitherto attended similar investigations.

SAMUEL BEIGHLEY HANGED IN GREENSBURG.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—The execution of Samuel Beighley took place at 1:18 o'clock this afternoon for the murder of Joseph Kerr. The minister read the doomed man's confession on the scaffold. He was but twenty years old. He was led, or rather carried, up the steps, and when asked if he wished to say anything he merely shook his head.

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF NEW-YORK CITY.

CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTIONS AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The following is an abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the forty-eight national banks in the City of New-York at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of December, 1874:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$202,226,235 72
Overdrafts	432,505 60
United States bonds to secure circulation	30,899,100 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	650,000 00
United States bonds on hand	8,516,200 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	7,111,169 80
Due from other national banks	16,066,199 53
Due from State banks and bankers	1,789,263 68
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	9,048,931 35
Current expenses	623,955 39
Premiums paid	1,564,512 53
Checks and other cash items	2,807,459 09
Exchanges for Clearing-house	91,554,125 13
Bills of other national banks	3,120,830 00
Bills of State banks	832 00
Fractional currency	278,387 05
Specie	15,854,155 42
Legal-tender notes	20,894,399 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	22,490,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund	1,355,063 00
Due from United States Treasurer other than five per cent. redemption fund	476,878 00
Total	$437,760,702 29
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$68,500,000 00
Surplus fund	22,730,873 67
Undivided profits	10,746,621 30
National bank notes outstanding	23,846,251 00
State bank notes outstanding	93,582 00
Dividends unpaid	1,691,341 89
Individual deposits	214,511,075 37
United States deposits	612,206 47
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	30,674 26
Due to national banks	65,898,750 15
Due to State banks and bankers	24,599,306 18
Bills payable	1,500,000 00
Total	$437,760,702 29

DISTURBANCES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONGRESSMAN BUTLER'S HOUSE BURNED BY A NEGRO—THE ATTEMPT TO ARREST HIM RESISTED, AND THREE NEGROES WOUNDED—OTHER DISTURBANCES.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 20.—Gen. M. C. Butler's residence in Edgefield County, S. C., was burned by an incendiary on the night of the 13th inst. The incendiary confessed that Tennant, a negro Militia Captain, hired him to do the deed. A warrant was issued on Monday for the arrest of Tennant, and placed in the hands of colored constables. Tennant refused to be arrested, and the constables called on Gen. Butler for a posse. Gen. Butler and eight others accompanied the constables in search of Tennant. The latter and his followers fired at the posse from an ambush. The posse returned the fire, wounding three negroes, two of them mortally. Tennant and the others then fled. On Tuesday night negroes fired at J. Merriweather fifteen times. Dr. McTie, who went to attend the three wounded negroes, was fired at twice on his return. One of the shots perforated his clothing and the other wounded his horse. More trouble is apprehended. The people are determined to arrest Tennant.

THE CHARLESTON RACES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 20.—The first regular meeting of the South Carolina Jockey Club held since the war opened at the Washington Course today, causing the largest turf gathering seen in Charleston for fifteen years past.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $450, with $50 to second horse, two miles, all ages. Five horses started. Granger, the favorite, came in first, Prussian second, and Jack Frost third. Time, 3:52.

SECOND RACE.—One mile, for three-year olds. Three horses started. The favorite, Volcano, won; Mainsail second, Denver third. Time, 1:52.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, for three-year olds; purse, $300, with $50 to second horse. Five horses started. The race was won by Barton, Denver and Mainsail (dead heat) second, Warfare third. Time, 1:56.

There are other three days of the races.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 20.—Four more bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Agnes Raymond, near Dover, making seven in all. The schooner Job Johnson, of Gloucester, arrived from Grand Banks. She experienced boisterous weather, and was unable to prosecute fishing. She lost her anchors, and the crew were frost-bitten.

WITH THE CARLISTS.

INCIDENTS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

A CARLIST ATTACK ON A REPUBLICAN OUTPOST—HOW THE FUN WAS CONDUCTED—AN INTERRUPTION TO ADMIRE THE SCENERY—KEEPING UP THE FIRING—A CHARGE WITH THE BAYONET—THE DEFENDERS CUT AWAY AS HARD AS THEY CAN GO—GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE VICTORIOUS CARLISTS—THEY EAT THEIR ENEMIES' DINNER.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HENDAYE, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1874.

It must not be supposed that because my recent letters have been dated from this little frontier town I have determined to pitch my tent here, for such is not the case. My reason for sleeping here two nights out of three is because there is no difficulty in sending letters through from Hendaye, when about half of the correspondence sent from Spain goes astray. Besides this, it is infinitely more comfortable to put up at a place which possesses some, though but few, comforts in the way of living, while life in a Spanish *Fonda* is far from enjoyable.

There was some hope that the fine weather we had here on Christmas day would continue, but the day after brought disappointment, and until yesterday the wind has been as high as ever, and hail, rain, and snow have fallen without intermission. Although I do not anticipate anything like a serious engagement for some time to come, yet I moved out into Guipuzcoa yesterday, with the intention of pushing on to Astiguragua and Andoair, to see how the Carlist lines there are progressing, for it is at this point that any attack the troops at St. Sebastian may make will take place. When about a couple of miles from Irun, in the interior, I fell in with two companies of Carlists, and from what I gathered they were about attacking a Republican outpost about five hundred yards from Irun. This being the case, I remained to see the fun. Between the high ranges of mountains behind Irun and the town itself is a range of low hills, upon the summit of one of which the Republicans have built a fort. This hill is known by the name of St. Helena, and is the site the Carlists chose for one of their batteries during the bombardment of Irun. About a mile westward of this fort was the Republican outpost, situated upon the crest of another hill. There was about half a company of *carabineros* in the house, which is surrounded with rough, broken country and small clumps of trees, serving as excellent cover for the attacking party. The house is some twenty yards from the highest point on the hill, on the opposite side to that facing Irun, so that, although within easy range of the rifles of the garrison inside the walls of the town, yet the crest of the hill protects it from any shots that might be fired in its direction. A thick plantation of oak trees protects it from the fire of the garrison at St. Helena.

About midday the Carlists advanced under cover of the brushwood and opened a brisk fire upon the house. My position was, of course, to the rear of the attacking party, just out of rifle range, and from what I could see, although the Carlists fired away as fast as they could reload and discharge their Remingtons, they seemed to be taking no particular aim, for not a Republican soldier was to be seen, and the only indication that the house was occupied came from a faint line of blue smoke slowly issuing from the chimney, and an occasional shot from one of the numerous loopholes which the Republicans have made in the side of the house facing the Carlist country. For any one unaccustomed to the situation in which I found myself, the natural supposition would be that the whole of one's attention would be paid to the skirmish which was going on, but after the first introduction to those little affairs, which are of daily occurrence at the front, but of which a correspondent in this war—where big battles are very rare—always makes the most, in default of having anything else to write about, one is apt to grow somewhat careless and cold-blooded.

Thus it was that I could not help changing the direction of my field-glass for a few moments and regarding the lovely scenery surrounding the hill upon which I was standing. To the rear rose an almost impassable wall of rock, forming the eastern side of the foot-hills of the Aralla range of Pyrenees. The elevation I occupied enabled me to see over the little hill on which the Republican outpost stands, and beyond which lay Irun, while on my right was the Republican fort of St. Helena. The cloudless sky which appeared when I opened my bed-room window, at Hendaye, just before daybreak, and which held out a promise of something like a change in the weather, and had thus tempted me to make an excursion toward Urnietta, still held its own against the fleecy clouds which the wind was driving rapidly along the horizon. To the left lay the grand old Bay of Biscay, the waters of which were roaring in upon the rocky Franco-Spanish coast at the mouth of the Bidassoa, while the frontier river, flushed by the recent rains, marked the French coast like a huge serpent with its scales glittering in the noonday sun. The background was occupied by the French Pyrenees, rising dark and majestic in the distance with the little town of Hendaye securely reposing at the foot of these huge mountains. It was a time when one could not help regarding the contrast between the two towns—Irun and Hendaye—the former liable at any moment to be attacked by a merciless enemy, while the latter is situated in a country where, since the war of 1870-1—about which the inhabitants of Hendaye, on the extreme confines of France, knew little and cared less, no serious disturbance has taken place. If it hadn't been for the constant crack, crack of the rifles, and now and again the tinkling of a sheep bell high up in the mountains, the spectator would have felt that he was alone with nature, to an extent which made it difficult to realize that about a mile distant men—perchance relations, and undoubtedly fellow-countrymen—were firing away at each other with deadly intent.

But to return to the attack. For more than an hour the firing continued without cessation, during which time no sortie was made by the Republicans, and, indeed, it would have been the height of stupidity for them to have changed relative positions with the enemy, and have adopted the offensive; for there were but thirty men at the outpost, and if they had left their place of comparative security, every step they advanced would have been into the enemy's country, and away from Irun. The Republicans can ill afford to lose any men here at present, for the garrison at Irun and Fontarabia is so small that the men make no attempt to conceal their discontent at being, as it were, "left in the lurch" in case of an attack being made by the Carlists. It must have been nearly two hours from the time the first shot was fired before the Carlists decided to make a rush for the position and attack it at the point of the bayonet. Suddenly, with a cry of "*a la bayonetta!*" mingled with oaths of so profane a character that no journal would put them into print, the Carlists moved up the hill toward the outpost, firing as they advanced, and sheltering themselves as much as possible behind the trees and broken ground. There was but little necessity for thus protecting themselves, however, for directly the charge was commenced the Republicans vacated the position and retreated helter-skelter down the other side of the hill, into Irun. The Carlists at once took possession of the outpost, and will possibly continue to occupy it, for although it is of but little use to them as an advanced post, yet, when occupied by the Republicans, it served as a formidable position to prevent the Carlists advancing upon Irun. This is about all the Royalists gained, except that the attacking party, which consisted of nearly a hundred men, had the satisfaction of eating the midday meal which the Republicans left behind them in their flight, and as this had to run the gantlet of three times the number of soldiers than those for whom it was prepared, it did not amount to much. As in similar engagements, the Carlists wasted much more ammunition than there was any occasion for, as the attack should have been made in the first place with the bayonet. This is but one of the numerous instances we have before us where a vast amount of ammunition is wasted with but little or no result; unless, indeed, the Carlists really contemplate taking Irun by storm. This is hardly probable, for Gen. Egana, who has command of the forces opposing Blanco's advance upon Tolosa, will have his hands too full at that point to pay much attention to the frontier towns. If the Madrid Government would only take Blanco's troops for another excursion by sea, back to Bilbao or Santander, which has been done on two former occasions, things may be different, and the Carlists may once more try to get possession of Irun and Fontarabia.

THE BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE.

WHAT SALT TO USE IN BUTTER-MAKING—SEVERE TESTS OF THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN—A COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS REPORT IN APRIL.

A select committee of the New-York Butter and Cheese Exchange are now engaged in making a series of tests of the effects of the use of American and English salt in the manufacture of New-York State dairy butter. These tests will, in all probability, solve one of the most important questions ever raised by American dairymen. For many years past large amounts of money have been expended, especially in the New-York butter-producing regions, to obtain the best qualities of English-made salt, chloride of sodium, under the impression that American-made salt had a deleterious effect on the flavor of the butter. In order to solve the problem the Western New-York Dairymen's Association put up in October last several tubs of butter, in one-half of which were used Liverpool salt, and in the others American salt. This experiment was a failure, because the different tubs were not filled at the same time, nor under the same circumstances. Therefore the committee declined to make a decision. At the annual convention of the American Dairymen's Association, held at Utica, Jan. 13, the question was revived.

The Western dairymen again took the field, and with great care put up the material for the following tests: First, to ascertain the effect of the "Ashton" Liverpool salt, in comparison with the New-York State "Onondaiqua" salt, a certain quantity of the best butter was made, and when the process had reached the salting the mass was equally divided. One ounce of "Ashton" salt to the pound of butter was properly incorporated with one portion, which was then packed, and the same quantity of Onondaiqua salt to the pound mixed with the other portion. The experiment was continued in the same manner, using "Higgin's" Liverpool salt, so that eighteen packages were made of the same quality of butter; but comparing Ashton and Higgins Liverpool salts with Onondagua and the imitations of Ashton's salt. No fear or favor was shown, for the settlement of this question of the influences of salt on butter is of leading importance, pecuniarily, to American dairymen, the American salt costing fifty per cent. less than Ashton's.

Yesterday the eighteen packages of butter so manufactured were placed under the care of the Salt Committee of the Butter and Cheese Exchange of this City. The President of the Exchange alone held the sealed descriptions of each package and the names of the salt used in each, and the marks and numbers of each tub. The committee and three experts in the business, without knowing the contents of the sealed descriptions, then tested all but eight of the packages, marking individually the quality and the supposed name of the salt used. The other eight packages, representing a second, or duplicate lot, packed in the same manner as the first, will not be opened until April. When the committee compared notes after the examination of the butter, it was found that all agreed on each sample in its grade and the supposed name of the salt used. As many thousands of dollars are involved in the solution of this question, the committee will not report until after the completion of the test in April next. Meanwhile, microscopic and solution tests of the Ashton, Higgin's, Onondagua, and the imitation salts are making under the supervision of the same committee.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE ACADEMY.

At an early hour yesterday morning, during the Opera Bouffe Ball at the Academy of Music, Detective Mallen, of the Eighteenth Precinct, saw a number of suspicious-looking characters moving among a group of men formed about a party who were indulging in the "can-can" on the ball-room floor. He watched their movements for a short time, and, during the confusion caused by the removal of the dancers from the floor by the Police, noticed one of the men skillfully remove a gold watch from the vest pocket of one of the spectators. The thief proceeded to wrench off the ring to which the watch-chain was attached, and attempted to pass the watch to a confederate who was standing close by. At this juncture the detective collared the thief, who instantly dropped the watch on the floor. The pickpocket, who gave his name as George Williams, was locked up, and subsequently was arraigned before Superintendent Walling. None of the Central Office detectives knew the man, who is believed to be a new hand at the business, so far as this City is concerned. He is a very skillful operator, and is believed to be the man who stole the watches of Assemblyman Alvord and Sheridan Shook, which were returned to the gentlemen named through the intervention of the Police, and "no questions asked." A photograph of Williams was added to the Rogues' Gallery, and he was afterward taken to court and committed for examination.

A BRUTE OF THE WORST TYPE.

John I. Chambers, of No. 571 Hudson street, the keeper of a bird store, was yesterday brought before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on two charges, one of attempted outrage and the other of felonious assault on a Police officer. Chambers is a man of peculiarly evil appearance, and he is already under bail for an assault upon a little girl last October. The complainant yesterday was Eliza Darling, a child of fourteen, residing with her parents at No. 72 Ninth avenue. She entered Chambers' store at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to buy some canary seed, and then the ruffian dragged her into a back room and assaulted her. Her screams for help attracted a crowd and frightened the miscreant, and the little girl escaped. Officers Conklin and Byrne, of the Ninth Precinct, were sent to arrest Chambers. The moment they entered his store he seized upon a large six-barreled revolver, fully loaded, and threatened to blow out their brains if they attempted to arrest him. They parleyed with him for a few minutes, and Conklin, seizing his opportunity, jumped for Chambers, and knocking the pistol, which was cocked and pointed at him, on one side, clinched with him and soon had him handcuffed. Justice Otterbourg held him in fifteen hundred dollars bail on the charge preferred by the officer, and committed him for examination on the other charge.

THE UNITED SEAMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A numerously-attended meeting of the "United Seamen's Association of the Port of New-York" was held last evening at No. 68 East Broadway, to hear the report of the delegation sent to Washington to petition Congress for the repeal of the Shipping act of 1872. Mr. William Churchill presided. The Secretary read the report, which stated that the delegation left this City on the 18th inst., and proceeded to Philadelphia, where it was joined by another delegation representing that port. On arriving at Washington they proceeded to the White House, and were courteously received by the President, who assured them that he recognized the justice of their demands, and would do all in his power to further them. The delegation also visited the Navy Department, the Treasury Department, and the Marine Hospital, the respective heads of which promised their co-operation. They afterward went before the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives and presented their memorial. The committee assured them that the matter would receive early consideration. The reading of the report was followed by an address from a Mr. Ferris, a shipping agent, who denounced the Seamen's Friend Society, the Shipping Commission and its President in unmeasured terms.

THREATENED WATER FAMINE IN BROOKLYN.

The attention of the Board of City Works of Brooklyn has recently been called to the enormous consumption of water in that city. The quantity of water consumed last Monday was 35,648,045 United States gallons, and the consumption on Tuesday was nearly two millions of gallons in excess of that amount. A meeting of the Board of City Works was held yesterday, and the following notice was issued for the guidance of citizens in the matter of water consumption:

DEPARTMENT OF CITY WORKS,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 20, 1875.

TO THE PUBLIC: The reckless waste of water throughout the city bids fair to create a water famine. The daily use and waste of water has reached thirty-eight millions of gallons—a daily average for the past week of thirty-two millions, which is nearly two millions per day in excess of the quantity pumped into the reservoir. This has reduced the depth of water in the Ridgewood Reservoir to six feet. We call upon the public to stop this enormous waste of water, or to take the alternative of a lack of this indispensable article.

LORIN PALMER,
WM. A. FOWLER,
R. M. WHITING,
Commissioners of City Works.

Attest: D. L. NORTHUP, Secretary.

THE EXPRESSMEN'S CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association is now in session at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city. About two hundred members are present, representing all the express companies of the country. President Bingham, of Pittsburg, is the presiding officer.

UNIVERSALIST CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Universalists of the North-west met in conference at St. Paul's Church this morning. The object of the meeting is the furtherance of the interests of the Church and the inauguration of a series of conventions of the Church in the North-west. Among those present are James W. Pullman and R. H. Pullman, [illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steamer Lord Clive took out yesterday 47,090 letters and 82 mail-bags.

The Corporation Counsel had a long interview with Mayor Wickham yesterday.

Charles Fisher, residing at No. 71 Norfolk street, died suddenly yesterday without medical attendance.

The report in favor of paying Sheriff Conner's bills will be called up at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-day.

John Bland, residing at No. 5 Lewis street, died suddenly yesterday evening in a liquor store corner of Avenue D and Sixth street.

The eighth annual ball of the New-York Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, will be given at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 4.

The annual meeting of the Swiss Benevolent Society will take place on Monday evening, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are still complaining of the want of proper heating of the rooms in which they are compelled to hold court.

The Committee on Character of Applicants for Admission to the Bar, will meet in Supreme Court, General Term room, on Friday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

The ladies' reception of the New-England Society will be held on Jan. 28. The arrangements are such that the reception promises to be the finest ever given by this society.

The usual semi-monthly reception of the Free Training Schools will be held at No. 47 East Tenth street to-night, at 8 o'clock. Miss J. Henry will recite various selections.

The bull clique in Lake Shore gave currency to a report yesterday that Judge Tappen had dissolved the injunction. It was subsequently ascertained that his Honor had not rendered any decision.

Emil Barnard, a French lad, who broke into a Fourth Ward saloon and stole twenty-five cents, pleaded guilty to burglary yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

John Watt, a Mississippi negro, indicted for highway robbery, pleaded guilty yesterday in General Sessions, and not being a professional criminal, was sentenced to the mitigated penalty of five years in State Prison.

Battery K, of the First Division, Capt. John V. Heubner, gave its eighth annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night. It was honored by the presence of several leading members of the National Guard.

The new South Shore Ferry, from the foot of Whitehall street, managed by the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company, will commence running as soon as the Stapleton Wharf is completed and Front street fixed up.

Mayor Wickham, for the first time, yesterday received a resolution of thanks. It came from the cleaners of the new Court-house, who commended him for pressing their claims for wages for the month of December, 1874.

The ship Roslin Castle, (British,) which arrived from Calcutta yesterday, twice broke from her moorings at Pier No. 19, East River, having been struck by a field of ice. She was finally safely moored on the Brooklyn side.

Troop I, Third Regiment Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Lambert, gave its eleventh annual ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, which was attended by representatives and officers of different other militia organizations.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday in the case of Guisippi Blindini, who died on the 9th inst. from the effect of injuries inflicted upon his lower jaw about Nov. 17. The jury rendered a verdict of death at the hands of some parties unknown.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday in the case of Henry Fisher, who died on the 4th inst., from the effects of injuries resulting from a fall, while stepping from a Fourth avenue car on Dec. 1, 1874. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The complimentary banquet to be given by the University of the City of New-York to Mr. John C. Tomlinson, the winner of the first prize in the recent contest in oratory, will take place at Delmonico's on Monday evening, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock.

The condition of Chief Ted Nathan, of the Charleston (S. C.) Fire Department, who has been confined to his room at the St. Denis Hotel, in this City, since Friday last by a dangerous inflammation of the lungs and kidneys, was slightly improved last night.

Thomas Walker, who described himself as a peddler, from Pennsylvania, fourteen years old, was held by Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on the charge of picking the pocket of Charles Foster, of the firm of Dickinson & Co., Broad street.

The observations on the variations of the magnetic needle invented by Capt. Cook, on board the revenue cutter Washington, previously announced in THE TIMES, have thus far progressed satisfactorily, and it is believed that the official report will be favorable.

Thomas J. Troy, an express driver, charged with breaking into the premises of Morley S. Roberts, No. 3 West Forty-second street, on the 9th inst., and stealing therefrom a trunk, pleaded guilty, in General Sessions, yesterday, and was sent to State Prison for eight years.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of the Red Men of the State of New-York installed a new lodge of the order last evening with appropriate ceremonies at the lodge-rooms, No. 240 Broome street. The new body is to be known as the Allemania Lodge, No. 102.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Barrett rendered a decision denying the motion previously made to vacate attachments against the person of Edward K. Winship for non-payment of alimony in a divorce suit brought against him by his wife and now pending in court.

Thomas Baldwin, one of the boys of the school-ship Mercury, who fired a pistol at a seaman named Rudolph Wittenberg, while attempting to escape on the 27th of December, pleaded guilty to assault in General Sessions yesterday, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year.

Mary Callahan, a domestic lately employed by Mrs. Rosa Lisner, No. 116 West Thirteenth street, was yesterday held in one thousand dollars bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing lace and dresses worth ninety dollars from her employer.

The Arcadian Literary Society, at its last meeting, elected the following officers for the ensuing quarter: Ernest Harvier, President; Joseph S. Uhlmann, Vice President; Henry Whitlock, Secretary; Elisha B. Joyce, Treasurer; Messrs. Rinkskopf, Sternberger, and Stadler, Critics.

The Astor House, which is now closed to guests, is undergoing complete renovation. It is intended to have the Broadway front transformed into fine offices, while the remainder of the building will be retained, as heretofore, as a hotel. It will probably require five months to complete the alterations.

Henry Goodstein, the man who was imprisoned in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $25,000 bail in a suit brought against him by John Brennan, to recover the value of stolen goods, was released yesterday by Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy, on $5,000 bail, Judge Donohue having reduced the original bail to this amount.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon, to consider the proposed amendments to the by-laws. A counter petition, signed by a large number of members, was received, protesting against the proposed increase of commissions. The committee have both subjects still under consideration.

The printers of this City yesterday held a preliminary meeting at Pythagoras Hall, No. 134 Canal street, for the formation of a printers' dramatic club. The meeting was well attended. A committee of seven were appointed to draft resolutions and by-laws, to report at a meeting to be held on Wednesday next, 27th, at the same hall, in the afternoon.

George Saxon and his wife Bridget live at No. 219 Cherry street. On Tuesday night they disagreed, and, to support his view of the dispute, George dealt his wife two blows on the head with a heavy club. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and he was committed by Justice Murray, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, to await the result of his wife's injuries.

The Grand Lodge of the Order of the Hermann's Sons held an annual meeting, when, from the reports submitted, it appeared that the number of lodges in the State of New York is fifty-six, numbering 4,521 members. The capital of the order amounts to $79,622 55, and, during the past year, the sum of $30,000 was expended in aid of sick and disabled members, and their families in cases of death.

The quarterly report of the Fire Department for the three months ending the 31st ult., gives the sum of $2,184,700 as the insurance on stock and buildings and $350,900 as the loss on the same. Within the three months there were two indictments and four convictions for incendiarism. There were in all 366 fires, forty-six extinguished by a single engine stream, and sixty-five by more than one. The bills audited by the Controller amount to $388,990.

John Geck, of No. 134 Stanton street; Thomas Quinn, of No. 440 East Houston street, and Henry F. [illegible], of No. [illegible] Second street, were arraigned before Judge Murray, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with keeping policy-shops at the above numbers. The complainant against all the prisoners was Mr. Samuel Feist, of No. 90 Avenue B, who stated that he was determined to rid all the neighborhood where he lived of policy men, as his brother, through playing the swindling game, had brought his wife and family to the verge of starvation. With this laudable object in view, Mr. Feist purchased lottery tickets from the above dealers, and then had them arrested by Officer Robinson. They were held in five hundred dollars bail each for trial by Justice Murray.

BROOKLYN.

John Bedell was arrested yesterday and held by Judge Riley, on a charge of being one of the party of men who boarded one of the cars of the Cross-town Line, on Sunday night, and carried away the cash-box.

At a meeting of the Military Committee of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, it was resolved, in response to a request of the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment, to make a number of alterations in their armory building.

On Monday night Frederick Kishenheiter, during a quarrel with Michael Frank, struck the latter with a lager glass on the head, fracturing his skull. Kiskenheiter was arrested yesterday. Frank is not expected to recover.

Rudolph Kessler, indicted for stealing six thousand dollars worth of bonds from the Controller's Office, was arraigned in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, and pleaded not guilty. His trial was set down for Monday next.

William Kane, arrested by the Police of the First Precinct Station for intoxication on Tuesday night, was found dead in his cell yesterday morning. Kane resided at No. 12 Carlton avenue. His body was removed to the Morgue.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The next prize shooting match by the American Rifle Association of Mount Vernon, will take place on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, Feb. 22.

Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 117, Knights of Pythias, Peekskill, have installed the following officers: John Worthington, P. C.; Alexander Lamond, C. C.; A. D. Dunbar, V. C.; A. H. Clark, P.; John E. Levis, K. R. and S.; Joseph Boyd, M. A.; Horace McCoy, I. G.; Charles Able, O. G.

The annual election for Directors of the Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill, resulted in the choice of Charles A. G. Depew, John W. Frost, Frost Harton, Daniel J. Haight, Jonathan S. Odell, Cyrus Frost, Thomas Nelson, David W. Travis, David Pugsley, Charles F. Southard, Dorlin F. Clapp.

NEW-JERSEY.

An Erie Railway freight train ran off the track yesterday morning at the western entrance to the Bergen Tunnel, and delayed travel for several hours both on the Erie and Morris and Essex Railroads.

The Catholic Institute in Jersey City presented a brilliant scene last night, the occasion being a grand charity ball given in aid of St. Francis' Hospital, and St. Mary's Orphan Asylum. About two thousand persons were present.

At Stewartsville, Warren County, N. J., on the 18th inst., the thermometer stood 6° below zero at 9 P. M., and at 10 P. M. 11° below. On the 19th, at 1:30 A. M., it was 15° below, at 5 A. M. 20° below, at 6:15 A. M. 21° below, and at 7:25 A. M. 26° below.

Francis B. Chetwood, ex-Mayor of Elizabeth, died yesterday morning at his residence in that city from softening of the brain. Mr. Chetwood was sixty-eight years old, and filled the position of Mayor for several successive terms. His funeral will take place from St. John's Church at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning two clerks, who sleep in James' dry goods store, No. 50 Montgomery street, were awakened by hearing a loud crash of one of the show-windows, and ran to the door, which they were unable to open, it having been secured with a wooden peg. They saw two men in the act of abstracting a quantity of silk from the window, but were unable to do more than give an alarm. The thieves escaped with their plunder.

Coroner Rheinhard held an inquest last night in the case of the lad August J. Guerber, who was supposed to have died from injuries received at the hands of John P. Rheinhardt on Sherman and Franklin avenues, Jersey City Heights. From the testimony of Drs. Reid and Stout, it was shown that the child died from diphtheria, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

Sarah Kunning, residing in Mulberry street, Elizabeth, was shot and seriously wounded, Tuesday night, by the accidental discharge of a shot-gun in the hands of a youth named Michael Carroll. The full charge of shot entered her face and eyes, inflicting very serious and painful wounds. Dr. Bergh, of Rahway, was summoned, and succeeded in extracting the shot. If the woman recovers, she will lose the sight of one eye.

Unless Congress makes an additional appropriation, the work of removing the obstructions from the mouth of Newark Bay will soon have to be suspended for want of funds, as the fifty thousand dollars originally appropriated is almost exhausted. Nearly nine hundred feet of the southern dike has already been constructed, and there is yet 1,100 feet more to be built. The new channel will be the full width of the Kill.

The stockholders of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society met in the State House at Trenton yesterday, and elected a new Board of Directors. Hon. Amos Clark presided. Ex-Gov. Parker being invited to the platform urged the society to take some action looking to a suitable representation of New-Jersey's agricultural industries in the coming Centennial Exhibition. Upon his recommendation a special committee was appointed to confer with the several county organizations for that purpose.

A little daughter of Phillip Post, a colored man, residing in East Grand street, Elizabeth, was fatally burned on Tuesday. She was left in the house alone, and her clothing catching fire from the stove, she was instantly enveloped in flames. The poor child ran out into the street, where she was caught by some of the neighbors, and the flames extinguished after considerable difficulty. She was horribly burned about the arms, face, and body. She was alive yesterday, but it is thought impossible that she can survive.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, United States Navy, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Senator elect William W. Eaton, of Connecticut, is at the New-York Hotel.

Prof. E. E. Salisbury, of New-Haven, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin and Col. W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Henry A. Tilden, of New-Lebanon, N. Y., and Arthur B. Meeker, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lord Rosebery, of England, and Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, are at the Brevoort House.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE.

The undersigned, the passengers on the steam-ship Parthia, without exception, desire to express to Capt. Watson and to his officers, their admiration of the great ability and seamanship which has conducted them in safety during the very stormy, and perhaps perilous, voyage now near its termination, and at the same time to offer their thanks and evince their recognition of that urbanity and courteous cheerfulness which must be always agreeable to passengers during the monotony of a long and severe voyage.

Mr. Barnewell,
H. Bever,
Miss Cope,
F. W. Cumberland,
Mr. Dickey,
D. Donald,
E. Eatle,
J. Vasse,
W. Fiel[illegible],
H. Gargan,
J. H. Glasstord,
H. Hall,
G. S. Hawes,
Col. Hazard,
Mrs. T. Homer,
W. Geoffrey Hunter,
B. Jones,
E. Lamotte,
Mr. McCartney,
J. Parker,
D. Paton,
A. G. Ramsay,
Capt. Rideout,
A. E. Rumsey,
W. Spiezelburg,
W. Sharwood,
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Thompson,
V. A. Trotter,
J. A. Weston,
W. F. Whittemore.

TROTTING AT THE HIPPODROME.

The Hippodrome people are making arrangements for a grand tournament, to take place next week. All the details have not yet been completed, but the intention is to make it the greatest attraction of the season. To-morrow night there is to be a trotting carnival at the Hippodrome. The first race will be for a purse of $500—$250 to the first horse, $150 to the second, and $100 to the third; best two in three, under saddle. The entries are Dan Mace's s. m. Mary M., John Murphy's r. g. Copperbottom, W. E. Wicks' b. g. Sherman, D. B. Gough's ch. g. Dan Miller, Ben Mace's b. g. Longfellow, and H. Hynard's b. m. Carrie Cook. The second race will be one mile and repeat between Dan Castello's s. g. Dan Castello and Dan Mace's b. g. Trenton.

THE ILLINOIS BANK FAILURE.

Mr. Stevens, of Allen, Stevens & Co., No. 21 Pine street, bankers, said yesterday that the insolvency of the Cook County (Illinois) Bank, of which Mr. Allen is the President, would in no way affect the New-York firm, and a dispatch to that purport was sent to all the correspondents of the firm throughout the country. Mr. Stevens added that THE TIMES telegram from Chicago was a very fair and correct account of the Cook County Bank's suspension. A dispatch received by the firm from Des Moines in the afternoon says that affairs at Mr. Allen's bank there are progressing favorably—there being no run, and the depositors having full confidence in the President's responsibility.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

FRANCIS D. MOULTON STILL UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

GEN. TRACY TAKES THE PLACE OF EX-JUDGE PORTER AS CROSS-EXAMINER—HOW THE LETTER OF RECANTATION WAS OBTAINED FROM MR. BEECHER—BOWEN'S STORIES AGAINST TILTON.

It would naturally be expected that with the progress of such a *cause célèbre*, each day would develop more startling facts, more dramatic incidents, and unexpected disclosures than the day before. Such, however, has not proved the case, although the audience grows larger day by day, notwithstanding. But for the personal retorts of the counsel, and the evident feeling displayed on both sides, the proceedings yesterday would have proved wearisome in the extreme. The small space set apart for the use of counsel and the members of the press is hourly encroached on, despite the energetic efforts of the court officers, and yesterday the crowd pushed and jostled each other to such an extent in the comparatively vain endeavor to obtain admission that many lost their temper, and not a few part of their garments in addition. Still the applications for admission increase daily, and the counsel are disturbed by persons demanding tickets. All manner of subterfuges are adopted to gain the desired end. Lawyers who were never admitted to the bar, reporters who never wrote a report, and mysterious correspondents for mythical journals manage to enter, and are as promptly ejected when their imposture is discovered. The plebeian portion of the audience pour into the gallery pell-mell on the doors being opened, and are far more attentive than the more favored persons who fill the floor of the room. Mrs. Tilton came into court early, accompanied by Mrs. Field, the Quaker lady, and Mr. and Mrs. Ovington. The usher of Plymouth Church, who has ceased wearing a tea-rose as his badge of office, and who now uses his eye-glass as a wand of authority, assiduously attended them to their seats, facing the counsel and jury. Mrs. Tilton wore a deep black veil, and carried the fan which she habitually uses to conceal her countenance when laughing at any answer of Moulton's. Mrs. Field is more open in her demonstrations of disapproval, and laughs openly at any answer of the witness prejudicial to the plaintiff's case. The various counsel engaged in the trial of the cause came into court as Mrs. Tilton and her companions were seated. The absence of Judge Porter was noticeable. The sudden activity of the ushers of Plymouth, gave indication of the approach of the defendant, who came into court accompanied by Mrs. Beecher and his sons. They were escorted to their accustomed seats. Some sensation was then produced by the entrance into court of Mr. Tilton and Frank B. Carpenter, the artist, who will be one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution. Mr. Carpenter seemed to be recovering from an attack of illness, and was muffled up with a large silk scarf which he did not remove when he took his seat with Tilton at the table used by the plaintiff's counsel. Judge Neilson seemed impatient to begin, as the jury were all in their places, Mr. Davis, the juryman who was late on Monday, having proved the earliest in court yesterday. Moulton was the only person whose presence was necessary. He kept the court waiting nearly ten minutes, and the coolness of the man was shown by the way in which he carefully removed his overcoat, hat, and gloves, and placed his cane on the table. He bowed to Judge Neilson, and leisurely took his seat in the witness chair. He ran his hand through his bushy hair—a favorite gesture—and looked up at the gallery for a moment. The Clerk of the Court, Mr. Mllaison, in the formal and monotonous tone common to such occasions, said, "Cross-examination of Frank D. Moulton continued." Judge Neilson rapped sharply with his gavel, Moulton leaned back in his chair and wiped his face with his handkerchief, the fluttering hum of voices which existed a moment before instantly ceased, and everything seemed ready for a resumption of the cross-examination, when Mr. Evarts arose to address the court, holding a letter in his hand. He announced that it was a letter from Judge Porter, saying that he had carried on the cross-examination of Moulton on Tuesday solely from a sense of professional duty, and that the attack of influenza from which he was at that time suffering had assumed so serious an aspect as to utterly preclude him from continuing it yesterday. A murmur of surprise ran through the audience, and Judge Neilson asked Mr. Evarts if he proposed to continue the examination? Mr. Evarts replied that the intention of the counsel was to divide the cross-examination between them. Judge Fullerton and Gen. Pryor at once said, "No, no;" and a consultation was at once had by plaintiff's counsel, in which Tilton participated. Mr. Beach said that while he regretted the indisposition of Judge Porter he could not consent to the course proposed. While willing to consent to one of the opposing counsel cross-examining the witness, he would say that were both Mr. Evarts and Gen. Tracy to cross-examine, it would not only be an infraction upon professional practice but a wrong to the witness and an injustice to his client. He suggested that one of the counsel for the defense cross-examine, and, if occasion required, consult with his associates. Mr. Evarts said that would cause delay. Mr. Beach sharply replied that delay was better than injustice. Mr. Evarts, who seemed nettled at the response, said it was not a question of injustice, but regularity. Mr. Fullerton, in a very impressive manner, said that though in former years a witness might be attacked by several counsel, the rule had been removed by a more enlightened consideration of the case; it had not been the rule for many years and he trusted it never would be again. Mr. Evarts then announced that Gen. Tracy would conduct the examination. Owing to the antagonistic attitude personally, outside of the trial, held by Gen. Tracy to Moulton, this announcement created no little surprise. Gen. Tracy advanced toward the witness-stand and was about asking a question, when Mr. Beach rose and addressed the court. His opening sentence, delivered in a cold, measured tone of voice, every word as keen as a razor, created a decided sensation. He reminded the court that testimony had been given to the effect that, under an assurance that Tracy would not appear in a suit, if one should be entered on, Moulton had revealed to him a considerable portion of his case; in view of this fact, the assuming of the cross-examination by Gen. Tracy would be an improper and unprofessional act, and he admitted, with painful reluctance, that the question had been seriously considered by himself and associates of making a formal application to the court to debar Gen. Tracy from taking any part in the conduct of the defendant's cause. The mere reading of the invective of Mr. Beach can afford but little idea of its effect as delivered. It was simply scathing in its severity. Gen. Tracy stood erect near the speaker; his lips were set firmly together, his eyes were half closed, his face was pale, but his attitude was one of defiance. Mr. Beecher, in his excitement, had partially risen from his seat. Mrs. Beecher leaned forward, watching the counsel. Moulton kept his gaze constantly fixed on Tracy, and a derisive smile spread over his face. The attention of every one in court was riveted on Messrs. Beach and Tracy. Mr. Evarts said that Gen. Tracy needed no defense. It was finally decided that counsel for the defense should continue the examination in the way they deemed best. Mr. Beach excepted to the ruling of the court. Gen. Tracy proceeded to make a personal explanation. Judge Neilson assured him it was not necessary, but he persisted. It will be seen from the detailed report published hereafter that it was dignified and impressive. At the point where he said, "I have come into this case as the friend of this defendant, and however others may have changed, I have never," his elocution and by-play were superb. He turned toward Beecher as he spoke, and the defendant returned the glance with another of gratitude and trust, and almost seemed about to rise and grasp him by the hand. And when he concluded his last sentence by asserting that for his action he was responsible not only to his conscience but to his God, he made a genuine hit, and a round of applause was begun by the general audience and quickly suppressed by the Judge.

The examination of Mr. Moulton was then resumed. It was at once evident that Mr. Tracy's intended course toward the witness would be an intensely aggressive one, diametrically opposite to the course pursued by Judge Porter. Each question was asked in a loud tone, and the counsel repeated the answers of the witness and commented on them by exclaiming "Ah," and "Yes," with a peculiar distrustful intonation of voice. Moulton seemed to be aware of the determined effort made by counsel to break down his testimony, and, although smiling sarcastically at Tracy, was careful to have each question that was in the slightest degree ambiguous repeated over and over again, until he fully understood it, and even then he generally explained his "Yes" and "No" answers. The counsel for the plaintiff were watchful and belligerent. They evidently desired that Moulton should not be tripped up by any of the deftly-framed questions asked him, and interruptions and arguments were hot and frequent. Thus, when Moulton was asked whether he had said to Mr. Beecher what he had stated in his direct examination, Mr. Morris said that the ground had been gone over before. Mr. Evarts, in a very angry manner, jumped to his feet and said, "Who made that interruption? It was wholly unnecessary." Judge Morris as quickly rose, bowed to Mr. Evarts, and said, "I did." Mr. Evarts was discomfited for a moment, and Judge Morris, with a look to the jury, scored one point. Another index to the line of defense was afforded by the questions asked regarding the immoralities charged against Tilton; and the alleged improper conduct of the plaintiff with a woman while on a lecturing tour at Winsted, Conn., was brought into evidence as a foundation for corroborative testimony to be introduced by the defense. And again, a startling theory of the defense was predicated by the question whether Moulton, on the night he brought Mr. Beecher to his house in Clinton street to meet Theodore Tilton there and answer the accusation of the latter, locked the hall door so as to prevent the defendant's egress from Moulton's house, if an emergency arose which would require him to do so. Moulton said he might have locked the door, as it was his habit to do so. At this answer Mr. Beecher came behind Gen. Tracy, and directed him to ask whether Moulton on locking the door put the key in his pocket. This Moulton indignantly denied. Then the line of examination verged on the conversation said by Moulton to have occurred between him and Beecher on the way to Moulton's house, in which Beecher assigned the cause of his crime, and said in great sorrow, weeping, that he had loved Elizabeth Tilton very much; that through his love for her, if he had fallen at all, he had fallen; that the sexual expression of that love was just as natural as the language he had used to her; that if he had fallen at all he had fallen through that way, through love and not through lust, or words to that effect. The painful details of this conversation were given deliberately and minutely by Moulton. While Moulton was speaking, Mr. Beecher never took his eyes off a book he was reading, and not a muscle of his face changed. Mrs. Beecher kept her eyes fixed on Moulton, and smiled contemptuously. Mrs. Tilton colored and hid her face behind her fan. During Moulton's recital of this conversation he said that "the expression," and then added "the sexual expression, &c." He had no sooner ended than Gen. Tracy asked him to explain how it was he had made a similar slip or error in his direct examination. Moulton said he was not aware that he had. Judge Morris asked that the original stenographer's notes be read, as they were incorrectly reported in the *Tribune*. He stated that he had been informed by the official stenographer, who acted in concert with the *Tribune* reporters, that his notes were correct, but had been incorrectly published in the *Tribune*. Some remarks of a pacificatory nature having been offered by Mr. Evarts, Mr. Beach became angry, and, rising, said that, at the suggestion of one of the opposing counsel, the reports published in the *Tribune* had been accepted for convenience as the official report of the trial, but when, in addition to the inaccuracies of the report, he saw to his dissatisfaction prefixed to the report comments upon the evidence, and false inferences and statements regarding the case unfair and unjust to the plaintiff, showing a want of the courtesy due to his Honor's request that journals would abstain from such comments, and this published in the supposed official journal, he might be pardoned for demanding that the stenographer's original notes be taken as the only official record of the proceedings. It was so ordered by the court. In reference to the matter, the Brooklyn *Eagle* of yesterday evening offers the following explanation: "It appears that the *Tribune's* reporters take down every word correctly, but that somebody in the office 'edits' the copy, so as to "improve" it. The 'improvements' consist in omitting the word TIMES from the report and other matters."

After the recess, the examination was chiefly distinguished by the frequent conflicts between Judge Fullerton and Gen. Tracy, and by the admission of Moulton that his published statements were both prepared by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler—the first at Bayview and the second at Lowell, Mass. The rencontres between Messrs. Fullerton and Tracy were of an extremely belligerent character. The coolness of Fullerton and his extraordinary power of sarcastic repartee were made fully apparent. He requested the court to order the windows of the room to be opened, as he was becoming faint, owing to the bad atmosphere. This was done, and everyone made comfortable. While it was being done Gen. Tracy asked a question of Moulton, and the latter answered it, and then explained that his answer was based on his own interpretation of the query. Gen. Tracy said he did not think there was any gentleman in the room who understood it in the same way. Judge Fullerton, with an accent of the deepest irony answered: "*Perhaps* that is the reason why the counsel so understood it." Gen. Tracy bit his lips and flushed very red. And again, when a long question had caused an argument, Gen. Tracy asked the stenographer to read it, when the Judge suggested that another be asked. Fullerton rose, and sneeringly said: "All we desire is that the counsel should ask a question which he understands himself." Gen. Tracy grew very angry, and the failing sunbeams which came into the room did not remind him that the hour for adjournment had arrived. He continued the examination for nearly a quarter of an hour beyond the usual time, when the matter was brought to his notice by Mr. Beach, and he stopped. Judge Fullerton could not refrain from giving him a parting stab, and said: "Why didn't you let him ask another question? We would have been able to understand it by to-morrow morning."

The adjournment had no sooner been announced, than Mr. Beecher and his wife were surrounded by a number of friends, among whom were Rev. Dr. Thomas and Judge Henry W. Tibbitts, of California. After several minutes passed in congratulations and handshaking, Mr. Beecher took his wife's arm and walked home.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings opened yesterday with the announcement by Mr. Evarts of Mr. Porter's illness, and his consequent inability to continue the cross-examination of Mr. Moulton. This was supplemented by a proposition that defendant's counsel should divide the duty between them. Counsel for the plaintiff did not favor the idea, but were willing that any one of defendant's counsel should perform the duty, or that the cross-examination should be suspended until Mr. Porter was able to attend. Judge Neilson was of opinion that the examination should go forward, and Mr. Evarts informed the court that Mr. Tracy would undertake the task. Here a new question arose, Mr. Beach interposing a suggestion as to whether in view of the evidence given by Mr. Moulton affecting Mr. Tracy, it was in accordance with professional etiquette that he should take up the cross-examination. The court was disposed to leave that to the judgment of defendant's counsel, and Mr. Tracy proceeded with the cross-examination, first stating that in all the steps he had taken in reference to the case he had not merely had the advice of his associates, but had also consulted other eminent counsel. He had come into the case, he said, as the friend of the defendant. Whoever had changed he had not, and for the responsibility which he then undertook, he could answer to his conscience and to his God. The attention of the witness was first directed to the letter of Mr. Tilton to Dr. Bacon, and in answer to the query of counsel, he said that that was the letter to which he had referred as the letter of apology. He did not think that he had seen that letter described as the letter of contrition until after he had availed himself of the service of Gen. Butler. Brief reference was made to the valedictory letter of Mr. Tilton, published in the *Independent*, which witness thought he had read on the day of its publication. The interview with Mr. Tilton on Dec. 26, in reference to the rumors affecting him which had reached Mr. Bowen, the subsequent interview on the 30th, and the interview with Mr. Beecher on the latter date, were then made the subjects of cross-examination. Witness represented that Mr. Beecher had said to him that Bowen had told him of having heard stories concerning Tilton. Mr. Beecher, witness said, had not told him what those stories were. His answer was that Bowen was treacherous to both, but he did not express any opinion as to the truth of the stories against Tilton. Mr. Beecher, he said, replied that he thought he was treacherous. He had three interviews with Mr. Beecher on that night, and it was his belief, he said, that in the course of these interviews he did not express any opinion as to the truth or falsity of the stories against Mr. Tilton. A question as to his general knowledge of what these stories were led to an objection. The question was modified, but still the contention continued, and ultimately the witness announced that Tilton had told him that the story was that he [Tilton] had acted improperly with a lady. He also said that Tilton told him that the interview with Bowen was for the purpose of explaining that matter. He had made no mention of the stories to Mr. Beecher on the night in question, but his statement that Bowen was a treacherous man was intended to convey to Mr. Beecher that he ought not to believe his stories about Tilton. In answer to the question of counsel as to whether when on the night in question he left his own house he was the friend of Mr. Beecher, witness replied, "I had met Mr. Beecher; I was not his enemy; I was not his most intimate personal friend."

The cross-examination next turned on Mrs. Tilton's "letter of confession," and the procurement of the "retraction" from Mr. Beecher. Witness, in describing the language of Mr. Beecher on that occasion, and his alleged statement of his love for Mrs. Tilton, used first the word "expression" and then prefixed it with the adjective "sexual," making the statement read that the sexual expression of his love was natural, and that if he had fallen at all it was through love and not through lust. He was asked how he had omitted "sexual" in the first instance, and he replied that he had slipped a word, adding, "I meant to say precisely what I did say." The next question was as to whether he was aware that he had made the same mistake on his direct examination, and he answered that he was not.

Then arose a question as to the accuracy of the official report. Mr. Morris insisted that if the evidence were to be read it should be read from the original stenographic notes. The stenographer, he said, had told him that the notes were correct, and that the mistake had been made in the *Tribune* office. Mr. Beach then called attention to the fact that the report of the *Tribune* had been accepted heretofore by both sides as the official report. He said that it had been found to contain several errors; that it had comments prefixed to it which were prejudicial to the plaintiff, and which contained false inferences and false statements. He thought that an official report should be impartial, and not tinctured by the poison of the editorial comment of the paper. Counsel on the other side did not insist on the accuracy of the "official" organ; it was decided that the witness could correct his answer, and that reference as to what had occurred on the direct examination should be the original stenographic notes.

The court then took a recess. At its expiration the cross-examination of the witness was resumed as to the letter of confession. He had read that letter, he said, to Mr. Beecher on the night of the interview, having first read to him the letter of Mrs. Tilton to her husband. He had stated to Mr. Beecher that if he gave him the letter of retraction he would destroy or keep them both. Witness was questioned as to what he meant by keeping both, and he said that he meant to keep them safe, so that, if the confession were ever used, Mr. Beecher would have the retraction to meet it with. He had not, he thought, the authority of Mr. Tilton to destroy the papers. He would, however, have been influenced by the letter of Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Tilton. Mr. Tilton's statement to him that he did not wish to destroy his family, he understood as conveying that he would not make public the charge against Mr. Beecher.

The cross-examination branched off for awhile into a reference to the Morse stories concerning Mr. Tilton, which it was alleged Mrs. Beecher had circulated, and then came back to the "letter of confession" and the "retraction," the history of which, after they were both in his possession, Mr. Moulton was asked to give. He stated that, after the signing of the tripartite agreement, he gave the "letter of confession" to Theodore Tilton, who said he wanted it as an act of faith toward his wife, and who afterward told witness that he had destroyed it. The retraction he kept until the 4th of August, when it was given to Mr. Morris, with other papers. Witness was pressed on the point whether he had given it to Mr. Morris as Mr. Tilton's attorney, or for his own protection, and his answer was that having received a subpœna from Mr. Tracy's office, he had consulted with Mr. Morris and had handed him his papers, among them this one. He had no recollection of having shown it to Mr. Morris at any other time. He was next questioned as to the preparation of his two statements, which he said had been prepared by Gen. Butler, one at Bayview and the other at Lowell. He had the letter of retraction with him when he went to Gen. Butler. Mr. Moulton was then examined at length as to his not having mentioned to Gen. Butler, when the statements were being prepared, the letter from Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Tilton, which he had read to Mr. Beecher on the occasion of obtaining the letter of retraction, and there was some contention between counsel as to whether the omission was willful or merely an accident. Mr. Moulton said that it did not occur to him, and when further questioned in respect to his not having mentioned other matters disclosed in his direct examination, he repled that there were many things in the latter which were not in the statement. Some of the matters mentioned in his direct testimony he recollected having brought to the notice of Gen. Butler. In reply to the further questions of counsel, he said he did not remember that the Woodhull publication had recalled to his mind the presentation of Mrs. Tilton's letter to Mr. Beecher on the night he had obtained the retraction. The court adjourned at 4 o'clock until 11 this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 11:10 o'clock the jury answered to their names. The Clerk called Francis D. Moulton to the stand for further cross-examination.

Mr. Evarts rose and said: If your Honor please, I am sorry to have to announce to the Court that our associate, Judge Porter, is not well enough to be in court this morning. He has been laboring under a very severe influenza for the past four or five days, and nothing but his sense of professional obligation to continue as far as he could an examination which he had commenced the day before yesterday induced him to continue as long as he did. Your Honor is aware that the rule is for the same counsel to proceed from the opening of a cross-examination to the close. Judge Porter was yesterday suffering so much that he could not speak at the tone that he thought desirable without great pain, or even as he did speak, and this morning as I was coming over I received a note from him saying that he was unable to be out. He hopes, with medical aid, to be able to be with us to-morrow or the next day.

Judge Neilson—I am sorry, indeed, to learn that Judge Porter is ill. I noticed that he was laboring under very great difficulty yesterday.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we shall be obliged, if your Honor please, under the direction of the court, to divide the labor of cross-examination between Mr. Tracy and myself.

The Court—Very well; proceed.

MR. BEACH OBJECTS.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, I think that an order of that kind in regard to the course of cross-examination ought not to be made. I was aware yesterday that my friend Judge Porter was suffering under a severe indisposition, which in a great degree incapacitated him for the performance of his duty in conducting the cross-examination, and I mentioned to him in a private remark that I thought he was in that condition, and that he should surrender his duty to some other person, and I very much regret to see that that incapacity has been the subject of several ungracious remarks in regard to my friend, which I do not think would have been indulged in if the cause of the dissatisfaction had been known to the gentlemen who made those remarks. We quite readily consent that any other of the counsel on the part of the defense shall continue the cross-examination of the witness, but that that cross-examination should be divided among several counsel, I think would be such an infraction of the practice and such an injustice to us that we cannot consent to it. I would far rather than that that course should be taken that the trial should be suspended, or that the cross-examination of Mr. Moulton should be suspended until Judge Porter may be able to continue it; but to give to three or four of the counsel upon the other side part of the cross-examination of this witness, it seems to me, will be apparent to your Honor as an impropriety in practice and as an injustice to the plaintiff.

Judge Neilson—Perhaps the counsel will conform to your suggestion.

Mr. Evarts—That difficulty, as your Honor understands and as my learned opponents will understand, of the sudden removal from the discharge of a responsible part of a duty in a trial of this kind that has been assigned to one counsel and for which preparation has been made by him, is not a trifling difficulty, nor does the fact that I am informed at 10 o'clock this morning at my house that Judge Porter would not be here to-day, on account of illness, enable me in passing from my house to the court-room to be prepared for the cross-examination of the witness, in regard to which I had been expected to take no part whatever; and so with my learned associate Mr. Tracy, although his greater familiarity with the case may enable him somewhat more readily to prepare himself for the conduct of the cross-examination, and it may be necessary, therefore, as my learned friend has suggested, that they should withdraw this witness and proceed with the examination of some other witness.

Judge Neilson—I think it would be better to proceed with this witness with one counsel.

Mr. Evarts—I think we should be allowed to conduct the cross-examination as we find it necessary in this emergency.

Judge Neilson—Well, you can reach the same end by consultation between yourselves.

Mr. Evarts—But with great delay.

Judge Neilson—Try the experiment.

Mr. Beach—Delay is better than injustice.

Mr. Evarts—It is not a question of injustice; it is a mere matter of delay in the cross-examination. The old practice used to be for three or four counsel to take turns in the cross-examination of a witness, but that has been changed.

Judge Neilson—I think the rule had better be conformed to in this case.

Mr. Evarts—We state to your Honor that it may be necessary for us to consult, and if your Honor decide against us, we will have time to do so if it becomes necessary.

Judge Neilson—I do not deny that. Let the examination proceed. I will endeavor to give you every facility.

MR. FULLERTON ALSO OBJECTS TO THE COURSE PROPOSED.

Mr. Fullerton—If your Honor please I do not wish to deprive our learned adversaries of any advantage to which they appear legally entitled. We, of course, appreciate the disadvantage under which one of their number must now take up the cross-examination of this witness, and so far as we are concerned they shall have every possible opportunity for preparation within the limit of the rule confining the cross-examination of a witness to a single counsel. I am quite willing to take any course which your Honor may think to be proper under the circumstances to relieve them from their embarrassment. We shall not object to the postponement of the case until Judge Porter is able to attend and resume his duty, nor shall we object to taking up some other witness and leaving Mr. Moulton's further cross-examination until they are in such a state of preparation as to go on, if they are not now. I do not wish it understood that we urge this point for the purpose of depriving our opponents of a legal advantage, but I do think that when the further cross-examination of Mr. Moulton is resumed it should be confined to a single counsel. That is due to us and it is nothing more than justice to the witness. Although the rule was once that a witness might be attacked by a number of counsel upon cross-examination, yet that rule has given way to a more enlightened consideration of the subject; it is no longer the rule; it has not been the rule for many years in this State, and I trust that it will never be the rule again. It is due to the witness, it is due to our side of the case, that a single counsel should cross-examine the witness.

Judge Neilson—I appreciate what you say. I have no doubt that Mr. Evarts and his associates will be in attendance, and that some one of them, if not himself, will be quite able to proceed with the cross-examination. We will give him all the facilities we can. I think it is better that the cross-examination should proceed now than to stand over.

Mr. Evarts—Then the further cross-examination will be conducted by my associate, Gen. Tracy.

MR. BEACH PROTESTS AGAINST IT.

Mr. Beach—I think a single remark should be made to the proposition on the part of the plaintiff. Your Honor has ruled that in the testimony of this witness circumstances have been disclosed which, if they are entirely accurate, would incapacitate Gen. Tracy from appearing at all in this case on the part of the defendant. I do not care to relate the testimony upon that particular subject; it is undoubtedly within the recollection of your Honor. It has been to us a subject of very embarrassing and painful consideration whether any steps should be taken on the part of the plaintiff in a formal application to this court, presenting that subject for its deliberation and determination. If it be true that, in an interview between this plaintiff and Mr. Tracy, a revelation of this case to a considerable extent was made, and an assurance given by Gen. Tracy, upon the faith of that revelation, that in case any difficulty between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher occurred Gen. Tracy would not appear as adversary counsel against Mr. Tilton, the impropriety and indelicacy and the unprofessional act of Gen. Tracy appearing in this trial in opposition to the plaintiff, would not be countenanced by this court. I am quite willing, however, to a very considerable extent to leave that question to the consideration of the counsel himself, and it is only in consequence of this extraordinary and accidental condition of things that I am led to suggest to your Honor, and the counsel upon the other side that perhaps the action of Gen. Tracy in continuing the cross-examination of this witness would be unprofessional and inadmissible.

The Court—I think I shall leave it to the defendant's counsel to arrange as to which of counsel shall continue the cross-examination of the witness.

Mr. Evarts—Since these observations have been made by the other side perhaps I may be permitted to also make a few——

The Court—Well, if you think it is necessary.

THE WAY TO LOOK AT THE MATTER.

Mr. Evarts—It is not in vindication of Gen. Tracy, for I do not think he needs it, but it is in reference to the observation of my learned friend on a matter extraneous to the trial in respect to an issue upon one side perhaps, to wit: In respect to a fragment of evidence that has been given by this witness, and that my learned friend thinks should disable the defendant's counsel from continuing the cross-examining the witness. We have not had any verdict of this jury on this gentleman's [Mr. Moulton's] testimony. We have not heard what is to be said upon the other side, and on his testimony it is very difficult for me to see anything in his manner of stating it even that does not disclose what is apparent, as I think, otherwise, that Mr. Moulton regards himself as a party to this transaction, and that whatever passed between him, though acting only as a friend of Mr. Beecher and a wise head, called in to confer in the same interest, how that should be construed into a disability to continue fidelity to Mr. Beecher on Mr. Tracy's part when a change of attitude has arisen on the part of the witness, I am unable to see. Now that is the way to look at that matter.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will permit me to say, I hope, that so far as counsel has made reference to the relation which Mr. Moulton possesses to this case, to use his own phrase, it is extremely extraneous to this discussion, and is a consideration which would have been more professional and proper if addressed to the jury than intimated in interlocutory debate. The counsel also argues that the statement of the witness, upon which we rely in the remarks which we have made, arose out of an interview, not between the witness and Mr. Tracy alone, but between the plaintiff in this case and Mr. Tracy, in which the plaintiff was reluctant to have that communication of his papers and matters made to Mr. Tracy, and consented to it only upon the express assurance on the part of Mr. Tracy that in any antagonistic difficulty between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher he would not appear as the adversary counsel against Mr. Tilton.

THE COURT PERMITS GEN. TRACY TO CROSS-EXAMINE THE WITNESS.

The Court—I understand the spirit in which you make this suggestion, but perhaps argument will only render it more difficult. As I said before, I think the learned counsel for the defense should proceed to supply Judge Porter's place as they think best.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will please note our objection to the action of Mr. Tracy, and the exception to your Honor's ruling.

The Court—Regulate it, gentlemen, as you please. That is all I now say in regard to it.

Mr. Evarts—I think our learned friends agree that some one may take Judge Porter's place in this cross-examination.

The Court—Yes, Sir, and I leave it to the counsel to regulate the matter.

Mr. Evarts—And it is not, certainly, for the counsel on the other side to pick out the person to do it. And when from apparent greater fitness, from acquaintance with the part of the case now suddenly to be taken up, we suggest Gen. Tracy's intervention, that intervention is made the subject of these remarks and of an exception to your Honor's ruling. Now, we say to our learned friends that Judge Porter's absence is a matter of great injury to us, as well as great regret in respect to him personally, but we are either to go on or not to go on.

The Court—You are to go and regulate it in your own way.

Mr. Evarts—And if it is to be made the subject of an exception, why then that becomes a matter of deliberation with us, if your Honor please, as to how the arrangement shall be made.

The Court—I have left the counsel to arrange this matter as to how the cross-examination shall be continued.

Mr. Evarts—We cannot arrange it in five minutes. Our learned friends make an objection to that. They make an objection to Gen. Tracy's proceeding with the cross-examination, even to the point of an exception, and under that aspect of the case we desire to be able to determine freely which course shall be taken, and if it is necessary that I should now suddenly undertake to complete this cross-examination, why then it is necessary that I should be prepared for it, and not be compelled to prepare myself in the presence of the court, the public, and the newspapers. Under that view our learned friends are entitled to their choice, whether they would rather this matter should stand until Judge Porter comes out and the rest of the testimony go on, or stand until to-morrow morning, with the alternative of Judge Porter then being able to be out, or some other counsel to whom our opponents have no objection of any kind, can proceed.

The Court—I think it would be more regular to proceed with the witness now and close his examination. I mean to say that the defendant's counsel, or either of them, may elect to proceed with the cross-examination, and if they require time for consultation, of course time will be granted them.

Mr. Evarts—We reserve the right to divide the labor, it it becomes necessary.

The Court—Well.

GEN. TRACY DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Gen. Tracy—If the Court please, before proceeding with the duty imposed upon me, the remarkable statement that has been made by counsel, and the evidence that has been given by the witness, calls upon me, I think, for a brief statement of my connection with this case.

The Court—I do not think it is necessary. It will only lead to further debate. The mere act of your proceeding is sufficient indication of your view of your duty.

Mr. Tracy—I want to say, then, if your Honor takes that view of my position, and which I am very happy to have your Honor take, as according with my own and my associate's, that I have taken no step in this case without conferring freely not only with my associates as to my duty here, but with the most eminent members of the bar not connected with this case, and every step in it I have taken on their judgment as to what I might professionally do with honor. I understand very well the position in which the prosecution has sought to place me in this case, but I came into this case as the friend of this defendant, however others may have changed, which I have never. No act of mine has ever been inconsistent with that friendship, and I have performed every duty to the witness and the plaintiff that honor and justice called upon me to do. All responsibility I now take, and I am not only prepared to answer to my own conscience, but to my God. [Sensation.]

The Court—That is sufficient; please proceed. The audience will please keep quiet.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. TRACY.

Gen. Tracy then cross-examined the witness.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, in your statement which you prepared for Mr. Beecher to make after the publication of the Bacon letter, which is Exhibit 34, you referred to an apology which he had made to Theodore Tilton. In that statement did you refer to any written paper, to any writing, as the apology? A.—The apology, part of which was quoted, Sir—I think I called that an apology.

Q.—In Mr. Tilton's letter? A.—In Mr. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon; yes, Sir.

Q.—That was the apology to which you referred? A.—Yes, Sir, that was the apology to which I referred.

Q.—And it is the same paper, writing, which you understood Mr. Tilton so often referred to in the Bacon letter as Mr. Beecher's apology? A.—That is the writing; yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you tell us, Mr. Moulton, in what publication the name of that writing was changed from an apology to a letter of contrition—I mean the first change? Witness—In what published document—in what publication?

Q.—In what publication was its name first changed from an apology to a letter of contrition—where did you first see it?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, Sir; that is a predication on a fact which does not appear in this case.

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir; it assumes a change was made, which change does not appear in the evidence.

Q.—Did you ever see the letter of contrition? A.—I think, after the publication of the Bacon letter was the first time when I called it an apology.

Mr. Tracy—I did not ask you that, Sir. We shall get on much better if you answer my questions.

Witness—I shall endeavor to do so, Sir, with the utmost courtesy.

Q.—Did you ever hear it called a letter of contrition? Did you ever see it in any publication as a letter of contrition until after you had the benefit of the professional services of Gen. Butler?

Mr. Beach—I object to that question, Sir. That is assuming that he did see it, and that does not appear.

Mr. Evarts—I submit, if your Honor please, that we are properly within the rules of cross-examination.

The Court—I think he should answer the question.

Q.—Did you ever see it called a letter of contrition prior to the time when you availed yourself of the professional services of Gen. Butler?

Mr. Beach—He does not refer to any publication or other instrument.

Judge Neilson—He means that, I think.

Mr. Beach—I don't know what he means, Sir, except from what he says. If he is asking for the name applied to that instrument in some newspaper, it is immaterial to this issue, and I object.

The Court—It is utterly immaterial what it was called or whether it was changed, unless he changed it. If you can prove that do it.

Mr. Tracy—I mean any newspaper or printed publication. Did you, Mr. Moulton, see it printed anywhere as the letter of contrition?

Mr. Beach—I object to that question as it is framed.

Mr. Tracy (continuing the question)—Before you availed yourself of the professional services of Gen. Butler? A.—I don't think I saw it.

Mr Beach—We except.

Witness—I don't think I did.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, when did you last see Mr. Tilton prior to the first meeting at your house—prior to the 26th of December, 1870? A.—When did I last see Mr. Tilton——

The Court—Allow me to suggest; don't repeat the words, witness.

Witness—Will you be kind enough to ask the question again, Sir.

Q.—When had you seen Mr. Tilton last prior to your interview with him at his house on the 26th of December, 1870? A.—I don't remember when I saw him prior to that.

Q.—Do you remember what day of the week that was? A.—I don't remember the day of the week now precisely.

Q.—Was it on Monday? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—Had you seen him the day before? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Don't you know that he was at your house on the Sunday before that? A.—I don't know, Sir.

TILTON'S VALEDICTORY.

Q.—Had you known that he published his valedictory as editor of the *Independent* at that time? A.—I read his valedictory; yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—I did not ask you that, Sir. Answer my questions as I put them to you.

Mr. Beach—I object to this.

The Court—General, it is better not to be too sharp.

Q.—I ask you if you had known that he published his valedictory prior to that time?

Mr. Beach—I object.

The Court—The only way he can answer that question is by seeing it in the paper, because unless he was present and saw it he could not answer. He is at liberty to say that he saw it in the *Independent*.

Mr. Tracy—I was preparing to see whether he read it.

The Court—He could not read it without seeing it.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will see that it is precipitate to assume that he could not answer any other way than that he had read it, because he might have heard of it in another way that would be evidence here; by Tilton saying so, for instance.

The Court—This question did not call for that.

Q.—Did you know that his valedictory had been published in the *Independent* prior to the 26th?

The Court—Say yes or no.

Witness—I cannot answer the question without explaining; I can't answer it yes or no. I don't remember now the date when it was published, but when that was published I read it.

Q.—Then you knew of it at the time of the publication?

Mr. Fullerton—That does not appear.

Mr. Tracy—It does; he means it.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't mean you shall say what he means.

Mr. Evarts—Let us understand this matter. I understand him to say that the time it came to his knowledge was the time it was published.

The Court—I understood him to say that it was the time he saw it in the papers.

Mr. Beach—Yes, but not at the time of its publication.

The Court—That is so, and it may be a day or a week.

Mr. Evarts—I understand his answer to be what I assert. I understand his answer to have been, not what it should be, that when it was published he saw it.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't understand that to be his answer.

Mr. Evarts—Let him answer it again.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir: let the stenographer read it.

The Court—The objection arose, General, upon your repeating or making some remark; but for that you might have proceeded, perhaps, question.

Q.—Now, had you read it prior to Dec. 26, 1870? A.—If you give me the date of the editorial I can tell you, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—The 22d.

Witness—Was that the day the *Independent* was issued? I think I read it on the first day it was issued.

THE CONTRACTS WITH BOWEN.

Q.—Had you on the 26th of December been informed that Mr. Tilton had made two contracts with Mr. Bowen for five years, one as editor of the *Union* and the other as editor of the *Independent*? A.—I had been informed that he had made some contracts; I did not know whether I was informed by Dec. 26.

Q.—Had you been informed of that on Dec. 26, prior to the interview with him? A.—I don't remember whether it was prior to this interview just at this present moment; I think it was further on.

Q.—Did you know Mr. Tilton was to have an interview on the 26th with Mr. Bowen and Oliver Johnson before that interview occurred? A.—I could not swear now that I did know that positively.

Q.—Was it a week-day or a Sunday, the 26th of December, that you were in his house? A.—I don't remember whether it was a week-day or a Sunday.

Q.—Do you remember what time of day you went to his house that day? A.—I remember from a memorandum I made at the time.

Q.—I asked you if you remembered? A.—It was the afternoon of Dec. 26.

Q.—Do you know what time you went there? A.—Some time in the neighborhood of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q.—Was he at home when you went there? A.—That I could not say, positively.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton on that day? A.—I don't remember that I did.

Q.—Did you wait for his return on that day? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you know where he was? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you know when he was to return? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you know that he was to return A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—I object; that is assuming.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton at home when you went there that day? A.—I don't know now.

Q.—Do you know what took you to his house that day? A.—I went there as I usually did.

Q.—Did you usually go to his house at 3 o'clock in the afternoon every week day? A.—I went there whenever I pleased.

Q.—Did you usually go there at 3 o'clock in the afternoon?

The Court—That is not a proper question, General.

Witness—I have no usual hour for going there.

Q.—Are you there usually every day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in his house? A.—There have been times, Sir, when I was there every day.

Q.—Were you in the habit of doing so at this time? A.—I don't think I was at that time.

Q.—How often do you think at this time you were in the habit of visiting his house week days during business hours? A.—Well, I certainly don't remember.

The Court—As nearly as you can tell.

Witness—Not very frequently.

THE LETTER WHICH TILTON SENT TO BEECHER BY BOWEN.

Q.—At the interview in which you read the letter that he sent to Mr. Beecher by the hands of Mr. Bowen, did he tell you when he supposed that letter was to be delivered to Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't think he told me when he supposed it was to be delivered.

Q.—Did you make any other remark to him about his sending that letter with Mr. Bowen except that he was a fool? Did you say to him that he was a ruined man? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—Do you recollect that you did not? A.—I am trying to state the truth, Sir, as near as I can remember.

Mr. Tracy—Go on and answer the question.

Mr. Evarts—We may as well say, once for all, that that is covered by the oath he has taken. It is not necessary to tell that so often.

Mr. Fullerton—And we might as well say that the last question was covered by the former answer.

Mr. Tracy—That is a ground of objection if you think so.

Mr. Fullerton—I will make objection whenever I think proper.

Witness—Ask the question again, and I will try to answer it.

The stenographer read the question, as follows, at the suggestion of Mr. Tracy: "Q.—Did you make any other remark to him about his sending that letter with Mr. Bowen except that he was a fool? Did you say that he was a ruined man?" A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—Do you recollect that you did not? A.—To the best of my knowledge I should say not.

Q.—How long was that interview between you and Mr. Tilton on that occasion? A.—It may have lasted half an hour, Sir: or an hour.

THE OBJECT OF THE INTERVIEW TILTON HAD WITH BOWEN.

Q.—Did you learn from him at that time the object of the interview he had with Mr. Bowen? A.—The object of the interview?

Mr. Tracy—Answer my question whether you learned of it; did you learn at that interview the object of the interview which he had just had with Mr. Bowen?

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that.

The Court—I think he can say yes or no, as it is preliminary to another matter.

Mr. Fullerton—How can he learn it without hearing what Mr. Tilton said?

Mr. Evarts—I don't know.

Mr. Fullerton—I did not ask you if you did. You can ask what was said on that day.

Mr. Evarts—We don't want to. Now, your Honor has ruled over and over again that the witness may answer these preliminary questions, yes or no, and then we attempt to probe the conversation whether or not it is admissible.

Mr. Beach—That does not present the objection which we offer.

The Court—The objection is that the question asked him was to state his interpretation, or inference, or deduction from what was said, and the counsel themselves sought to correct it with that point.

Mr. Tracy—Very well, I will frame the question so that it will not be objectionable. Was there anything said by Mr. Tilton on that day with respect to the object of the interview he had with Mr. Bowen? A.—I think there was, Sir.

TILTON'S MORAL CHARACTER.

Q.—Did he tell you on that occasion that some rumors affecting his moral character had gone to Mr. Bowen, which led Mr. Bowen to think of breaking the contracts which he had just made, and that the object of that interview was to enable him to explain these reports which had reached Mr. Bowen? A.—I can't answer that question, Sir, without explaining it.

Judge Neilson—Go on, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—I ask the question; I do not ask you what Mr. Tilton—

The Court to Mr. Tracy—I remarked to the witness to go on, and therefore it did not call for any observation from you.

Witness—Mr. Tilton, as I remarked, said to me he had gone to that interview—

Mr. Tracy—I did not ask what he said to you.

Witness—May I explain, your Honor; I can't answer the question without explanation.

The Court—The common practice is to answer, and explain afterward.

Mr. Morris—You need not answer the speech that the counsel makes to the witness.

Mr. Evarts—If any objection is to be made to Gen. Tracy's questions they can make it, but if the question is proper we are entitled to an answer.

The Court—It is very clear, also, that you must take the answer as the witness gives it.

Mr. Fullerton—The explanation is necessary to the answer; a categorical answer may not convey the entire truth as the question is put.

Mr. Beach—The question, if your Honor please, does not call for the witness to answer whether Mr. Tilton said that in substance or not, but it calls upon him to say whether Mr. Tilton said to him the precise language of the question—the very words which the question presents; and if the very words were not said, I ask your Honor to instruct the witness that he can answer one way or the other.

Mr. Tracy—It is not the province of the witness to evade the question.

Mr. Evarts—We have asked a question which, if it be objectionable, must be objected to. If it is not objectionable then the witness is to answer, and his answer will be just what his sense of the oath he has taken will be and his conscience dictates.

The Court—I want to show Mr. Evarts that he errs using that word "evade" as applied to the witness on his oath.

Mr. Evarts—I submit to your Honor's correction on this extraordinary proposition.

The Court—It is a proposition made by the counsel. Mr. Stenographer, read the question.

Q.—Did he tell you that that interview had been brought about by Oliver Johnson, to whom Mr. Bowen had communicated certain rumors that he had heard about Mr. Tilton? A.—No.

Q.—Did he tell you at that interview that Mr. Bowen had repeated the rumors and stories which he had heard about Mr. Tilton? A.—No.

Q.—Did he tell you at that interview that if Mr. Bowen had repeated the stories—did he tell you at that interview that he attacked Mr. Beecher through Mr. Bowen by saying that Mr. Beecher had made unhandsome propositions to his wife? A.—He did say that.

Q.—Did he say in that interview that he offered to join Mr. Bowen in the war upon Mr. Beecher? A.—No.

Q.—Did he say that he offered Mr. Bowen to draft the letter which he read? A.—Put the question again.

Q.—Did he say that he offered to Mr. Bowen to draft the letter which he did read? A.—No.

Q.—Did he say that he did draft that letter? A.—No.

Q.—Did he say he wrote it? A.—Yes, he wrote it.

Q.—He said he wrote it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, when did you next see Mr. Tilton after that interview? A.—I saw him between that time and Dec. 30—sometime thereabouts. I don't remember the date.

THE SECOND INTERVIEW.

Q.—Did you know at the time of the second interview with him that his letter to Beecher had been delivered by Bowen? A.—I did not.

Q.—What do you call the second interview—the interview after the 26th—you did not know that it had been delivered to Mr. Bowen? A.—You mean to Mr. Beecher?

Q.—To Mr. Beecher? A.—No.

Q.—Did you inquire whether it had? A.—I did not.

Q.—And you did not know how Mr. Beecher had received that letter? A.—I did not.

Q.—At the time of the second interview, did you know that this angry interview between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton had occurred? A.—I did.

Q.—Knew that the angry interview had occurred? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you know whether that interview occurred after or before Bowen had delivered the letter to Beecher? A.—I don't know anything about it.

Q.—Nothing about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you did not ask anything about it? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you at any time, between the 20th and 30th, ever ask Tilton whether his letter to Beecher had been delivered? A.—I did not.

Q.—And you did not know? A.—I did not know.

Q.—And you did not know, prior to the 30th, that the letter had been received by Beecher, or what answer Mr. Beecher had made to him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And the conversation which you thought was important on the 26th as to make a memorandum of it, you never had asked about since? A.—No.

THE INTERVIEW OF THE 30TH DECEMBER, 1870.

Q.—What time on the 30th did you see Mr. Tilton—what time of day? A.—In the evening, I think, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—In my house.

Q.—Do you know about what time? A.—I think before—about six o'clock, I should think, Sir.

Q.—About six o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he take tea at your house that night? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Where did the interview between you and him take place? A.—In my front chamber, up stairs.

Q.—How long was that interview? A.—Not very long.

Q.—About how long? A.—Not very long.

Q.—Was it half an hour long? A.—I should hardly think so.

Q.—Was it twenty minutes? A.—I should say it was.

Q.—Then you went from his presence to the house of Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you said to Mr. Beecher what you have repeated on your direct examination?

Mr. Morris—And his cross-examination, also.

Mr. Evarts (indignantly)—Who interrupted?

Mr. Morris—I did.

Mr. Evarts—You have no right to interrupt.

Mr. Beach—Have you a right to ask him what occurred on the direct examination, when you and the other counsel have seen what occurred on the cross?

Mr. Evarts—I think I have a right to speak on the subject.

Mr. Morris—This ground has been gone over, and I object on that ground that they have no right to examine the witness to-day on the same points upon which he was minutely examined.

The Court—That is so.

Mr. Tracy—Your Honor will remember that the cross-examination was general, referring generally to the different aspects of the case as introduced by Judge Porter in his plan of cross-examination, which was to take up each question distinctly by itself in the order to which it was testified to by the witness.

The Court—I think you should take up the examination where Judge Porter discontinued it.

Mr. Morris—I appeal to the stenographer's minutes.

Mr. Tracy—At the close of Judge Porter's examination yesterday he closed where I now start, namely, the examination of this witness where he stated facts on his direct examination.

Mr. Beach—That maintains our position, which is, that what has transpired hitherto has been a repetition of Judge Porter's cross-examination.

Mr. Tracy—I propose to go over the testimony step by step.

The Court—Do you propose to go over the same points that Judge Porter has gone over?

Mr. Morris—We say he did.

Mr. Evarts—You cannot address a jury on that question.

Mr. Morris—The stenographer's minutes will testify to it.

The Court—It will not be necessary to examine the minutes.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will remember that Judge Porter examined the witness on the interview as to the 26th and 30th of December, and carried the witness through all the details of this conversation.

Mr. Tracy—Judge Porter had, of course, a much better knowledge of the continuity of the examination from the order in which he had arranged it, but I refer to the time of the first interview, between Dec. 27 and 30.

The Court—Well, Mr. Tracy, proceed, but keep within the limit.

Mr. Tracy—I am pursuing precisely the current of examination marked out by Judge Porter.

The Court—Well, proceed.

THE EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Tracy (resuming)—You said on your direct examination, as I understood you, that on coming down the steps Mr. Beecher said, "What shall I do?" A.—"What can I do?"

Q.—Well, "What can I do?" Your reply to that was what? Please repeat it. A.—"I am not a Christian, but I will try and show you how a heathen will serve you."

Q.—Did you intend at that time to proffer your friendly services to Mr. Beecher? A.—I did; yes, Sir.

Q.—Then at that time you did intend to proffer to Mr. Beecher your friendship and your aid in this matter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On your way up you talked about the charges; you told him the charges which Bowen had made to him against Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir, some of them.

Q.—Some of them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And he expressed surprise at them? A.—He did.

Q.—Was it not because Bowen had never said anything of the kind to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he not also say that Bowen had not said anything of that kind to him? A.—I think not at that interview.

Q.—Not at that interview? A.—Not on the evening of the 26th; I think not.

Q.—You say you think not; are you willing to swear that he did not? A.—He did; yes, Sir; I correct myself.

WHAT BEECHER SAID ABOUT THE STORIES.

Q.—Then repeat what he said on this subject—the subject of the stories which Bowen had told him about Tilton. A.—He said that Mr. Bowen had said to him that he had heard certain stories against Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Beecher said that, upon the basis of arguments he had made, he had sympathized with Mr. Bowen.

Q.—And did he say that he had expressed that sympathy to Bowen that night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, what were the stories that he said Bowen had told him about Tilton? A.—He did not mention them.

Q.—He did not mention them at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you state more fully Mr. Beecher's language when he repeated that part of your interview with him? A.—No, Sir, not fully.

Q.—What reply did you make to that? A.—To the stories?

Q.—Yes, to his reference to Bowen's stories of Tilton in which Beecher sympathized. A.—I expressed surprise; I do not recollect what I said.

Q.—Can you not recollect your language? A.—I think I said to Mr. Beecher that Mr. Bowen was treacherous to both of them.

Q.—And was the friend of neither? A.—I don't think I said that.

Q.—But you stated that he was treacherous to both? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you at that time express any opinion to Beecher concerning the truth of the stories which Bowen had told about Tilton? A.—I do not think I did at that interview.

Q.—Are you sure of that? A.—Yes, Sir; quite certain.

Q.—That you did not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you say anything to Beecher to remove from him the impression that you believed the stories true about Tilton?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that.

Q.—Well, did you say anything to him on the subject as to whether you believed they were true or false? A.—I do not think I did. I do not remember that I did.

WAS BOWEN TREACHEROUS?

Q.—Did you intend by your reply that Bowen was treacherous to both of them: to leave the impression on Beecher's mind that you thought the stories about Tilton were true?

Mr. Morris—The question is objected to. The intendment is immaterial. State what he said, is the proper way.

The Court—I think the intendment is immaterial, but it can be gathered from what he said.

Mr. Evarts—This witness has made a reply which, on one view of the case, is a correct and unembarrassed expression, in comparing that statement with the rest of his testimony—that is, that he meant to say that Bowen had been treacherous in telling these true stories about Tilton. Now, if he had been treacherous to Tilton he was treacherous in telling false stories. We want to know now which of those views he had presented to Mr. Beecher.

The Court—Should not that appear by his conversation?

Mr. Evarts—We are cross-examining him to get out the actual drift and purport of his conversation as it was suited to produce the impression on Mr. Beecher's mind.

The Court—You have a right to that.

Mr. Tracy—That is what we are asking him for.

Mr. Evarts—He certainly [illegible] an answer that.

Mr. Tracy—What we want is the reply that he made to Mr. Beecher.

The Court—I concur with Mr. Evarts. You certainly are entitled to the conversation; all of it.

Mr. Morris—That ends our objection.

A WEAK POINT.

Mr. Tracy—May it please your Honor, we are cross-examining this witness. He says that he made a certain reply to Mr. Beecher. Now we ask him what he intended by that answer; what he intended to convey by that answer, because a matter of speech, the extent of the intonation of the voice, carry with them their impression, which it is impossible for the witness to repeat to the jury; and we ask him what was that intention.

The Court—The weakness of that point is, Mr. Beecher might understand that intention one way, and the witness, as he now recollects, might have understood it in another way. It will not help you a bit.

Mr. Evarts—We will ask him what Mr. Beecher said.

The Court—You can give the conversation fully.

Mr. Evarts—We have part of it.

Mr. Tracy—Does your Honor exclude the question?

The Court—It is a question of mere intent—of mental reservation.

Mr. Tracy—Does your Honor exclude the question?

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy (resuming)—Did Mr. Beecher make any reply to that answer of yours? A.—He said he thought he *was* treacherous.

Q.—And then did you then renew to him the proffer of your friendship, and say that you would be his friend and serve him? A.—I do not remember—that followed again.

Q.—You did not repeat it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where was your house in Clinton street? A.—No. 143 Clinton street.

Q.—Between what streets is that? A.—Between Livingston and Schermerhorn.

BEECHER AT MOULTON'S HOUSE.

Q.—On entering your house that night, Mr. Beecher passed up stairs by your direction to the second story front room? A.—I passed him into the second story and front room.

Q.—And you remained in the parlor below? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you lock the front door after he went in, that night? A.—I do not remember that I locked the front door; very likely I did.

Q.—Do you remember that you did? A.—No, I do not remember that I did.

Q.—Why did you then say that it is very likely that you did? A.—I usually do. It is my habit to lock the front door when I enter the house.

Q.—When you take friends in do you usually lock the front door? A.—Yes, Sir; latch it or lock it, just as you choose.

Q.—But you do not remember whether you did or not that night? A.—No. I rather think I did, though.

Q.—After Mr. Beecher came down did you hold any further conversation about the subject? A.—No, I do not think we did.

ON THE WAY TO TILTON'S HOUSE.

Q.—After Mr. Beecher came down you went to Mr. Tilton's house. On the way there did you talk about Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the substance of your conversation in regard to Bowen on your way to Tilton's house? A.—I told him again that I thought Mr. Bowen was a treacherous man. I said to Mr. Beecher, "Mr. Bowen promised to protect Mr. Tilton against these false charges, and then to come to you, and from what you said to me he promised to be your friend. Now I think he is treacherous to both of you. Having repeated the stories he told to Mr. Tilton to you, I think he is treacherous both to Mr. Tilton and to you."

Q.—Were the stories further talked of then? A.—Reference was made to them.

Q.—Did Beecher go into the details of the stories that Bowen had told about Tilton. A.—Not on that occasion.

Q.—Then, when you went from your house back again, did you talk about the stories of Bowen? A.—The talk was substantially the same.

Q.—And no advance made whatever. Did you simply repeat for the third time, Mr. Moulton, the stories about Bowen that had any bearing on the conversation?

Mr. Morris—I object.

Q.—I meant, of course, about Tilton? A.—I may have changed the phraseology. I do not remember.

Q.—Was anything said in that interview in regard to the stories about Tilton? A.—No, not then. You are talking now of the conversation on our way from Clinton street to Mr. Beecher's house.

MOULTON DID NOT EXPRESS ANY OPINION ABOUT THE STORIES.

Q.—Yes, the last time you saw him that night. Did you then leave Mr. Beecher, after having had three interviews, without expressing any opinion as to the truth or falsity of the stories which Mr. Bowen had told Mr. Beecher about Tilton. A.—I do not think I expressed any opinion as to the truth or falsity of them that night.

Q.—Do you remember that you did not? A.—I should say that I remember that I did not, to the best of my recollection.

HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE STORIES.

Q.—Do you know what the stories were? A.—No, I do not know what were the stories Mr. Bowen had told Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Do you not know what stories had been told Bowen about Tilton? A.—No, I do not know.

Q.—You don't know? A.—No.

Q.—You do not know any of the stories which had reached Bowen about Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—None of the stories? A.—No, except in a general way.

Q.—Did you know in a general way? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you know in a general way?

Mr. Fullerton—I object.

The Court—The only ground upon which that would be admissible is that it is a part of the conversation regarding which you made inquiries. I think, though, the witness may answer the question as a further illustration of the stories. There was only a general reference made to the stories.

Mr. Tracy—Will the official stenographer read the question.

The Stenographer (reading)—"What do you know in a general way?"

Mr. Fullerton—I suppose the object of this question is to ask the witness to repeat all the stories he may have heard in the street from Tom, Dick or Harry.

The Court—The question can be amended so as not to be objectionable.

Mr. Evarts—It is the state of the knowledge of the witness' mind as to the stories concerning which he conversed with Mr. Beecher.

THE COURT WANTS THE QUESTION AMENDED.

The Court—That is the point concerning which the trouble is. The question refers to all the stories which were reported or mentioned by other people outside. The question ought to be: "Do you know what the stories were to which reference was made in your conversation with Mr. Beecher?"

Mr. Evarts—One moment. We do not wish to transcend any of the rules of evidence. This witness, however, has testified that during the conversation with Mr. Beecher on the night of the 30th Mr. Beecher referred to the stories that Bowen had told him to the prejudice of Tilton, in which he [Beecher] had sympathized, and this witness had expressed his views that Bowen was treacherous to both of them, &c. We won't repeat that. Now, we want to endeavor to learn from this witness whether or not he learned the details of these stories which were the subject of his conversation with Mr. Beecher, and which he has been unable to satisfy us about as yet. Now, we ask him whether he knew at the time that he conversed with Mr. Beecher the nature of these stories?

The Court—That is admissible if he learned it in that conversation.

Mr. Evarts—He did not learn it from Mr. Beecher, but he talked about these stories that had passed to Bowen to the prejudice of Tilton. Now we ask him whether he knew what those stories were at the time he was talking to Mr. Beecher. They were talking about those stories, and we now ask him whether he knew what they were.

The Court—As disclosed in that conversation.

Mr. Evarts—We ask him that.

Mr. Tracy—I will ask the question, and would like to have your Honor's ruling. [To the witness]—Did you know anything, at the time you were talking with Mr. Beecher, about the stories that Bowen had told him; if so, what were those stories?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to.

The Court—That is ruled out if his knowledge is derived from other stories than those he learned from Mr. Beecher.

THE NATURE OF THE STORIES.

Cross-examination resumed by Mr. Tracy:

Q.—Did you not know from Mr. Tilton what the nature of those stories were? A.—I had heard it afterward.

Q.—Don't you remember ascertaining the nature of the stories that reached Mr. Bowen concerning him?

Mr. Fullerton—You will see it is quite impossible for him to answer the question. He may guess it or assume it, but he has no positive knowledge of it, because Mr. Tilton did not know what communication Mr. Bowen had made to Mr. Beecher—

Mr. Tracy—I don't ask that.

Mr. Fullerton—You are interrupting me improperly, however; that is what you are doing, and you see this witness could not learn of the facts from Mr. Tilton which he himself did not know, and he can't answer it except by mere guess-work.

The Court—He can't answer with guess-work. He must answer with reference to what Mr. Tilton told him.

Mr. Fullerton—You will see from the attitude of the case that it is impossible for him—

Mr. Tracy—My question is—

Mr. Fullerton—Interrupting again, improperly—You will see that Mr. Beecher did not convey the information to him. Mr. Tilton did not know what Mr. Bowen had said to Mr. Beecher, and therefore he could not learn it from Mr. Tilton. Therefore the witness can't answer the question, as you see.

The Court—I see that.

Mr. Beach. Will you allow me to add, the question is what stories he [Mr. Tilton] told you had been communicated to Mr. Bowen or were known to Mr. Bowen concerning him [Tilton.] The witness has already sworn that he did not know of the stories Mr. Beecher referred to as having been told by Mr. Bowen to Mr. Beecher. Where is the evidence that the stories to which Mr. Tilton referred in his communication to Mr. Moulton were the stories which were being communicated to Mr. Beecher, and which Mr. Beecher referred to in the conversation with Mr. Moulton? There is an entire disconnection between them. The stories are not the same—they don't appear to be the same. Now, it may be possible, Sir, that this, as the declaration of Tilton, the party to the action, may be admissible in another action and for another purpose, but not as throwing any light at all upon the stories which were referred to in the conversation between the witness and Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Tilton is the party plaintiff in this suit, and we propose to show if we are permitted to do so, (and I have no doubt you will allow us under the rules of evidence,) the relations of Mr. Tilton and of Mr. Moulton in this matter to the affairs of Mr. Tilton so far as they are pertinent to this issue. We are now asking him whether Mr. Tilton informed him what the stories were that had been told to Mr. Bowen about him [Tilton.] Now, my learned friend says that that does not prove that they were the same stories that were told to Mr. Beecher. It does not, of course, but it proves what the stories were, and when we prove by another witness what the stories were that were told to Mr Beecher, then we shall have seen whether they are the same stories or not.

WHAT TILTON TOLD HIM ABOUT THE STORIES.

The court directed the stenographer to read the last question put to the witness, and Mr. Tracy, resuming, said:

Q.—Now answer my question—did you not know from Mr. Tilton what the nature of these stories was that had reached Mr. Bowen concerning him?

Mr. Beach—Now, you see, Sir.

The Court—You can answer it, yes or no.

Witness—I was not paying attention to the question, Sir.

The Court—Read the question again.

The question being read, the witness said: I think Mr. Tilton told me, Sir, something about it himself.

Q.—What did he tell you? A.—Only, as near as I can remember, Sir, that Mr. Bowen had mentioned the story concerning a transaction at Winsted, Conn.

Q.—What did Mr. Bowen tell him? What did Mr. Tilton tell you that Bowen said about that transaction? A.—That he was at Winsted with a lady, and had acted improperly with her. I cannot clearly separate between the two stories—what Mr. Tilton and what Mr. Bowen told me. That is all I remember distinctly that Mr. Tilton told me, and that is what Mr. Bowen told me afterward himself.

Q.—You say Mr. Tilton said he acted improperly; how improperly? A.—I don't know.

Q.—What was said? A.—I don't remember anything more about it, Sir.

Q.—You do not think Mr. Tilton specified how his conduct was improper toward the lady at Winsted? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he name the lady? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he name the occasion? A.—I think he said that Mr. Bowen told him it was when he went up there to lecture.

Q.—Did not Mr. Tilton tell you that the story was circulated about him that he took a lady there not his wife, took a room at the hotel, and that he took bed-rooms that were adjoining and communicating? A.—No.

Q.—He did not tell you that was the story? A.—No.

Q.—What was the story he told you? A.—I don't remember distinctly. The language which he used, as near as I can recollect, was this—

Mr. Tracy—I do not ask you what language he used.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, let us have it.

Witness—That Bowen said that stories had gone out concerning himself and a woman, and then he cited the Winsted story. That is the story, as near as I remember, that he told me.

Q.—Did he cite others? A.—No. He said it was his conduct with women.

Q.—Now, when was it that Tilton told you that? A.—I think it was anterior to Dec. 30.

Q.—Was it anterior to Dec. 26? A.—No, Sir, I don't think it was.

Q.—Was it on the 26th of December? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it on the 27th or 28th? A.—I don't remember; it was between Dec. 26 and 30.

Q.—Do you know where he told you? A.—No, I don't remember.

Q.—Nor when? A.—No.

Q.—Did he tell you that the interview at Bowen's house on the 26th was concerning these stories which Bowen had told you? A.—He told me that these stories had been told him by Mr. Bowen at that interview.

THE PURPORT OF THE INTERVIEW.

Q.—Did he also tell you that the object of that interview was to enable him to explain these stories—to explain these stories to Mr. Bowen if he could? A.—He told me that was the purpose of the interview.

Q.—And did he not tell you also that his contracts with Mr. Bowen were threatened unless he could explain these stories? A.—No.

Q.—He did not? A.—No.

Q.—What did you understand, then—that he was to explain them if he could to save his contract with Mr. Bowen?

Mr. Beach—What he understands is not important.

Mr. Tracy—I think we are entitled to it on cross-examination.

The Court—No; take an exception and go on.

Q.—Now, when Mr. Beecher told you on the 30th that Bowen had repeated to him certain stories concerning Tilton which he [Beecher] sympathized with, did you not understand that these were the same stories that Mr. Tilton had previously to that night told you had come to the ear of Mr. Bowen?

Mr. Beach—I object.

The Court—I think we will take the answer.

The question was repeated by the stenographer.

Mr. Beach—Note my objection.

Witness—I suppose they were quite the same. I did not know any other.

Mr. Tracy—You did not know any other?

The Court—I am sorry to be obliged to state to a gentleman of so large experience as yours, General, don't repeat what the witness says. Take the answer without repeating it.

WHAT THE WITNESS UNDERSTOOD.

Q.—Mr. Beecher told you on the 30th certain stories concerning Mr. Tilton. Did not you understand that those stories were stories that Mr. Tilton had previously to that night told you?

Mr. Beach—We object. I want the stenographer to note my exception.

Mr. Moulton—Yes. I supposed they were the same.

Mr. Tracy—You supposed they were the same?

The Court—I want to tell the counsel that it is well he should remember not to repeat what the witness says. The answer can be taken without its being repeated.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Stenographer, have you got what the witness last said?

The stenographer reads the answer as follows: "Yes, I supposed they referred to the same."

Q.—You supposed they referred to the same? A.—Don't know any other.

Q.—And yet you made no explanation to Mr. Beecher concerning these stories on that night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—So far as you know, did you leave Mr. Beecher that impression that you believed these stories to be true?

Mr. Beach—That question is objected to.

The Court (to witness)—I think you may answer.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, I won't argue against your Honor's position.

Mr. Moulton—No; I don't think I left that impression.

Q.—Did you say anything to move him to that impression? A.—I said that Mr. Bowen was a treacherous man.

Q.—That on account of his treachery he ought not to be believed? A.—I did not say that he ought not to be believed; I say I meant to leave the impression in consequence of his treachery.

Q.—Then, when you told Mr. Beecher that you thought Bowen a treacherous man, did you intend that he should understand that you thought he should not believe against Tilton stories which Bowen had told him? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you said it for that purpose? A.—Not wholly for that purpose.

Q.—That is one of the purposes for which you said it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, how did you understand Mr. Beecher's reply—that he thought so, too—as assenting to his view?

Mr. Beach—Are we, your Honor, to have the witness instructed as to his language?

Mr. Evarts—On cross-examination, your Honor, we are entitled to discover fully the relations of the parties. We are not obliged to take a witness' words as ending an inquiry. We have now got, at the end of half an hour, at the very matter we thought to get at by a simple question put half an hour ago.

Mr. Beach—I dispute that observation.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor will recur to the question that your Honor ruled out, it was exactly to that point, whether what he said to Mr. Beecher was intended to convey to his mind the idea that the stories that had come to Bowen about Tilton were true or untrue.

Mr. Beach—The gentleman has got at it by an ingenious change as to your Honor's ruling.

Mr. Evarts—Not by a change.

The Court—It is in a different aspect.

Mr. Evarts—That shows what a cross-examination is for, and what its licenses are.

The Court—I will rule out this question, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—The court will direct the stenographer to note our exception.

WAS HE THE FRIEND OF MR. BEECHER?

Cross-examination resumed:

Q.—Mr. Moulton, when you left your own house on the night of the 30th to go to the house of Mr. Beecher, you left it as a friend of Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Called into this controversy by him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To aid him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were not at that time a friend of Mr. Beecher's? A.—Not his enemy.

Q.—I did not ask you that? A.—What do you mean by friend?

Q.—Don't you understand, Sir? A.—I don't understand, Sir, in the way you put the question.

Q.—I will put the question again. Were you, at the time you left your own house on the night of the 30th, the friend of Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Beach—I submit the answer is perfectly proper.

The Court—State the matter in your own words.

The witness explains: I had met Mr. Beecher, Sir; I was not his enemy, nor was I one of his personal and intimate friends.

The Court—That is sufficient, Sir.

Q.—You went from your own house as the friend of Tilton, and as soon as Mr. Beecher got into his difficulties you preferred your friendship to him in this matter? A.—I did.

Q.—And services? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you do that with Mr. Tilton's consent and knowledge? A.—I don't know anything about it.

Q.—I ask you whether you did it with his consent or knowledge? A.—No.

Q.—You did it without his knowledge? A.—Yes.

Q.—The letter that you carried to Mr. Beecher on that night, was it in an envelope? A.—I did not carry a letter to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—On the night of the 30th? A.—I had the letter in my pocket.

Q.—Was that letter in an envelope? A.—I don't know, Sir, whether it was or not.

Q.—Do you know whether it was addressed—whether there was any indorsement on it addressed to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher? A.—There was not.

Q.—Did you deliver that letter to Mr. Beecher that night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever see it to your knowledge? A.—No, Sir.

MOULTON'S VISIT TO MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Now we come to the 31st. What time of night did Mr. Tilton leave your house on the night of the 30th? A.—He left quite late, Sir.

Q.—When did you see him again? A.—I saw him again on the morning of the 31st.

Q.—On the morning of the 31st? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time in the morning? A.—Before I left for my business, Sir; between 7 and 9 o'clock, Sir.

Q.—Where—at your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go to your business that morning? A.—I did; yes.

Q.—What time? A.—Between 7 and 9 o'clock.

Q.—From your own house? A.—I don't remember, Sir, whether I went to Mr. Tilton's house before I went to my business or afterward; sometimes I went to the docks and returned.

Q.—I did not ask you what your business was. Now you did go there some time during that day? A.—Where?

Q.—To Mr. Tilton's house. A.—To the best of my recollection, I went there that morning.

Q.—Either before or after you went to the docks? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who went with you? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton? A.—My recollection is, I went to the house and saw Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Where did you see her? A.—In her room, I think, Sir.

Q.—Sick room? A.—Yes, Sir; I don't know whether it was a sick room or not.

Q.—Was she in bed or not? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Don't remember whether she was in bed or not? A.—Don't remember.

Q.—Do you know whether she was sick or not? A.—I think she was ill.

Q.—Was she in bed ill? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you don't know whether she was sick or well? A.—She was ill, I think.

Q.—Do you mean to say whether she was ill or not?

Mr. Beach—He is not a physician, Sir, and did not examine her.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, can't you tell whether a woman is sick without being a physician?

The Court—Not always; he says, "She was ill, I think."

Mr. Evarts—He speaks about how sick she was at the time, and if this witness cannot tell us whether he knows that this woman was sick or well at that time, then he cannot remember other things.

The Court—My judgment is that when a layman says she was ill after he visited her, I think it is a fair and full answer. You may ask the witness undoubtedly why he thinks she was ill.

Examination resumed.

Q.—Who was with you in her room? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you don't remember whether anybody was with you? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Or were you alone? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Was her husband with you? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you remember he was not? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did he go to the house with you? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you remember how you went to the house? A.—I rode.

Q.—Did Tilton ride with you? A.—I don't think he did.

Q.—Do you remember he did not? A.—To the best of my recollection he did not.

Q.—Was he in the house when you went there? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Whether he was in or not? A.—No.

Q.—From the time you went in until you came away don't recollect seeing him there? A.—I don't recollect that he was there.

Q.—You don't recollect he was not? A.—I don't recollect that he was there.

Q.—Was a letter written in your presence? A.—I don't remember whether it was or not, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—Don't remember whether it was or not?

The Court—Don't repeat the answer of the witness in the form of a question.

Mr. Tracy—Pardon me, your Honor.

Q.—From whose hand did you receive that letter? A.—I think I received it from Elizabeth. It was either given to me by Elizabeth R. Tilton or sent by a messenger to my house. My recollection is, I went to the house.

Q.—I understand you to say you don't know whether you went to the house and got this letter from Mrs. Tilton, or whether it was sent by a messenger to your house? A.—To the best of my recollection, Sir, I went to the house.

Q.—Will you say that a letter was not delivered to you by the hand of Theodore Tilton? A.—I don't recollect that it was.

Q.—Will you say that it was not? A.—I will not say that it was not, Sir.

MOULTON GETTING BACK THE "RECANTATION."

Q.—What time of evening was it when you left your house to go to Mr. Beecher's on the 31st? Q.—It was after 7 o'clock, Sir. To the best of my recollection it was after 7 o'clock.

Q.—You found Mr. Beecher on the evening of the 31st? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—He was not at home when I went to the house.

Q.—Well? A.—A messenger from his house came after me and said that he [Mr. Beecher] desired to see me. I waited for him until he came.

Q.—Where did you have your interview with him? A.—Up stairs, in the back room.

Q.—Second or third story? A.—Second story, I think, Sir.

Q.—In the study? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—In the bedroom? A.—My recollection is it was, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, how did you commence the interview with Mr. Beecher that night? A.—Well, I said to him I thought that we would consider the subject of his estrangement; it was a strange interview, and I recalled, I think, some of the conversation of the previous evening to him, and I said to him, "You have got Theodore's permission last night to go down and see his wife, and you procured from her a retraction of her confession, and you procured what I must term a lie, and I think you were guilty of great meanness in doing that—I think you were;" and I told him that I had received a note from Theodore in the morning asking back the confession of his wife, and that I had seen Theodore, and he was very angry about Mr. Beecher's conduct; and I said, "Mr. Beecher, I do not see much of the goodness of God in what you did; at the same time there may be a Providence in it after all. I have come for that retraction. I think you had better give it up to me. I will burn both the confession and retraction in your presence if you choose, or I will hold both," and I read to him the letter which Elizabeth Tilton had either sent or given to me, and I read also the letter which Tilton had given to me, in which his wife had informed him of the recantation.

Q.—Those letters are both in evidence? A.—I believe they are; and he said, too, that this recantation would be the only defense of his family.

BEECHER'S LOVE FOR MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Give his language, if you can. A.—I am giving his language as nearly as I recollect it, Sir; he said, it would be the only defense of his family in case he was attacked, and I said to him: "Beecher, I don't see how you have erred as you have. You have had criminal connection with Mrs. Tilton, and you go down and get this paper. I don't see how you could have performed two such acts. Mr. Tilton's position last evening was decisive; he said, no matter what would become of himself he would protect his wife and family," and Mr. Beecher then said to me, with great sorrow, weeping, that he had loved Elizabeth Tilton very much, that through love for her, if he had fallen at all, he had fallen; that the expression, the sexual expression, of that love was just as natural, he thought, in his opinion, as the language he used to her; if he had fallen at all, he had fallen through love and not through lust, or words to that effect; and he said in continuation, "this will be my only defense in case I was attacked," and he added, "I throw myself upon your friendship, upon what I actually believe to be your desire to do the best for all parties," and when I was leaving him he said, as nearly as I can recollect—the language made a great impression on me—he said he was on the brink of a moral Niagara, without anybody to save him—

Mr. Morris (interrupting)—Wanted you to save him? A.—Yes, Sir, and he gave me back the retraction.

MR. TRACY WANTS AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. Tracy—Now, witness, will you explain to the court and the jury how, in repeating Mr. Beecher's remarks, you first said that he said his "expression" toward Mrs. Tilton—correcting, you said his "sexual expression" toward Mrs. Tilton. Will you explain to the court and the jury how it was that you made the slip? A.—I don't understand, Sir, except to explain it, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—In repeating Mr. Beecher's language on this occasion you first said "expression."

Mr. Morris—He merely corrected himself.

Mr. Tracy—He first said "expression" and then he said his "sexual expression."

Mr. Morris—I repeat, the witness is entitled to make such a correction.

Mr. Tracy (to witness)—Can you tell how that happened; I might repeat it in that way? A.—I dropped a word, that is all, Sir.

Q.—And that is your answer? A.—I mean to say precisely what I did say is "sexual expression."

Q.—Are you aware that you made exactly the same mistake in your direct examination? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That is your answer? A.—I began to say precisely what I did say, that is, sexual expression or sexual intercourse.

Q.—Are you aware that you made exactly the same mistake on your direct examination? A. No, Sir.

Q.—You are not aware of that fact? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Tracy being about to read the evidence of the witness bearing on the disputed point from the *Tribune* report—

THE "TRIBUNE" ARRAIGNED.

Mr. Morris said: If that is to be read, I ask that it be read from the stenographic notes of the reporter, because they are incorrectly printed in that part, and that is not the only incorrect passage.

Judge Neilson—Errors will creep into the press.

Mr. Evarts—Does any one see any error here?

Mr. Morris—I do.

Mr. Evarts—Where is your proof for it?

Mr. Morris—If your Honor please, I call for the original stenographic notes. The stenographer called my attention to it himself, and I saw it was incorrect, and he said the mistake had been made in the *Tribune* office; that his manuscript was correct, and the production of the notes will show that that was incorrectly printed.

The Court—It is certainly quite competent for counsel on either side to appeal to the original stenographic notes.

Mr. Morris—We object to their assuming that the printed report in reference to this matter is the testimony of the witness, because it is not.

Mr. Tracy—It is very clear that the witness has made the same mistake now, and therefore I will proceed.

Mr. Beach—We say that the report in the *Tribune* is incorrect on that point, and now I wish, Sir, as this subject has been suggested by what has just passed, that at the commencement of this trial it was named by one of the counsel on the other side that the report of the *Tribune* should be adopted as the official report of the trial, and I see that the official stenographer of the court has an understanding with the *Tribune* stenographers.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Biglow, who is assisting the *Tribune* stenographers, is the official stenographer of this court, the gentleman who now occupies the chair. He acts all he can in connection with them. He is a gentleman of great skill in his profession.

Mr. Beach—We do not intend to make any reflection on the stenographers or their accuracy, but I wish to state this to your Honor, that some of the reporters—the official stenographers—have mentioned to counsel for the plaintiff that there are several inaccuracies in the *Tribune* report of the testimony here, and it is through that representation made by the stenographers that we have raised the question now presented to your Honor, and I will now continue my observations on it for another purpose. It seems, Sir, that upon both sides the report in the *Tribune* has been adopted as the official report of the proceedings in this trial. Now, when we find, Sir, that the report in the *Tribune* in matters which we deem essential to aid at our representation of this trial varies from the stenographer's notes, and when that fact is brought to our attention by the official stenographer, we wish to enter a protest to your Honor against accepting the *Tribune* report as the official report of this trial, that we may not be under any misapprehension afterward.

THE TRIBUNE'S UNFAIR COMMENTS.

And I may be permitted to say in addition that, having examined with some care the report of the trial as it appeared in the *Tribune*, knowing that it had been designated in this way by mutual consent as the official report of this trial, I have been very much dissatisfied by the fact that there are comments prefixed to the report of the trial in the *Tribune* which are unfair and unjust as toward the plaintiff, and which make, I think, false inferences and false statements in regard to the course of the trial. Your Honor will observe that to every report of the evidence of this case in the *Tribune* there is prefixed a sort of summary or syllabus, giving representations in regard to the object of counsel and the results accomplished by counsel and representatives in regard to the character of the evidence and the effect of the evidence which are prejudicial to one side or the other. I am unwilling that these comments should be presented or accepted as the official report of the trial, and attached to a statement of the evidence incorrect in many of its parts.

Judge Neilson—They are no part of the report.

Mr. Beach—But your Honor requested, and with great propriety, and we supposed that the managers of at least the official paper reporting this trial would accede to that request, that the reports in the newspapers should not be accompanied by editorial comments, and if they are to be we shall expect that at least they shall be partial and not poisoned and tinctured by the editorial department of that paper.

Mr. Fullerton—Impartial, you mean.

Mr. Beach—Yes; impartial.

Mr. Evarts—I wish to say a word, if your Honor please. The general discussion about the faults of newspapers does not seem to me very pertinent, unless some application is to be made to your Honor in the matter, which I dare say is not the purpose of my friend.

Mr. Beach—The application is that we do not accept the report of that paper.

Mr. Evarts—No one has ever asked the *Tribune* report to be received as either superseding the official report—

Mr. Beach—You are mistaken.

Mr. Evarts—No, I have never heard it.

Mr. Beach—That may be.

Mr. Evarts—Some inquiry has arisen here as to whether when dealing with this witness in an entirely legitimate manner we may not have adopted a hostile report of his evidence in the *Tribune*, as being, as it would presumptively be, accepted as correct in this matter. If the objection is made that the report in the *Tribune* is not such as we have assumed, as having been the testimony in fact, then let the stenographic report which is official be produced before us. We never shall arrive at a conclusion whether there is a discrepancy between the official report and the *Tribune* report, much less as to which is the more correct, unless we have the two things together before us. Now, I think my learned friends, if they pursue the matter further, will find that the official report gives the facts as we have assumed them in our cross-examination.

Judge Neilson—That may be, Sir; but that part of the subject has been exhausted by the examiner, and if there be an error in the use of a word, as assumed by Gen. Tracy, in cross-examination, that can be corrected on the re-direct examination, rather than now.

Mr. Evarts—And by producing the official report.

Judge Neilson—Yes. Gen. Tracy, will you proceed now?

Mr. Tracy—It is 1 o'clock, your Honor.

Judge Neilson—Gentlemen will please keep their seats till the jury pass out. The court then took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The court reassembled at 2 o'clock, and the jury having answered their names, the cross-examination of Mr. Francis D. Moulton was continued.

Mr. Tracy—Will the stenographer please read the last question and answer?

The Court—The stenographer will as directed read the last question and answer.

The stenographer then read the question referred to as follows:

Q.—Are you aware that you made exactly the same mistake on your direct examination? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are not aware of that fact? A.—No Sir.

Q.—At what stage of the conversation with Mr. Beecher did you read Mrs. Tilton's letter requesting the return of the retraction.

Mr. Evarts—Let us have that letter.

Mr. Morris—The exhibits that have been sent in; I have sent to the office for them.

Mr. Tracy—We can hardly get along without them.

Q.—Do you remember whether the letter was in an envelope? A.—I think it was in an envelope addressed to me, Sir.

Q.—Addressed to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you got the envelope? A.—I don't know, Sir, whether it is among the papers or not; I left it with Judge Morris.

Q.—Do you know whether the direction on that envelope was in Mrs. Tilton's handwriting? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Have you got the envelope? A.—No.

Q.—What became of it? A.—I suppose it was torn off or destroyed.

Q.—Do you say it was? Have you any distinct recollection on that subject? A.—The envelope, if it has not been destroyed, should be among the papers.

Q.—Do you know whether it is among the papers or not? A.—No.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will remember that we referred to the fact that all those letters were produced with envelopes, or should have been produced with envelopes, and we were told the envelopes were all in hand.

Mr. Morris—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I mean all that you had. I did not mean to say that all were preserved, but you had some envelopes, and whatever you had you should have here. We would like to see whether you have this envelope.

Mr. Morris—I say, Mr. Evarts, we have not got it. You did not ask for it before.

Mr. Evarts—We never asked for it before. I merely want to know have you searched for it.

Mr. Morris—I say we have, and we have not it—at least after searching we have not found it.

Examination resumed: Q.—At what stage of the interview with Mr. Beecher on that night did you write to him that letter? A.—I think I read it to him, Sir, after I read to him the letter of Mrs. Tilton to her husband informing him of the fact.

Q.—You read then what we call the letter in explanation of the return of the retraction, first? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then read her letter requesting this return? A.—Yes, Sir; to the best of my recollection.

MORE ABOUT THE RETRACTION.

Q.—I understand you to say that you told Mr. Beecher that if he would surrender that retraction you would destroy the accusation and the retraction in his presence?

The Court—He said so.

Mr. Moulton—I said to Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton desired to destroy it.

Q.—What did Mr. Beecher say to that? A.—He said that if any accusation was made against him that this retraction would be the only defense of his family.

Q.—And did you tell him that if you did not destroy it, you would keep them both together? A.—Yes, Sir; I would keep the retraction and the confession.

Q.—So that one could not be safe without the other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Keep both and preserve both? A.—I did not use the words "keep both, preserve both."

Q.—Don't you mean by that to be understood that they should not be separated? A.—I meant to keep them both in my possession.

Q.—Did not you mean by that to be understood by Mr. Beecher that those two papers should never be separated?

Mr. Beach—The witness' testimony does not convey any such meaning. They were separated. Does the counsel mean that they should be annexed together, and that one never should be shown without the other. It is impossible to narrow the matter down to such a fine point. Some discrimination must be used.

Mr. Evarts—This witness has said, "I said to Mr. Beecher I will destroy them both or I will keep them both," and Mr. Beecher said, "this retraction will be the only evidence against the charge:" and does that show that he meant to convey that they were both to be burned. Now the question is, did you mean by saying that you would keep them both, that you would keep them both so that one would not appear without the other?

Mr. Beach—That is fair enough.

The Court—How is that—there is no objection to that?

Mr. Tracy—That is the question.

Mr. Moulton—I cannot answer.

Mr. Tracy—Yes or no; that is the question.

The Court—Answer.

Witness continues: I said I would destroy them both in his presence if he desired, or I would keep them both safe, not necessarily to make either of them public.

Q.—Did you intend to be understood that you would keep those papers so that one should not be shown without the other, and should not appear without the other?

WHAT HE MEANT TO DO.

Mr. Beach—The question is, Sir, what the witness meant at that time.

Mr. Moulton—I meant to keep those separately, the recantation for Mr. Beecher's sake, and the confession for Mr. Tilton's sake; and my idea was when I said that, that this confession would never have been made without the recantation, and that so far as I was concerned they should not be shown separately.

Mr. Tracy—And that they should not be shown and separated, or that one should not appear without the other?

Mr. Beach—That is not the question.

Mr. Tracy—Did you so mean to be understood that one of these papers should not be shown or appear before the public without the other? A.—I meant that the recantation which he handed me should be used in his defence, in case an attack was made on him in the face of the other paper.

Q.—Did not you also mean that that paper should be preserved, so that if any attack ever was made upon him the recognition would appear to be a retraction of the accusation?

Mr. Beach—This is arguing, Sir, in regard to the effect of the paper; I object to that question.

Mr. Tracy—What is your Honor's ruling in the matter?

The Court—Repeat the question to the witness.

Mr. Tracy repeats the question.

The Court—You can answer the question.

Mr. Moulton—I will answer, with an explanation; I meant that they should be both presented together, or both destroyed together.

Q.—When you offered to destroy those papers in Mr. Beecher's presence, had you the authority of Theodore Tilton to make that offer? A.—I don't know that I had; to the best of my recollection, I had not.

Q.—Do you mean to say you had not? A.—To the best of my recollection, I had not.

Q.—Then do you mean to be understood as saying that you received from the hands of Theodore Tilton that accusation of his wife against Mr. Beecher, and having pledged your friendship to Mr. Beecher the night before you took it to him, you offered to destroy it without the authority or permission of Theodore Tilton? A.—On my responsibility; I think I did, Sir.

HE WOULD HAVE DESTROYED THE LETTERS.

Q.—And you would have destroyed it that night? A.—I would; yes, Sir.

Q.—Would that have bound Mr. Tilton to any course on the subject?

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that.

Q.—Do you so understand—

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that.

The Court—I rule that out.

Mr. Evarts—We except, if your Honor please.

The Court—The witness gives a certain answer, the words of which convey a certain meaning, and it is our business to give the meaning of the words used if an interpretation is needed.

Mr. Evarts—He has stated that he did, on his own responsibility. Now, I want to have it definitely.

The Court—There is nothing gained by repeating it.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor will allow me. I do not want that there should be any escape from the answer whatever.

The Court—I think there is no occasion for the question.

Mr. Evarts—If that intention of the witness had been carried out, there would have been nothing in that act which would have bound Mr. Tilton under any consideration whatever.

The Court—The paper would have been destroyed, that is all.

Mr. Evarts—I am not discussing what the effect of the act would have been. There was nothing in that act of which he assumed the responsibility, that, by reason of anything that had passed between Mr. Tilton and himself would have bound Mr. Tilton not to renew it again.

Mr. Tracy—Well, I will put another question.

Mr. Evarts—The question is asked, ruled out, and exception taken.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—Did Mr. Tilton know that you bore the letter to Mr. Beecher from Mrs. Tilton? A.—My best recollection is that I showed the letter to Theodore.

Q.—Before going? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That letter called for the return of the papers, that they might be burned, did it not?

Mr. Fullerton—The paper will speak for itself.

Mr. Tracy—I am waiting for it.

Mr. Shearman—We want the original.

Mr. Tracy (resuming). Did you not say to Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton knew of this letter from Mrs. Tilton, and knew that you came with it, and requested the return of that paper? A.—I do not remember saying any such thing. To the best of my recollection I did not say that.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Beecher that the object that Mrs. Tilton had in procuring the return of those papers was that they might be burned? A.—I read the letter to Mr. Beecher; I do not remember saying anything further than reading the letter itself.

Q.—And you did not tell him whether Mr. Tilton knew of that letter or not? A.—I do not remember that I did.

Q.—Did he not ask you? A.—I do not recollect that he did.

Q.—And yet you say that on the authority of this letter you would have taken the responsibility of not only burning the retraction, but of burning the paper which you had received from the hands of Mr. Tilton that night?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; I object to it. He does not say upon the authority of that letter. He says he would have done it on his own responsibility.

Mr. Tracy—I will ask him. Would you have done it on the authority of that letter?

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that.

The Court—He said he would have done it on his own responsibility.

Mr. Tracy—I ask if he would have done it on the authority of that letter.

Mr. Fullerton—There was no letter in respect to burning anything upon this subject. What letter do you refer to?

Mr. Tracy—I refer to the letter of Mrs. Tilton asking for the return of these papers that they might be destroyed, which letter, the witness says, was shown to Theodore Tilton before he went to Mr. Beecher's house that night.

The Court—If Mr. Beecher had consented to the destruction of both the letters the question is, whether he would have destroyed them on the authority of that letter, or upon his own responsibility.

The Witness—That would have influenced me somewhat in regard to it.

Mr. Tracy—And the fact that Tilton had seen the letter would not that have influenced you also?

The Witness—I think not.

Q.—Now, do you say that you made this assurance to Mr. Beecher: that if he would surrender that retraction to you and permit it to be destroyed you would destroy it, with the accusation, without having any authority from Theodore Tilton, and not knowing from Theodore Tilton in any manner whether, if that was done, it was to be both the accusation and the retraction? A.—I would destroy it on the spot.

Q.—I did not ask you that. Answer my question. A.—I beg your pardon.

Mr. Tracy—Will the stenographer read the question? The answer of the witness is not responsive to my question.

The Court—The stenographer will read the question.

The official stenographer read as follows: "Now, do you say that you made the assurance to Mr. Beecher that if he would surrender that retraction to you, and permit it to be destroyed, you would destroy it, with the accusation, without having any authority from Theodore Tilton, and not knowing in any manner whether if that was done it was to be both the accusation and retraction."

The Witness—Read the latter part of the question again.

The official stenographer—"Without having any authority from Theodore Tilton, and not knowing in any manner whether if that was done it was to be both the accusation and retraction."

The Witness—Yes, Sir. I should have done it on the spot without any authority from Theodore Tilton.

Mr. Tracy—No, no.

The Court—His answer is, yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—No, no, no, Sir.

The Court—The witness frames his answer.

Mr. Beach—The question is not very specific. To properly understand it requires some little trouble.

The Court—The stenographer will read the answer of the witness.

The official stenographer—"Yes, Sir. I would have done it on the spot, without any authority from Theodore Tilton."

The Court (to the witness)—Do you wish to add anything to your answer?

The Witness—No, Sir.

The Court (to Mr. Tracy)—Go on, Sir; I think it is a fair answer.

THE REPRESENTATIONS HE MADE TO MR. BEECHER.

Mr. Tracy (resuming)—I put the question to the witness whether he ever made any representations to Mr. Beecher on this subject without having any authority from Theodore Tilton? A.—I do not recollect that I had any authority from Theodore Tilton.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you did make representations to him without authority?

Mr. Fullerton—He has said over and over again that he had no authority.

Q.—Then you cannot say that you made representations to him without having any authority? A.—No, Sir; not without having any authority.

Q.—Then you did know that in case that retraction had been destroyed that night it would not have prevented Mr. Tilton from renewing the charge next day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why? A.—Mr. Tilton's own expression to me that he was going to save his family; that he did not want any harm to come to his family. That was my thought.

Q.—And that you understood as a declaration from Mr. Tilton that he did not intend to make public this accusation against Mr. Beecher? A.—Precisely so.

Q.—And that you understood from Mr. Tilton for the first time, when? A.—On the night of the 30th.

Q.—Before you went to Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—That is the letter concerning which this examination is about. It is as follows:

MRS. TILTON WANTS TO BURN THE LETTERS.

SATURDAY MORNING.

MY DEAR FRIEND FRANK: I want you to do me the greatest possible favor. My letter which you have, and the one I gave Mr. Beecher, at his dictation, last evening, ought both to be destroyed. Please bring them both to me and I will burn them. Show this note to Theodore and Mr. Beecher; they will see the propriety of this request. Yours truly,

E. R. TILTON.

BOWEN'S STORIES TO MR. TILTON.

Mr. Tracy (resuming)—Now, Mr. Moulton, did Mr. Beecher, on that same evening, have any talk with you in regard to the stories which Bowen had told against Mr. Tilton? A.—On the evening of Dec. 31?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—Not on the evening of Dec. 31, as I recollect now.

Q.—State whether you have always so recollected it? A.—I think so.

Q.—Please look at the book where I have marked and see whether that will refresh your memory.

Mr. Fullerton—What page?

The Witness—On this book it is page 239.

Mr. Tracy—Does that refresh your memory? I will ask you, did not Mr. Beecher tell you on that occasion that he had sympathized with Bowen, and had taken sides as against Tilton? A.—He told me, not on this occasion; it was on the evening of Dec. 30.

Q.—It was on the evening of Dec. 30 he told you that? A.—That is my recollection now. I think the statement in the book is an error in that respect.

Q.—As to the date only? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That did occur on the evening of the 30th? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then you say—let me have no misunderstanding about this—you now say that you think that on the evening of the 30th Mr

Beecher said that he had sympathized with Bowen, and had taken sides as against Tilton? A.—Had he taken sides with him as against Tilton?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In consequence of the stories which were in circulation in regard to him, and especially of one specific case where he had been informed that Tilton had had improper relations with a certain woman? A.—Yes, Sir, but that did not occur on the evening of Dec. 30; that occurred on the evening of Jan. 1.

Q.—That occurred on the evening of Jan. 1? A.—Yes, Sir; especially of one particular case.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is only a question of date, but we wanted to get it right.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—Your recollection now is that on the evening of the 30th he told you of having sympathized with Bowen and taken sides against Tilton, and at the same time he added that he did it on account of these stories relating to his improper relations with a certain woman? A.—No, no. On Jan. 1 he spoke of one specific case. Jan. 1.

BEECHER TAKING BACK WHATEVER HE SAID ABOUT TILTON.

Q.—Well, now, did he not on the evening of the 31st of December, in speaking of that same thing, offer to write a letter to Mr. Bowen taking back what he had said in regard to it? A.—On the evening of Dec. 31?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That occurred, you say, on the 1st? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was it that he showed you the draft of a letter for that purpose that he proposed to write to Bowen and correct what he had said about it? A.—That was either at his house Jan. 2, or in my house after Jan. 2.

Q.—Now do you mean to say, Mr. Moulton, that this letter, a rough draft of it, was not shown you either on the evening of the 31st, or on the evening of Jan. 1? A.—Yes, Sir. I do mean to say that it was not on the evening of the 1st. Yes, Sir; it was not on the evening of the 1st. It was either at his house on the evening of the 2d, or at my house after the 2d.

Q.—Then this is a part of other conversation that has got mixed? A.—What has got mixed—where?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, where?

Mr. Evarts—Let the witness refresh his memory before you ask him. We want to know the facts after he has refreshed his recollection.

Mr. Tracy—Did he tell you on that evening at any time—

Mr. Fullerton—What evening?

Mr. Tracy—Either on the 30th, 31st, or the 1st of January—that Mrs. Beecher and himself had been expressing great sympathy toward Mrs. Tilton, and taking an active interest with her against her husband? A.—Where is that? [referring to the printed book.]

Mr. Tracy—That is on the next page after the signature to the letter.

The Witness—I spoke to him on the evening of Dec. 31 about certain stories that Theodore Tilton had told me that Mrs. Beecher was circulating against him, and to the best of my recollection Mr. Beecher said to me that Mrs. Beecher received her information from Mrs. Morse, whom he believed to be a dangerous woman; and yet her enmity to Theodore Tilton was such that she entered into sympathy with them, and that she also sympathized with these stories.

Q.—When was that? A.—On the 31st.

THE STORIES THAT MRS. BEECHER HAD LEARNED.

Q.—Now, what were those stories which Mrs. Beecher had learned, and with which she and Mr. Beecher sympathized? A.—I do not remember what they were.

Q.—You do not remember anything about them? A.—I do not remember now.

Q.—They were mentioned, were they not? A.—I think they were mentioned subsequently. I do not think they were mentioned on that night fully.

Q.—Was the nature of them spoken of? A.—I do not remember that the nature of them was spoken of on the night of Dec. 31.

Q.—How were they referred to? A.—As stories injurious; I told Mr. Beecher the stories that Tilton had told me that Mrs. Beecher was circulating against him.

Q.—Now, how did you describe them? A.—I think as of infidelity. I think I made use of the word "infidelity."

Q.—What else did you say? A.—That is all I remember of saying now.

Q.—Infidelity of whom? A.—Of Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Were the names of the persons mentioned? A.—No names were mentioned that night at all.

Q.—Now, what did you say to Mr. Beecher about these stories? A.—I told him those stories ought to be stopped.

Q.—What else did you say about them? A.—I do not remember saying anything else.

Q.—Did you tell him that they ought to be stopped because they were false? A.—I do not think I said that they were false.

Q.—Did you say anything about their truth or falsity? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Did you mean that Mr. Beecher should understand you as saying that these stories should be stopped even if they were true, and you believed them to be true? A.—No.

Q.—Then didn't you say that the stories were untrue and should be stopped? A.—No, I do not remember saying that they were untrue.

Q.—Did you say anything on the subject whether they were true or not? A.—I said those stories ought to be stopped. That is all I said.

Q.—And without saying for what reason they should be stopped? A.—I do not remember that I did.

THE PURPORT OF WHAT HE SAID.

Q.—Did you intend to leave the impression on Mr. Beecher's mind that these stories were true? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that.

Q.—You did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you intend to leave upon his mind the impression that you believed them to be untrue?

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that.

Mr. Evarts—We have this question, I think, answered before. You will observe that the witness, speaking of a conversation that took place four years ago, begins by saying that he does not profess to give every word—of course we understand that—but to give the entire purport of it. Very well; now as it is purport that he undertook to give, we cannot exhaust the matter by saying, did you use this word or those words, but was the purport of what you said to him such as to leave the impression on his mind that the stories concerning which you were talking to him were true or were false.

Judge Neilson—That would be proper, but the word intent covers it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that is our question.

Judge Neilson—He may answer that question.

Mr. Evarts—Was the purport of what you said to him such as to leave the impression on his mind that these stories were true or untrue?

Mr. Fullerton—He has already given the purport. Is not the jury to judge the intent from the purport? It seems extraordinary that they have the right to go through with a long cross-examination of this witness as to what the purport of his language was, and after they get through with that, ask him what intent he had in using it, whether it was to produce such an impression on the mind of his listener. The jury are to judge of the intent from the language as given by the witness. That is a great waste of time, in my judgment, as well as a violation of the legal rue.

Mr. Beach—It is more than a waste of time, your Honor.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, it is an evil example.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor will permit me I will add this observation. When this witness is unable to give the language of a conversation to which his attention is directed it is proper to ask him what was the substance of what was said on the occasion. This question goes further. It asks not only what was the substance or the purport of the conversation, but it asks the witness also to give his judgment or opinion whether that purport had the effect of leaving upon the mind of Mr. Beecher a certain impression. Now that is usurping the office of the court and the jury. It is not for this witness to say what would be the impression or effect of the language or substance of the language he used on his hearer. That is for the jury to say, and it is to that part, that feature of the question, that we respectfully submit the objection lies.

Judge Neilson allowed the question.

Mr. Beach—We except.

Q. (repeated)—Was the purport of what you said to him such as to leave the impression on his mind that these stories were true or untrue? A.—The purport was not to leave the impression upon his mind that they were true; the purport was to leave on his mind the impression that they were untrue.

THE HISTORY OF THE ACCUSATION AND RETRACTION.

Mr. Tracy—Now, the two papers that you received that night and had with you at Mr. Beecher's—the accusation and the retraction—will you give the history of them from that night forward? Mr. Beecher gave you the retraction and Mr. Tilton gave you the accusation, and you had them both there—you got it from Mr. Beecher, and then you had them in your possession. Now will you give us the history of them from that time forward? A.—I will do so as nearly as I can. I took the recantation back to my house and I found Mr. Tilton there and I read it to him. I may have handed it to him to read for aught I know; and then I put the papers, the confession and the recantation, into my bureau drawer, and then afterward I had it locked up in the safe in New-York. After the tripartite covenant was signed Mr. Tilton wanted the confession, as he said, as an act of good faith toward his wife, and I gave it to him, and it was destroyed—at least he told me that his wife had destroyed it.

Q.—That he gave it to her, and he saw her destroy it? A.—Yes, so I understood it.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was—I think the tripartite covenant was in April, 1872, and it was a day or two after that. I think it was two days after that that I gave him the confession.

Q.—From that time to the present, where has the retraction been?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. That first question is not answered.

Mr. Beach—What question?

Mr. Fullerton—The first question.

Mr. Evarts—We did not ask it.

Mr. Fullerton—I want the history of the other paper.

Mr. Tracy—That is what I am asking him. (To the witness)—What became of the retraction after that? A.—I locked it up in my tin box and kept it.

Q.—Where? A.—In my house.

Q.—Till when? A.—I think till I used it in my statement—my first statement.

Q.—After that what was done with it? A.—I think before that I showed it to you, at my house, one night, after the publication of the Woodhull story.

Q.—Well, what then? A.—Then I put it back into the box and kept it.

Q.—You say you kept it in your box until about the time you published this statement on the 4th of August; now, where has it been since? A.—In my possession in that box.

Q.—Is it in your possession now? A.—It was handed to Judge Morris with the other papers.

Q.—When was it handed to Judge Morris? A.—It was handed to Judge Morris since this suit commenced.

Q.—Is it in your possession now, or in Mr. Tilton's possession? A.—It is in Judge Morris' possession.

Q.—Judge Morris is Mr. Tilton's counsel, is he not? A.—Yes, Sir.

AN IMPROPER QUESTION.

Q.—Then you mean to say that you kept this retraction until Theodore Tilton brought this suit against Mr. Beecher, and then you surrendered it to his counsel?

Judge Neilson—That is in evidence. It appears without asking. That is not a proper question to ask.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, there are a variety of papers in the hands of these gentlemen, and very properly so, no doubt, but we do not know whether they are in their hands as the counsel of Mr. Tilton, or we do not know, if your Honor please, till we learn from persons who can speak on the subject, whether these papers that are now here and produced and handed to this witness are in the possession of this plaintiff or only in the possession of these gentlemen for this witness.

Judge Neilson—The inquiry is as to this one paper which he kept till a certain time and then gave it to Judge Morris, and the fact appears that Judge Morris is one of the attorneys of the plaintiff.

Mr. Evarts—That I admit.

Judge Neilson—And this witness gave him the papers; that covers the whole ground.

Mr. Evarts—Are we to understand, then, that all these papers that belong to this witness are placed in the possession of the plaintiff from the mere fact of being in the counsel's hands?

Mr. Fullerton—You may understand it as you please.

Mr. Evarts—If he says once that he put it into Judge Morris' hands as Mr. Tilton's counsel, that is enough; but if he merely answers, "I put it into Judge Morris' hands," why, then, we have no other evidence about this paper than we have about these other papers. The question is whether Judge Morris holds them for him or for Mr. Tilton by his authority.

Mr. Beach—Why don't you ask him that?

Mr. Evarts—We do ask him that.

Judge Neilson—I thought when I interrupted you—and I am sorry that I did now, for it has occasioned a waste of time—that you had put a question that had been distinctly answered.

Mr. Tracy—I did not intend to put a question that had been distinctly answered. I intended to ask whether this witness put a paper into Judge Morris' hands as Mr. Tilton's counsel.

Mr. Tracy—Did you place this paper in the hands of Judge Morris as the attorney of Mr. Tilton in this case? A.—No, Sir; I did not place it in Mr. Morris' hands as the attorney of Mr. Tilton in this case. I received a subpœna from your office, and after consulting with Judge Morris about the terms of the subpœna, I handed him my papers, and among others this paper.

Q.—And you never put it into his hands before? A.—I do not remember that I did.

Q.—Do you remember that you did not? A.—To the best of my recollection I did not.

Q.—Then you mean to say that the paper is still in your hands under this subpœna? A.—I understand it to be so. I understand that that paper is for production in this court.

Q.—What was the exact date when you delivered this paper to Mr. Morris? A.—I do not remember, Sir.

Q.—Since this trial began? A.—Yes, Sir; I have undertaken to give all the papers that were called for by your subpœna.

Q.—Mr. Tilton asked for this accusation that it might be destroyed, and you surrendered it for that purpose? A.—Yes, Sir; after the tripartite covenant in 1872.

WHERE WERE THE STATEMENTS PREPARED.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, you have made and published two public statements, have you not, touching this matter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Both made after the publication of Mr. Beecher's statements? A.—Both made after.

Q.—Where were those statements prepared? A.—Those statements were prepared by Gen. Butler.

Q.—I did not ask by whom they were prepared. I ask where they were prepared? A.—They were prepared at Bay View and Lowell. The first was prepared at Bay View, and the other was prepared at Lowell.

Q.—Were you present at the preparation of the first statement? A.—I was.

Q.—And directed its publication? A.—I gave to Gen. Butler, as my friend, the papers, and he made out the statement himself, Sir.

Q.—How about the other statement? A.—The second statement was made in almost the same way, Sir.

THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY WERE MADE OUT.

Q.—Do you know the manner in which these statements were made out? I will put a more direct question: Did you dictate to a stenographer, who took down your dictation? A.—Did I dictate to a stenographer? No, I did not; I dictated a portion of the second statement, I think, to a stenographer—a portion of it only.

Q.—Well, were you present when Gen. Butler dictated to a stenographer? A.—Not all of the time.

Q.—Most of the time? A.—Yes, most of the time.

Q.—How did Gen. Butler get possession of the facts, except through your dictation of statements, aside from what were contained in the writings? A.—Was it not, Sir, on your statement that Gen. Butler got possession of the facts that were incorporated in these statements? A.—I gave my facts, Sir, as I recollected them at the time.

Q.—Verbally? A.—Verbally.

Q.—How many days was that first statement in preparation? A.—I don't remember how many days.

Q.—Well, was it several? A.—It was part of several days.

Q.—Did you bring it back with you here, on your return to the city on the 4th of August? A.—I think I did; yes, Sir. I will correct an answer I made a few moments ago with regard to Judge Morris; I had that recantation with me there, with Gen. Butler.

Q.—Did you have also with you there the letter of Mrs. Tilton requesting the return of these papers that they might be burned? A.—Yes; if it is in that statement, I had them there.

Q.—Well, suppose it is not; did you have it there? A.—I recollect I had it there, to the best of my recollection.

Q.—I won't say what is in the statement or not. A.—You brought me the statement to guide my memory.

Q.—How many days was the second statement in preparation? A.—Well, I forget, Sir, how many days; several days.

Q.—Several days? A.—Several days.

Q.—And what length of time intervened between the preparation of the first and the second statement? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—Well, about how long; can you refresh your mind by the book there? A.—I don't remember; the second statement was prepared after Mr. Beecher's statement was made to your committee, Sir, whatever date that was—I don't remember the date.

Q.—I understood you to say—perhaps I misunderstood you—they were both prepared after Mr. Beecher's statement? A.—The first was prepared before Mr. Beecher's statement, I think—yes, Sir, it was prepared before. The second statement was prepared after. I understood your question was whether they were not both published after. I misunderstood you.

Q.—What time intervened between the publication of the first statement and the preparation of the second—look at the date in the book? A.—I don't think this book furnishes the date, Sir. I commenced to make a preparation of the second statement immediately after the publication of the first statement.

Q.—And you published it soon after it was completed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—What do you mean by the published statements? A.—The ones that were made public in the newspapers.

Mr. Tracy—They were both published in the *Graphic*, were they not? A.—Yes, Sir.

HE DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER THE STATEMENT WAS WIDELY CIRCULATED.

Q.—Your first statement was widely circulated before your second statement was completed?

Mr. Fullerton—I don't think that is competent in this case. The publisher knows whether it was or not better than the witness.

Mr. Tracy—The witness knows.

Mr. Fullerton—I object to it.

Judge Neilson—It was published, and if he knows whether it was widely circulated he can state it. (To witness)—Do you know whether it was widely published, Sir? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—Don't you know it was widely circulated? A.—I know it was published in the *Graphic*.

Q.—Don't you know it was published in other papers? A.—I read it in the *Graphic*, Sir; I don't remember having read it in any other paper.

Q.—You don't know whether, for instance, it was published in the New-York *Herald*, THE TIMES, or *Tribune*? A.—No, Sir; not fully, I do not.

Q.—Was the larger proportion of it published? A.—I don't know that.

Q.—Was any of it published in the *Tribune*, or the *Herald*, or the *Sun*, or the *World*, to your knowledge? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—You don't remember? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you know the fact whether your statements were published in any other paper but the *Graphic*?

Mr. Fullerton—Is that material? This is a long and immaterial discussion as to what different papers it was published in.

Judge Neilson—I think he may answer.

Mr. Moulton—What is the question?

The stenographer re-read Mr. Tracy's question, to which Mr. Moulton answered, "I don't know that as a fact, Sir."

WAS THE FIRST STATEMENT THE SUBJECT OF CRITICISM?

Q.—Do you know the fact whether the statements or omissions of statements—what your first statement omitted to state—was the subject of criticism by the public press before the preparation of your second statement was completed; do you know that? A.—Whether the statements of what was omitted?

Q.—Yes—was the subject of criticism by the public press before your second statement was completed? A.—I was told, I think, by Gen. Butler—

Q.—I don't ask for what was told you; I ask you simply whether you know the fact; I don't propose to go into declarations or conversations. A.—I don't recollect that fact now; but what I do recollect was what Gen. Butler told me, that I was criticised for some things that the first statement omitted.

Q.—I don't ask you what he told you. A.—Oh, well, Sir, I beg pardon.

Q.—Did you show either of those statements, before their publication, to Theodore Tilton? A.—I think I read a portion of the first one to him.

Q.—I didn't ask you whether you read it; I asked you whether you showed it to him, whether it was the subject of conversation before it was published? A.—It was the subject of conversation before publication; yes, Sir.

HE MADE TILTON ACQUAINTED WITH THE CONTENTS.

Q.—And did you make Mr. Tilton acquainted with the contents of the statement before it was published—the first one? A.—I think I did; yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he have it in his possession? A.—It was either read by him or read to him.

Q.—You don't know which—before it was published? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long was this before it was published? A.—Just before.

Q.—Did he also see your second statement before it was published? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he have that in his possession? A.—I don't know that he had it in his possession; I had it in my possession.

Q.—Did you read it or did he read it—one or the other? A.—He read it.

Q.—Before its publication? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Previous to that Mr. Tilton had also published a statement in regard to this matter, had he not? A.—He published his sworn statement, I believe.

Q.—And the cross-examination to his sworn statement had already been published, had it not, previous to your statement? A.—I don't recollect whether it had been published or not; his cross-examination, and, I think, his whole statement were published.

Q.—Did you read the first statement to anybody else before publication besides Theodore Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you the second? A.—No, Sir. I didn't read the second statement to anybody else.

Q.—Then Theodore Tilton was the only party, save your legal friend and adviser, who knew, or was permitted to know, the contents of either of those statements before publication? A.—No. No. I don't answer it that way.

Q.—Well, what way? I ask you whether you had read, or permitted to be read, either of these statements by anybody else but Theodore Tilton? I understood you to say No. A.—I understood you to say read.

Q.—Then I am mistaken and stand corrected. Now I put the question, had you permitted any other person to read either of these statements before publication? A.—I think that Mr. Morris read the second statement, or a portion of it.

Q.—Anybody else? A.—Not that I remember, Sir.

Judge Neilson—You must bear in mind that you are not to inquire into collateral matters.

Mr. Tracy—Undoubtedly. We don't intend to do that.

PLAYING WITH TRIFLES.

Mr. Fullerton—They are pleased with trifles, that's all, if they do. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—We propose to get what we want out of the witness.

Mr. Tracy—Now, Mr. Moulton, were Mr. Tilton and Mr. Morris the only two persons who had been permitted to become acquainted with the contents of these statements before publication? A.—Yes, according to my best recollection.

Q.—Was this suit pending at the time that you showed the first statement to Mr. Morris? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Was this suit pending at the time you showed the second statement to Mr. Morris? A.—I don't remember the date when the suit was commenced.

Q.—Did you show the paper to Mr. Morris as the attorney and counsel of Theodore Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—But you made these publications, did you not, because you deemed yourself a party to this controversy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Will you refresh your memory by referring to the book, to page 234? Please refresh your memory. A.—Yes, Sir; where is it you wish me to look?

Q.—The fourth paragraph from the letter. A.—Yes, Sir; the sentence, "I do not now entertain."

Q.—We do not care for the sentence; you only look at it to refresh your memory from it. A.—I have.

Q.—Does that refresh your memory on that subject? A.—I don't think it does.

Q.—As to the point of view in which you published these statements? A.—I don't think it refreshes my memory.

Q.—You think, after reading that, that you didn't publish these statements as a party to this controversy, or to protect yourself?

Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Morris simultaneously—Ah! Ah! That is a different question.

Q.—When I say to this controversy, Mr. Moulton, I don't mean to this suit; I mean to the controversy between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton. If you understood me as to referring to this suit by the word controversy, you have misunderstood me. A.—Now, then, what is the question?

Q.—I repeat the question, whether you published either of these statements in the point of view of your own relations to the controversy?

Mr. Morris—That is the first time you have asked that question.

Mr. Moulton—I would like to explain just exactly why—

Mr. Tracy—No, Sir; answer the question, if you please.

Mr. Moulton—I cannot answer it fully without saying more than yes or no.

Judge Neilson—Proceed, Mr. Moulton.

HE PUBLISHED THE STATEMENT BECAUSE BEECHER ATTACKED HIM.

Mr. Moulton—I published the statement, Sir, because of the attack of Mr. Beecher, Sir, upon me.

Q.—And you considered that as raising a controversy before the public in which you were a party, did you not? A.—I considered it as raising a controversy between Mr. Beecher and myself.

Q.—Before the public, and as a party to that controversy, you published these statements? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—You have been asking ambiguous questions until the witness had to put you on the right track. You had better ask questions in the future which you yourself understand. [Laughter.]

WHAT HE TOLD GEN. BUTLER.

Mr. Tracy—Now, Mr. Moulton, at the time you say that Gen. Butler wrote these statements, did you communicate to him the fact that you have sworn to on this trial, in answer to this question, "Let me ask you, was anything said as to the interview between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton when you were not present?"—that is the interview of the 30th; I read from your direct examination—in answer you said, "Why, he told me that Mr. Tilton had told him of the confessions of his wife to him." Now, did you state that to Gen. Butler when preparing that statement?

Mr. Fullerton—Wait one moment.

Mr. Moulton—Let me hear the question again; where is that portion of my evidence?

Mr. Tracy (handing book to witness)—On page 211, the part which is inclosed in brackets.

Mr. Moulton—What interview was that, General?

Mr. Tracy—The evening of the 30th, the night that you went to Mr. Beecher. A.—I don't think that I told that to—you refer now to, "Why he told me about Mr. Tilton, and the confession of his wife to him?"

Q.—That is all I ask now. A.—I don't recollect that I told Gen. Butler that.

Q.—You don't recollect that you told Gen. Butler? A.—No, I don't recollect that.

Q.—Then you are asked to repeat what Mr. Beecher had said upon that subject, and you say, "Mr. Beecher had told me that Mr. Tilton had told him that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to him this sexual intercourse between them, and he told me that Theodore had told him the reason of sending to him the letter through Mr. Bowen; that is all I remember now?" Now did you tell Gen. Butler that? A.—I don't remember that I did.

Q.—Don't you remember that you did not? A.—The best of my recollection is that I did not.

Q.—In either of these statements did you state to Gen. Butler what you have now stated in answer to this question: "Do you know whether Mr. Tilton kept a copy of that paper of which you now speak, which he gave to you," and you answered, "He made a copy of it." Did you tell Gen. Butler that? A.—That is with regard to the confession itself?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—I think I told him that, Sir.

Q.—You think so? A.—I think so; yes, Sir.

Q.—I ask you to hereafter point it out to me in your statement. A.—Yes, Sir; but I don't think it is there.

Q.—I ask you to point out whether it is there.

Mr. Beach—I understood the witness to say it was not there. I so understood him.

Mr. Fullerton—We will ask him by-and-by to point out what was not there. [Laughter.]

Q.—Then, in answer that he told you of his object in going there, you say that "He told me that Theodore had given him permission to go to Elizabeth for a confirmation of the story"—nothing further than that?—did you tell Gen. Butler or his stenographer that? A.—I think I told Gen. Butler that.

Q.—You think you did? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On your direct examination you say, speaking of the interview of Dec. 31, that Mr. Beecher said: "Of course if this charge is made against me my defense would be the technical one of general denial, but with you, since you know the truth, I will throw myself upon your friendship, being what I believe to be your desire to save me?" A.—Where is that, Sir?

Q.—On page 109, down toward the bottom of the column. A.—I think I told him the substance of that, Sir. I tried to give him all, as near as I could.

Q.—I am not asking what you are trying to do; I am asking what you did do. Do you remember you told Gen. Butler that? A.—My recollection is I told him the substance of it.

Q.—Did you also give to Gen. Butler the letter of Mrs. Tilton calling for the papers? A.—I took all the papers to Gen. Butler.

Q.—Did you give him that paper and call his attention to it? A.—I did.

Q.—You did? A.—Yes, Sir, I think I did.

Q.—Has the statement that you read that letter to Mr. Beecher on the night of obtaining that retraction, ever been stated by you before to any one before you stated it as a witness upon this stand? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—You think not? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—You printed the letter in one of your statements, did you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In which statement? A.—In the first one.

Q.—In the first one? A.—I think so.

WHY BEECHER SURRENDERED THE RECANTATION.

Q.—That fact of the interview between Mr. Beecher and yourself has always been published as if he surrendered that letter of retraction upon your demand until upon this trial; has it not?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to the question until he explains what he himself has published.

Mr. Tracy—So far as you know, you always knew that representation of that interview between yourself and Mr. Beecher to be false, did you not? A.—What representation?

Q.—The representation of that interview that that retraction was surrendered by him to you upon your demand alone? A.—No.

Q.—You didn't know it to be false? A.—That is not my recollection of it.

Q.—Do you know it to be untrue? A.—It does not correctly state—it does not fully state—

Q.—Well, then, you knew that it did not fully state the truth?

Mr. Fullerton—What is that?

Mr. Tracy—The manner in which that interview has been published always.

Mr. Fullerton—Where?

Mr. Tracy—Any where, so far as he knows.

Mr. Moulton—That was my recollection at the time, that is all I can say.

Q.—Did you not always know that the true account of that interview would have included the letter of Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, I didn't remember at the time I made it.

Q.—You didn't remember at the time you made it? A.—No, not at the time I made that statement.

Q.—You mean to say, then, that while you had possession of this letter of Mrs. Tilton, and during two years and upward of this controversy, you never remembered the fact that you obtained that retraction from Mr. Beecher by presenting to him Mrs. Tilton's letter requesting its return, that it might be destroyed?

Mr. Morris—That question is objected to, as it assumes there was a previous controversy.

Mr. Beach—It is worse than that; it assumes that the retraction was obtained by the presentation of Mrs. Tilton's letter, which is a direct contravention of the evidence.

Mr. Evarts—That is not the point. The surrender of the retraction which Mr. Beecher had was obtained with the use of this letter at the time it was obtained, contrary to what has always been the testimony on this question. Now, Gen. Tracy asks him did he not always know that fact?

Mr. Beach—The contrary has not been the universal statement. The fact simply is that Mr. Moulton now avers in his evidence that when the application was made to Mr. Beecher for this retraction he read the letter of request from Mrs. Tilton, and the additional fact now appears that the circumstance of reading that letter to Mr. Beecher had been omitted in the statements which had been made by Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Evarts—The existence of the letter, the presence of the letter?

Mr. Beach—Not the existence of the letter; no, Sir, the letter has been published.

Mr. Evarts—In other words, the letter was not referred to in the statement.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; it is not only referred to, but published in the statement.

Mr. Tracy—Yes, Sir; but not in connection with this interview.

Mr. Beach—The fact is, as to the omission in his statement to Mrs. Woodhull, that on the application of Mr. Beecher this letter in that publication, and known to be in existence, was read or not to Mr. Beecher at the time. That is all. Now the question remains and is presented to this witness that that retraction upon that occasion was obtained from Mr. Beecher solely by the presentation of that letter.

Mr. Evarts—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir, the question remains so.

Mr. Tracy—Read the question Mr. Stenographer.

Mr. Beach—It was the mere confession of an incident or circumstance in that interview.

Mr. Tracy—It was a very remarkable omission.

Mr. Beach—That we will argue in proper time.

Mr. Tracy—So we will.

Mr. Beach—It is not to be discussed here now.

Mr. Tracy—Then you should not discuss it.

Mr. Beach—It is nothing but an unintentional omission.

Mr. Tracy—I characterize it as a willful omission.

Mr. Beach was understood to say that the last remark was uncalled for and unjust.

Mr. Tracy—You characterize it as a mere omission, and that is the question at issue.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

The Court—What is the question at issue now touching the omission?

Mr. Tracy—I asked the stenographer to read the question.

The stenographer read the question as follows: "Do you mean to say, then, that while you had possession of the letter of Mrs. Tilton, during the two years and upward of this controversy, you never breathed the fact that you obtained that retraction from Mr. Beecher by presenting to him Mrs. Tilton's letter of request for its return that it might be destroyed?"

Mr. Tracy—That is the question. The question is whether he disclosed that fact or not?

Mr. Beach—That is not the question. Your Honor certainly cannot assume that to be the question; it assumes two or three facts falsely.

Mr. Tracy—I will change the form of the question so that it may be answered.

The Court—Put a shorter question and a more pertinent one.

Mr. Beach—Put an intelligible one that some one can understand.

Mr. Fullerton—And one that he understands himself.

Mr. Tracy—I will try and understand and make understood my questions.

The Court—Well, now, gentlemen, put your question.

Q.—Do you mean to say that it never occurred to you that you presented and read that letter of Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Beecher, on the night of obtaining this retraction, until after you had made both of them written statements? A.—Yes, Sir. Let me understand that question. If the stenographer will read it, I can understand it.

The stenographer having read the question, the witness said: "I did not mean to state that. I answered that question wrong. I will explain the answer if I am permitted."

The Court—He has the right to correct it. The question, as I understand it—

Mr. Beach—Cannot the witness ask, your Honor, whether he properly understands the question?

Witness—Will the stenographer read the question, and I will explain?

The question was read again, and Mr. Moulton said: "Now, I mean to say that it had not occurred to me at the time I made the statement. That is the way I want to answer the question. I want to strike out from my answer that it never occurred, because it did occur to me."

Mr. Evarts—Your answer is "No." Now, you have your explanation.

Mr. Fullerton—The word "no" is run in between the questions by counsel, and is wrong.

The Court—Strike out the word "no" and put down the last answer.

Mr. Evarts—He says "No."

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; but it is wrong.

The Court—The explanation is allowed to be made because he did not understand the question.

Mr. Tracy—Let us understand the question and answer as they are recorded.

The Court—The word "no" was put down wrongfully. The witness did not understand the question, and he explains and answers it. The word "no" is now stricken out, until it does not call for any further demonstration.

Mr. Beach—Will your Honor permit me a suggestion. The witness answered the question first in the affirmative, and then upon the explanation answered it "no," and answered it correctly "no," and then asked your Honor for permission to explain, which was accorded him, and he has done so.

Mr. Evarts—That is exactly what we have just stated. [Here there was a disposition to indulge in merriment, and the Judge remarked: "Gentlemen, do you think that promotes the business of the court? I think not, and you had better keep still. The counsel here are gentlemen who do not require to be encouraged or applauded. They have outgrown that long ago."]

Mr. Tracy—I want to see how it stands recorded with a view of putting another question.

The question and answer as above reported were read.

ANOTHER QUESTION.

Q.—Now, how long prior to the actual making of these two statements did you recollect the fact that you presented this letter to Mr. Beecher and read it to him on the night of obtaining this retraction.

Witness—That is a pretty long question.

The question being again read, Mr. Moulton answered—I can't say, Sir; that matter had not been on my mind in that subject for a long while.

Q.—Can you say for how long? A.—A good while, Sir.

Q.—Well? A.—I don't think I charged my mind with that interview particularly after it occurred.

Q.—Until when? A.—Until I commenced to make the statement—until I saw Gen. Butler. Well, until I saw Gen. Butler, and at that time I undertook to tell Gen. Butler.

Mr. Tracy—No matter about that. The time is what we want, and that we have got.

Q.—Now, your attention was called to this interview between yourself and Mr. Beecher by the public statement in what was known as the Woodhull statement, was it not? A.—I think that it was; yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, did you, at the time of that statement, remember that you presented to Mr. Beecher this letter on the night that you obtained that retraction and read it to him? A. I don't recollect that I remembered it.

Q.—You did not remember? A.—I don't recollect now that I remembered it then.

Q.—Did you recollect it at any time intermediate between the Woodhull publication and the last statement? A.—I don't know that I did, or tried to recall the subject.

Q.—Then will you explain your answer that you have already made by telling us what you mean when you say that it had occurred to you, and your answer saying that it never occurred to you was erroneous?

Mr. Beach—That is not so. There is a good deal of difference in having the thing in memory and having it occur to him at a particular time. Why did not you ask him whether it occurred to him or whether he remembered it then?

Mr. Evarts—That was our very question, and then it never occurred to him, he said.

Mr. Beach—It was not.

Mr. Tracy—The gentleman is mistaken on the phraseology of my question. Now, I am asking again as to the first publication on the subject. Now, let me see if I understand you correctly, Mr. Moulton, because I do not wish to misunderstand you. I understand you to say that when you read the Woodhull publication with its account of that interview, the fact that you had presented to Mr. Beecher that letter on that night did not occur to you.

Mr. Beach—That question improperly assumes that the Woodhull statement refers to that interview.

Mr. Tracy—The witness has already sworn to it; that was the pistol scene.

Mr. Beach—He has not.

Mr. Tracy—I take it he referred to the pistol scene; he has already sworn to that.

The Court—What the counsel suggested was that it did not appear that the fact was in the Woodhull statement.

Mr. Tracy—The fact is not in the Woodhull statement; that is just the point.

Mr. Beach—For the purpose of this discussion I will deny that.

Mr. Evarts—Are you arguing it?

Mr. Beach—I am arguing against your question simply.

Mr. Tracy—He has stated in that statement that he obtained this retraction from Mr. Beecher under pain of instant death.

Mr. Beach—He has said no such thing.

Mr. Tracy—It is in the statement, is it not?

Mr. Beach—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you read that part of the Woodhull statement which referred to the interview between yourself and Mr. Beecher on the night this retraction was obtained? Did you read it?

ASSUMING A FACT WHICH IS NOT PROVED.

Mr. Beach—I object to that, as assuming that something appears in the Woodhull statement which is not proved.

The Court—That is a good objection to your question.

Mr. Tracy—Does your Honor decide, the paper being in question collaterally, that the witness cannot be asked did he read it?

The Court—The paper is not in question collaterally, or any way else. I decide that you cannot assume a fact which is not proved.

Mr. Tracy—I asked him whether he read it.

Mr. Fullerton—No, you did not ask him that now.

Mr. Tracy—Read the question, Mr. Stenographer. I understand the counsel to say that he talked about the Woodhull statement.

Mr. Tracy then read from the evidence of the witness, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, the following:

"Q.—Do you remember a conversation with her in relation to the interview of the 31st of December, 1870? A.—Do I remember, Sir? Will you please put the question again?

Q.—Do you remember that conversation with her in reference to what transpired at the interview with Mr. Beecher on the 31st of December, 1870? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you present at the conversation between her and Mr. Tilton in regard to what took place at that interview? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember that I ever was.

Q.—Did you read her published statement? A.—I don't know that I read it all, Sir?

Q.—Do you know that you did not? A.—I think I did not read all of it.

Q.—What part was it you omitted? A.—I don't really remember what part I did omit; I know the general drift of it.

THE PISTOL SCENE.

Q.—Did you speak to her to the effect that you took a pistol when you went to Mr. Beecher and demanded the letter of Mrs. Tilton under penalty of instant death? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Did you state anything to that effect? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you in that conversation describe to her, or in any other conversation describe to her, the piteous and abject beseeching of Mr. Beecher not to be exposed to the public? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing of that kind occurred? A.—No, Sir. You asked me a moment ago, Judge Porter, whether I read any part of the statement, or the whole of it. I can tell you that I read that part about the pistol scene, and I can tell you, Sir, something that can be of interest in regard to that.

Mr. Porter—If you please, Sir, state it.

Witness—Mr. Beecher asked me about that part of it that referred to the pistol scene. I said, of course there was no threat, and I don't wonder that of course you don't remember it."

EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

Mr. Tracy, continuing the examination, observed: "The pistol scene is this interview."

Mr. Beach—The counsel has succeeded in throwing outer darkness upon this matter.

Mr. Tracy—Now, I ask you, Mr. Moulton, whether the Woodhull publication recalled the fact to you that you presented this letter to Mr. Beecher on the night that you obtained the retraction.

Mr. Beach—We have no objection to that.

Witness—I don't remember whether I did or not.

Q.—You don't remember whether you did or not? A.—No, Sir.

WHEN DID HE REMEMBER THE FACT?

Q.—Well, then, if that did not bring it to your mind, will you tell us when and where it was that you did remember the fact that you presented that letter to Mr. Beecher on that night? A.—Yes, Sir; I will.

Q.—Well, when did you remember? A.—Yes, Sir; a few days ago, perhaps two or three weeks ago, Theodore Tilton told me—

Mr. Tracy—I did not ask you that. I asked you when you remembered? A.—Two or three weeks ago.

The Court—That answers the question.

Q.—That was the first time you recollected the fact? A.—I don't say that. No.

Q.—Is it? A.—Since when?

Q.—Since it happened? A.—No, Sir; I should think it was not.

Q.—How long did you remember that fact? A.—I don't know how long I remembered it.

Mr. Tracy—That is enough on that subject. Now, Mr. Moulton, after the night of the 31st of December, when did you next see Mr. Tilton?

Witness—After the night of the 31st of December, when did I next see Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Tracy—Yes, Sir.

Witness—I saw him on the 1st of January.

Q.—What time of the day? A.—Well, I don't remember the time of the day, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—I think at my house in Remsen street.

Q.—Did he go there by appointment? A.—I don't remember that he did.

Q.—What day of the week was Jan. 1 that year, do you remember? A.—I think it was Sunday.

TILTON'S DISCHARGE FROM THE EDITORSHIP OF THE UNION.

Q.—Did you learn on that day that he had been discharged by Mr. Bowen from the editorship of the *Union* and as contributor to the *Independent* on the 1st of January? A.—I think I learned it for the first time on the night of the 31st of December.

Q.—What time of night? A.—Very late; after I got home.

Q.—After you returned from Mr. Beecher's? A.—Yes, Sir; when I say very late, it was somewhere between 9 and 12 o'clock.

Q.—That you returned from Mr. Beecher's after obtaining this retraction? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was the first you knew of it? A.—Yes, Sir; that was the first I knew of his discharge.

WAS THE GAS LIGHTED.

Q.—What time of day did you visit Mr. Beecher on the 1st of January? A.—I think it was in the afternoon some time.

Q.—In the afternoon? A.—Yes; toward evening.

Q.—About what time? A.—I don't remember the time exactly; it was between 4 and 7 o'clock.

Q.—Can you approximate no nearer than that? A.—I don't think I can now.

Q.—Do you know whether it was before or after dark when you went there? A.—It was before dark, I think.

Q.—Was it after dark when you left? A.—I think the gas was lighted when I left.

Q.—And where was that interview? A.—In his study; I think it was in his study.

Q.—Was the gas lighted when you went in? A.—I don't think it was.

Q.—Did you find him in the study, or did you go with him into it? A.—I think we went in together, if I recollect aright.

Q.—How long were you there before the gas was lighted? A.—Perhaps an hour or more.

Q.—How long did you remain at that interview with him? A.—I may have remained an hour and a half or two hours.

Q.—You remember distinctly his lighting the gas that night?

Mr. Beach—He has not said that; counsel assumes that there was gas in the study.

Mr. Tracy—He said that there was. The witness has said three or four times during this examination that the gas was lighting.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—I ask him now, did Mr. Beecher light the gas, and the witness is warned.

The Court—He said that the gas was lighted to indicate the hour of the day. You can ask your question.

Mr. Beach—He is assuming, Sir, that the gas was lighted in his study.

Mr. Tracy—The witness said that the gas was not lighted when he came; he said it was lighted for about an hour before he came away.

Mr. Fullerton—Not in the study, Mr. Tracy. He said the interview was in the study, and I asked him if he said Mr. Beecher lighted the gas.

Mr. Morris—The counsel has not repeated the case as the witness gave it. He stated he thought it was lighted.

The Court—We will get some light on this gas presently.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Beecher light the gas? A.—I don't remember that Mr. Beecher lit the gas.

Q.—Did you light it? A.—I don't know whether I did or not.

Q.—Did any other party come in to light the gas? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was it lighted when you came away? A.—I don't remember that it was.

Q.—Where was it lighted, when it was not in the study? A.—I don't know that it was lighted anywhere. I think it was gas-light when I went away.

Q.—Do you mean to say it was gas-light in the streets when you went away? A.—I think it was.

At this point the court adjourned until this morning.

AN EFFORT TO EXTEND THE TERM OF THE CITY COURT.

Since it became evident that the trial of the suit of Tilton against Beecher could not be completed during the January Term of the City Court of Brooklyn, the question whether the Judges of that court have power to extend its terms from one month to another, has been frequently discussed. An informal meeting of the Brooklyn Bar was held some time ago in reference to the subject, and the outline of an act was framed. Judge Neilson, to put the matter beyond all doubt, after consulting with Messrs. Evarts and Beach, drew the following special act, which was yesterday morning forwarded to the Legislature:

AN ACT to enable the City Court of Brooklyn to continue its terms.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The City Court of Brooklyn, or any of the Judges thereof, shall have power and authority to continue the trial or hearing of any action or proceeding not fully heard or determined at the end of the term at which the same has been or shall have been commenced until the final determination of the same, with the same effect as if such action or proceeding were fully heard or determined within the said term, and the Jurors impaneled in any such action shall continue their service until the close or determination thereof, or until discharged by the court.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

As there are only twelve days of the January Term remaining, it will be necessary for the Legislature to act promptly.

SUFFERING AMONG THE POOR.

In the midst of this severe cold weather, tidings are conveyed to the Children's Aid Society of intense suffering among the poor children connected with their industrial schools. In the Eleventh Ward School, No. 709 East Eleventh street; at the Avenue C School, on the corner of Fourth street, and at the German School, in Second street, near Avenue D, these instances are particularly painful. Little children have been discovered ill with diphtheria, lying in rooms unwarmed by any fire at all, with scarly any bed-covering, and the remainder of the family without food, except such as some poor neighbor has divided with them. In some instances little children have be found bundled up in rags, vainly endeavoring to keep warm in the absence of any fire. In the Eleventh Ward School, and at the Avenue C School, several families—now threatened with ejectment, because of their inability to pay the rent—are unable at this moment to purchase even a loaf of bread, and depend daily upon the school for this substitute for a meal. The tales of want that are constantly brought to the ears of the teachers are truly pitiable. The wan, pinched faces of the little children all tell the same sad story. Translated into words, it is: "Father is out of work, mother is sick, and we have neither fire nor food. Mother told me to ask you if you could send her a loaf of bread?" Yesterday, while the mercury stood at 7° above zero, we saw children whose quivering flesh could be seen through the rents in their worn-out clothing, and some whose bare feet, through their torn and soleless shoes, touched the icy pavement every step they trod. The Children's Aid Society cannot attempt to pay the rent, purchase coal, and supply all the needs of these hundreds who, from being represented at their schools, feel that they have some claim upon them for assistance; but they would like to send food to the starving, medicine and a physician to the sick, and clothing to those who are in danger of perishing from the cold. We have particularized two or three schools on the east side of the city, but the same story comes to us concerning poor families connected with other schools in different localities. Those desirous of distributing their own charity can do so through the Principals of any of the schools connected with the society. Contributions sent to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, marked for the sick, hungry, and naked, will be devoted solely to the purposes specified.

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

TRIAL OF CAPT. SIEBERT—ALLEGED NEGLECT OF DUTY AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE MEETING—THE CASE STILL OPEN—CHARGE AGAINST A ROUNDSMAN.

Capt. Jacob Siebert, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was placed on trial before the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday, charged with having neglected to be present at the meeting at Cooper Institute on the evening of the 11th inst. regarding Louisiana affairs, and also with having neglected to send sufficient force there to preserve order. Superintendent Walling was the first witness examined, and testified that he had directed Capt. Siebert to be present in person, and to take with him a sufficient number of policemen to preserve the peace. The number of men was left discretionary with the Captain, and, on being questioned, the Superintendent said that the number of men required would depend entirely upon the nature of the meeting and the character of the persons attending it. On being asked by Capt. Siebert, the Superintendent testified that he had no personal knowledge of any disorder or disturbance having occurred at the meeting. Inspector McDermott was called and corroborated the testimony of the Superintendent in relation to the orders given to the Captain. Capt. Copeland, drill officer of the department, testified that he was present at the meeting. The hall was densely crowded, but there was no disorder or disturbance. The only trouble seemed to be that five hundred tickets had been issued for the platform, on which there was room for 150 persons only. The modes of ingress and egress could not have been made more easy by a strong force of Police, owing to the dense crowd. There was no trouble getting down the private entrance to the stage. In reply to a question from the defendant, Capt. Copeland admitted that he had never seen so large a meeting of persons more quiet and orderly. When the crowd filled the hall he [Capt. Copeland] suggested to one of the committee to send for more Police, but the committeeman answered that they did not want any more Policemen. Capt. Siebert in his defense testified that this was the first meeting he had had charge of since he took command of the Seventeenth Precinct. In his orders from the Superintendent, the number of men to be detailed at the meeting was left to his discretion. He consulted with Sergt. Berghold, of his command, and Officer Robb, who is stationed at the Cooper Institute, and being guided by their advice sent two Roundsmen and seven Patrolmen to take charge of the hall, deeming that force sufficient. He went in person to the hall at 7:30 P. M., and finding that the crowd of people was much greater than had been anticipated, and fearing disorder, he sent to the Station-house at once for the reserves, and they were on the ground in less than ten minutes. The meeting was orderly and peaceful, and the only difficulty was caused by the committee issuing five hundred tickets for the platform, and thus overcrowding it. A number of officers on duty at the hall during the evening were examined, and corroborated the Captain's statements, and each in turn testified that there was no disorder or breach of the peace during the meeting. The Commissioners announced that the case would be kept open to take the testimony of Capt. Leary, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and the privilege was accorded to the defendant to be present on that occasion and to cross-examine the witness.

Roundsman Charles McBride, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was tried on the serious charge of having obtained, by means of misrepresentations and perjury, his appointment on the Police force. McBride was appointed on the Police force on May 10, 1871, and in his application papers he made oath that he had never been arrested for, or connected with, any crime. It is now alleged that previous to his appointment he had been arrested several times. A number of officers were brought forward to prove this allegation. Patrolman Kearney, of the Thirteenth Precinct, swore that he had arrested McBride for disorderly conduct on June 28, 1865, and that he was held in three hundred dollars bail to keep the peace. Detective King testified that he had arrested a man named Charles McBride, on Aug. 13, 1866, for vagrancy and being a common thief, and this man was sent to Blackwell's Island for sixty days. He, however, testified that to the best of his recollection Roundsman McBride was not the man. Col. J. R. Fellows, counsel for the accused, contended that his client was innocent of the charge preferred against him, as disorderly conduct, the only charge on which it was shown that he had been arrested, was not, and had never been held by any court to be a crime. It was simply a breach of the peace, and could be construed to consist of singing or talking loudly in the public streets. The other specifications were not proved by the evidence for the prosecution, and he therefore did not think it necessary to waste time by producing the witnesses for the defense to disprove. Commissioner Disbecker, before whom the case was tried, referred it to the board for decision.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE.

THE FIRST ALARM GIVEN A HALF HOUR AFTER THE DISCOVERY—SOME ONE AT FAULT.

It now appears that the fire which occurred on Tuesday evening at the corner of Hoyt and Pacific streets, Brooklyn, and which resulted in such a sad loss of life, might have been easily put out without danger to the residents of the house, if the alarm had been communicated to the Fire Department in time. A gentleman who resided near the scene of the fire sent a boy to give the alarm when he first discovered the flames. The boy ran to a policeman on Fulton street, but as the fire was not in the officer's district, he was not required to give the alarm. He sent the boy to the First Precinct Station-house, but the Sergeant on duty at the desk refused to give the alarm, and sent the boy to Police Head-quarters. More than half an hour was occupied by the boy in getting to Police Head-quarters, from the time he started from his home. The engines, however, were notified twenty minutes after the first discovery of the fire, but arrived too late to prevent a serious loss of life and the entire destruction of the building. The inquest on the bodies of Mary Flood and the two McCormicks will be held on Friday. John Flood, who, with his brother, jumped out of the third-story window, after his mother, was very low yesterday. He is not expected to recover. Thomas Flood has his right arm broken, and is suffering from internal injuries, but his life is in no present danger. The other persons injured by the fire were able to be about yesterday.

WILL OF THE MURDERER, JARVIS.

Lewis Jarvis, the murderer of Samuel J. Jones, of Oyster Bay, owned considerable real estate, and the day before his death he made a will, which makes the following provisions:

First—I hereby authorize my executor, hereinafter named, to sell at private or public sale, as he may deem for the best interest of my heirs, all my real estate and personal property, except such as is, in and by this instrument, bequeathed to the persons named, and to pay all my just debts and dues, and after paying the same, to invest the balance at interest, and to pay to my wife, Emeline Matilda Jarvis, the interest and so much of the principal as my executor shall deem right and proper for her support, as long as she remains unmarried; but should she marry again, then the amount remaining shall be equally divided between my two daughters, Georgiana Jackson and Mary Louise Jackson.

Second—To my daughter, Georgiana Jackson, one feather bed, which she can have as soon as she likes; also one new stand.

Third—To my daughter, Mary Louise Jackson, a closet, which stands in the kitchen, and one bedstead.

Fourth—To my grandson, Lewis Jackson, a ring, a trunk, and a watch, as soon as his grandmother is done with them; also the sum of $5, to be placed in a savings bank, and the principal and interest to remain untouched till he becomes of age.

Fifth—To my grandson, Edward H. Jackson, and my granddaughter, Mary Emma Jackson, the sum of $5 each on the same conditions; and should each of these die before becoming of age, then the money of such deceased shall be equally divided among the surviving grandchildren.

Sixth—To my son-in-law, Morris Jackson, one grindstone, one hay-fork, one eel spear, and one ax; also, one overcoat, one arm chair, one eel basket.

Seventh—To Edward Sands Jackson, one bust scythe, one stubbing hoe, one ax, and one hay fork. My daughters, Mary Louise and Georgiana must be good and kind to their mother, and not try to break this will, as it is their father's wish and request.

And this I hereby acknowledge to be my last will and testament, and I hereby appoint Seaman N. Snedeker, of Hempstead, executor to carry out my wishes as herein expressed, and desire him to open and read the same to my family after my death. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of January, 1875.

his
LEWIS ✕ JARVIS.
mark.

Witnesses to Signature—Joseph Wilkinson, Alfred Niles, of Jamaica.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—'Twixt Axe and Crown—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—Little Em'ly—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Women of the Day—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

PARK THEATRE.—Le Voyage en Chine—M. De Quercy, M. Duplan, and Mlle. Mibelli.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Chances—Bounce Him Out—Mr. F. T. Stetson.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

Most of our State Legislatures have erred from doing too much; the present one seems likely to get a reputation for doing too little. The Assembly has promptly passed a bill providing for the increased salary allowed by the constitutional amendments, has assisted in the election of a United States Senator, and now continues to sit about an hour daily in the expectation of something else turning up. It will probably be found not an undesirable thing to have a barren session; but as there are certain very important measures of general legislation claiming immediate attention, it is to be hoped that the Democrats will either find some assistance from the brains of the party to prepare these measures, or will frankly abandon the task to the very competent hands to be found among the Republicans.

A witness has been found in the Pacific Mail investigation who can excel even Mr. WHITELAW REID in the art of making grave charges without any evidence to back them. This unfortunate person is CHARLES A. WETMORE, who complained at the bar of the House yesterday that the committee had extinguished the light by which he might have been able to unravel his recollections, and had then adjudged him in contempt. Poor WETMORE seems to have a *Mrs. Harris* kind of friend, whose personality he finds it very hard to determine, and whose name he resolutely refuses to divulge, even if he could succeed in "fixing the right rumor on the right man." He endeavored to turn away the anger of the House by expressing the remarkable wish "that the honest members might be found innocent in the maelstrom of overwhelming charges, so that the goats might be selected from the sheep, and the sheep from among themselves by the Darwinian process of investigation, when they would all grow purer and purer, till they became angels of light." Instead of recommending the poor creature to the watchful care of his friends, the House considered his expressions insulting, and committed him to that charming retreat, the common jail of the District. It is difficult to see how the dignity of the House is to be vindicated by depriving this poor thing WETMORE of the slender remains of his "mind."

Between this incoherent driveler and Mr. WHITELAW REID, there are some obvious points of resemblance. They certainly share the difficulty of "fixing the right rumor on the right man." Mr. A. OAKEY HALL says he never mentioned the subject of Pacific Mail to City Editor SHANKS, and the question naturally arises whether SHANKS imposed on REID or REID was the victim of a too lively imagination. That question will probably be determined to-day, as SHANKS is in Washington waiting to testify. A law reporter of the *Tribune* appeared before the committee yesterday, and informed them that he never communicated to Mr. REID any such rumors in regard to Mr. DAWES and Mr. BECK as Mr. REID thought he had. It would appear that, like the unfortunate WETMORE, the editor of the *Tribune* is in the habit of publicly quoting and commenting on the opinions of a personage belonging to the *Mrs. Harris* order of mental abstractions. The rumors which the *Tribune* made the basis of the gravest possible imputations on the character of members of Congress, and which its editor took the trouble of making the subject of letters to members of the committee, seem to have been of the air, as well as in it. They certainly are a very queer lot, take them altogether.

So many of the Atlantic steamers have lately been making unusually long voyages that the news of the arrival of those which were overdue is received with a sense of relief, not only by the friends of the persons on board, but by the general public. In these days ocean travel is almost as common as traveling by railroad, and we are all interested in the mode in which our great steam-ship lines are managed. It says much for the managers and officers of these lines that not one serious accident has occurred during the tempestuous weather which has prevailed for some weeks past on the stormy ocean which separates us from Europe. The Cunard steamer, the *Parthia*, was out for a longer space of time than we remember on that line for some years past; but so good is the management of the company that nobody felt any doubt with regard to the safety of the vessel. Well built, well looked after, well officered and manned, these noble vessels have a knack of coming in "right side uppermost," no matter what weather they may have to encounter. The *Parthia*, although delayed, brought all her passengers to port safely; and we are glad to see that many of them have signed a memorial expressing their thanks to Capt. WATSON and his officers for their skill and kindness. The gratitude which is felt toward Captains—as toward doctors—is usually forgotten the moment the danger is past; and therefore so graceful an acknowledgment as this cannot be unacceptable to any man who tries to do his duty. Capt. WATSON is well known as one of the ablest officers, not only in the mercantile marine, but in the entire British Navy; and although, like most true sailors, he may not admire "soft-sawder," he will be justified in taking a legitimate pride in the testimony to his care and attention which his passengers have now offered him.

If any serious mischief was likely to follow the Carlist outrage on the *Gustav*, it has been prevented by the prompt action of Spain in its immediate attempt to punish the offenders. It is now said that this readiness to employ all possible means for the preservation of peaceful international relations is likely to hasten the recognition of King ALFONSO by European powers, heretofore hesitating. Meantime, the German naval force will remain in a position of armed observation, while the Spanish fleet bombards the luckless town of Zarauz, from whence the *Gustav* was fired upon. So this portion of the threatening war-cloud will probably disappear.

The answer of Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH to the charges preferred against him by Mayor WICKHAM will be found in another column. The gist of the Corporation Counsel's defense is contained in the statement that his policy has been "to refer, substantially, no cases where it could be avoided, except in some instances when my judgment convinced me that the interests which the law confides to my charge would be very decidedly safer in the hands of a good referee than in those of a jury." The Corporation Counsel has certainly the advice of very eminent counsel to sustain him in not appealing against the reference of the Baird case, which is the most important item in the Mayor's indictment.

THE NEW SENATORS.

On the 3d of March next the term of twenty-five Senators of the United States expires, and their places will be filled by gentlemen already chosen, or to be chosen during the session of Legislatures now assembled. Of those whose term ends in March, seventeen are Republicans, five are Democrats, and three are Independents or Liberal Republicans. Among the Republicans who will not return to the Senate are none who have had special prominence in the proceedings of that body. Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has been a pains-taking and upright legislator, of excellent judgment, temperate, and conscientious; but he has not taken any active part as a debater. Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, has occupied his seat but a short time, but has represented his State worthily. Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, will be greatly missed, being one of the most original characters Congress has known since ANDREW JACKSON appeared in it.

Among the Senators elect, Mr. NEWTON BOOTH, of California, is an Independent, who has made considerable reputation for ability and energy in his own State. Mr. BUCKINGHAM's successor, Mr. WILLIAM W. EATON, is what is known as a Radical Democrat. He was identified during the war with the most extreme partisan opponents of the national policy, and his views on State Rights are very pronounced. We have already pointed out what we conceive to be the significance of the election of such a man to the Senate, and recent events confirm the impression we have heretofore indicated. Mr. JOSEPH E. MCDONALD, of Indiana, who was chosen after a severe struggle, promises to exert considerable influence in the Senate. What his abilities may be as a legislator remains to be seen, but as a political manager, he has no equal in his own party in the West, and we are inclined to think none in the East. He was Chairman, during the last canvass, of the Democratic Committee of his State. He leans at present toward a progressive policy, but we shall not expect to see him cling to it at the risk of any serious check for his party. Professing to be a hard-money man, he was named by a caucus that adopted resolutions in favor of inflation and repudiation. On the whole, he promises to be a formidable politician, and his position in the Senate will soon show how far he possesses also the qualities of a statesman. In Missouri the Democrats have rejected Mr. SCHURZ, who is in sympathy with many of their professed principles, and have elected a "Gen." FRANK COCKRELL, who is recommended, so far as we have been able to trace, solely by the fact that he commanded the Missouri volunteers in the Confederate Army, and by his personal popularity. Mr. FENTON also is rejected by the party for which he has done all he could of late years. In his place we have Mr. FRANCIS KERNAN, who is a capable lawyer and a man of established character, but who has given no evidence of qualities likely to distinguish him in the Senate. In Ohio Mr. THURMAN is re-elected. He is superior to all the other Democratic Senators, new or old, as a constitutional lawyer, as an intelligent politician, and as a practical legislator. The Democratic Party owes largely to him whatever credit it has obtained within the past four or five years for sense or courage. From Pennsylvania, the Democrats send WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman of their State Committee, a small specimen of a poor species of politician. On the whole it may be said that the Democratic victories have not brought their best men to the front. They have contributed but very little to the influence of the party in the Senate beyond the bare gain of votes.

For the Republican Senators, three re-elections are assured. Mr. HAMLIN returns from Maine, Mr. EDMUNDS from Vermont, and Mr. CARPENTER from Wisconsin. These gentlemen are sufficiently well known, and it is only necessary to remark that the opposition to Mr. HAMLIN was based solely on his alleged sympathy with "Butlerism," a sympathy of which no sufficient evidence was produced. Mr. CARPENTER, on the other hand, was pursued by vindictive personal enemies, who effected little or nothing against him. The contest in Massachusetts, which had been quite lively in anticipation of the election, was very brief when the election took place. Mr. DAWES was elected on the second ballot. Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS received the votes of the Democrats, who at the last moment "stampeded" from their candidate, but were not strong enough to defeat Mr. DAWES. We think that the country has reason to be gratified with Mr. DAWES' election. He is certain to have an honorable and useful career in the Senate, as he has already had in the House. Probably no man in either body has made a firmer reputation for honesty and sincerity and conscientiousness. He is, moreover, a man of untiring industry, and more thoroughly informed as to the practical details of the Government than any other man at present in the National Legislature. Massachusetts has, of late years, somewhat changed the standard of her Senators; but in Mr. DAWES the State has a representative of whom she will have no reason to be ashamed.

HOW TO SECURE QUICK TRANSIT.

Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE has proposed a simple and practical method of solving the rapid-transit problem. He starts from the well-recognized principle that a certain portion of the capital of such an undertaking will be, so far as immediate dividends are concerned, an unremunerative investment. He assumes that were a viaduct road to be built for, say, fifteen millions of dollars, one-third of that amount must be regarded as sunken capital, or as the "common stock" of the corporation, which, for a long time at least, would yield no profit. He proposes that half of this sum should be subscribed by the City, and half by property-owners, merchants, and others who would be directly benefited by the construction of the road. By way of seconding precept by example Mr. DRAKE puts down his name for one thousand dollars; Mr. JOHN HENRY HULL follows with another one thousand dollars; Mr. F. B. THURBER subscribes the third thousand, and Mr. B. L. ACKERMAN shows the way to a higher rate of subscription by putting down his name for five thousand dollars.

As pointed out in the letter of Messrs. ACKERMAN and THURBER, the condition that the City should subscribe half the sunken capital must be abandoned. The constitutional amendments are perfectly explicit on that point. The road must either be built and operated solely by the City, or solely by private capital. There are so many vital objections to the former plan that it will never be approved by the great majority of tax-payers till all other expedients have been exhausted. But there is no reason why the entire five millions cannot be subscribed by private persons directly interested in securing the much-coveted boon of rapid transit. The market value of the property within the City limits which would be perceptibly benefited by the proposed road, cannot be much less than one thousand millions of dollars. A tax of one-half per cent. on this amount would secure the needed guarantee to regular investors that the road would pay. Property for miles up the Hudson, along the Connecticut shore, and into the interior of Westchester County would be enhanced in value by the construction of a road one of the first of whose services to the public would be to bring Yonkers within as easy reach of the City Hall as Forty-second street is now. The railroad corporations whose lines converge at the Grand Central Depot could well afford to subscribe half a million of the sunken capital of the proposed quick-transit road.

The feasibility of obtaining borrowed capital with which to build the remainder of the road, after the first five millions have been expended, is beyond all question. The foremost men of the City would gladly undertake the responsibility of seeing that the road was built without jobbery, and the holders of the preferred stock or bonds of the company would have no difficulty in securing a Board of Directors of the highest character to operate the road. The pressure of public sentiment behind such a scheme would secure a satisfactory charter from the Legislature without the necessity of incurring those "preliminary expenses" which have so much interfered with the development of existing enterprises. It may be objected that the hardness of the times and the straitened circumstances of many holders of real estate will prevent the successful realization of the proposed plan. But it is perfectly clear that this is the surest and quickest method by which property-owners can improve the times. It is simply a voluntary assessment to effect an improvement by which all property above Twenty-third street will be permanently enhanced in value, and by which property below that line will certainly not be depreciated. By arresting the outflow of our resident population a quick transit road will give an impetus to all forms of retail business, and by extending the area of taxation will place the City in a favorable position to prosecute with energy the work on its docks and piers, which is so vital an element in the commercial growth of New-York.

On the saving of time, temper, and wear and tear of the system generally, which would attend the construction of a quick-transit road, it is not necessary to enlarge. That item alone represents a pecuniary gain which certainly could not be measured by the amount of sunken capital given as the certain guarantee of the attainment of rapid transit. It is hardly necessary to multiply arguments on so well-worn a subject. The practical question is: "How much do you value rapid transit?" and here are the replies so far received:

B. L. ACKERMAN	$5,000
JAMES M. DRAKE	1,000
JOHN HENRY HULL	1,000
F. B. THURBER	1,000

Who will be the next to respond?

A GRANGER OUT OF HIS DEPTH.

When the famous Potter law was enacted in Wisconsin, as an experiment in the way of regulating railways, Mr. OSBORN was named as one of the Commissioners under the law, to represent the Grangers. This was certainly a proper and judicious thing to do, since the Grangers included most of those who regarded the law as necessary, and who believed that it would furnish an adequate remedy for the evils of which they complain. Mr. OSBORN made a report a few days since to the State Grange, and it is published in full in the *Commercial Times*, of Milwaukee. It ought to have been an interesting document. Coming from an official who has been nearly a year in possession of all the power necessary to obtain accurate information touching the working of the law, which was quite a novel one, we might fairly expect from it some explanation of the many mooted points connected with the subject. Has the law cheapened freights? If so, in what ratio, on what classes of goods, and in what proportion as between local and through freights? Has it resulted in any diminution of accommodations, and to what extent? Is the law working smoothly, and if not, what is the nature of the opposition made to it, and does it require any modification suggested by experience? Especially, has the law apparently or really crippled the Wisconsin railways in their competition with the roads of other States, and if it has, what is the effect on the interests of the Wisconsin farmers? These are a few of the many questions which would naturally present themselves to the mind of a careful and intelligent man in Mr. OSBORN's position, and which he should have done all in his power to answer fully and clearly. Instead, he has given the public an essay on the general question of capital and labor, as seen from his standpoint.

It is not, we regret to say, a very edifying essay. It deals too much with vague assertions, and predictions which, since no human being can either establish or disprove them, and since this generation is not likely to live long enough to test them, might just as well be left unmade. Mr. OSBORN is of the opinion that the railroad question is only part of a much wider one, the solution of which, "ultimately, is the control of combined capital." As nearly as we can get at his suggestions, he would determine for every corporation wielding combined capital, the exact amount of hard cash contributed to its treasury, allow, by law, a certain "reasonable" profit on that amount, and limit the charges of the corporation in such a way that this rate of profit shall never be exceeded. This, says Mr. OSBORN, is to "deal justly, but no longer to yield tribute or pander to the greed of these Buccaneers of the nineteenth century." We wish this theorist had taken the time and the trouble to tell us what his experience had taught, as one of the Board of Railway Commissioners under the Potter law, as to the practical difficulties in the way of enforcing this notion of his. We shall not dispute the general desirability of having everybody make "reasonable" profits and no more. But we should like to know, from a man who has been engaged for a year in endeavoring to secure that end in a small corner of the great field of corporate capital, how he got on. In the first place, what is a reasonable profit? Is it the ten per cent. which most Western States allow to be charged on mortgage loans, or the seven per cent. which New-York laws permit, or the four per cent. which is obtained on most bank deposits at certain seasons in this City, or the three per cent. which Great Britain pays on its consols, or the no per cent. that one-third of the bond-holders in American railways are getting now, or the loss of capital and interest outright which has accrued to a great many share-holders of those railways? Here is a wide range of choice, and a choice is absolutely necessary before we can set Mr. OSBORN's very attractive-seeming plan in motion at all.

When a "reasonable" rate of profit is fixed upon, what security do the Grangers propose to give to those who are asked to accept this limited profit? In justice, some must be given. In ordinary investments a man who seeks large profits runs large risks—and gets the latter realized rather oftener, on the whole, than the former. If the State, by virtue of its supreme authority, is going to forbid large profits, it must guarantee against large losses. The average profit on actual present investments, taking the good with the bad, is not very high, because while lucky strokes raise it, bad ventures cut it down. If the State proposes that no more than this average shall be had, it must provide that at least that much shall always be produced. If this is not done, where is the capital to come from? Men will not put their money in railroads to oblige the Grangers, or to carry out the eternal fitness of things, or for any other single purpose than to make money out of them, and if the State interferes with this end, it interferes with railways themselves, and ultimately puts a stop to them. We are by no means sure that Mr. OSBORN may not have some means of getting round these difficulties, which seem to us to stand on the very threshold of the "reform" he proposes; but we are sorry that, having had specially good opportunities to discover how to do so, he has not made his discovery public—if he has arrived at any discovery.

MORMONISM AND CONGRESS.

It seems as if there were to be no escape from a decision of the House of Representatives which must exclude Delegate CANNON from a seat in Congress. While Utah was represented by a Mormon who, however rigid a sectarian he was, contented himself with one wife, it was not easy to deny Mormonism a representative. It was impossible, apparently, to exclude a regularly-elected Delegate on the score of his adhesion to the peculiar tenets of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. It was vainly urged that the spirit of Mormonism was anti-republican; that the so-called State of Deseret was a mute protest against the Government of the Republic, and that the heptarchy was really a smoldering conspiracy. So long as only these charges had nothing more than the vague belief of "the Gentiles" to support them, nothing could be proved. If there was anything fundamentally mischievous in the political system of the Mormons, they were cunning enough to deny and conceal it. Their mysteries were absolutely unsolvable by the outside world. Polygamy is only one of the various phases or characteristics of Mormonism. It is its vulnerable point, however, and one would suppose that the Mormons would have been wise enough to keep at least two or three monogamous persons in the fold, whose business it should be to preserve their eligibility to a seat in Congress, so far as ordinary talents and the possession of only one wife should make them fit for a place in that body. But Mr. GEORGE Q. CANNON, an able and influential man, the happy partner of at least four wives—speaking after the manner of men—was sent to the House as Delegate from Utah. He is likely to be declared disqualified.

By the laws of the United States, polygamy is declared to be an offense punishable by a fine and imprisonment. By a bill already passed by the House and now pending in the Senate, it is expressly declared that no person who shall be found guilty of bigamy or polygamy shall be eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives as Delegate. Mr. CANNON, it is understood, not only lives with four persons—whom the outer world calls wives—but hesitates not to uphold and defend the peculiar system under which he finds authority for this conduct. If the kind of polygamy practiced by the Mormons is bigamy, or polygamy, according to the bill passed by the House, he is clearly ineligible, and must be expelled. But the Mormons deny that their form of plural marriage is bigamy, as understood by the rest of the world. They maintain that all marriage in addition to the first, or legal, marriage is only a mysterious rite, a religious ceremony. They claim that the performance of this rite is bound upon their consciences by the obligations of the creed which they profess. BRIGHAM YOUNG, in his answer to citations in behalf of his recusant wife—ANN ELIZA—denied that she was bound to him by any tie recognized by the courts; and he protested that his first, or original wife, whom he married long ago, was his only lawful and wedded wife; all others were only spiritually bound to him. If Delegate CANNON is sought to be excluded from the House on charge of bigamy, his answer—if he makes any—must be substantially the same.

But considering the attitude of the House upon this subject, it will be impossible for that body to accept any such plea. We are not aware that Delegate CANNON sustains relations to his female companions (or wives) that differ from those of other Mormons who live with, maintain, and have children by a number of so-called "spiritual wives." Possibly Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON, who readily absorbed some of the sophisms of the Latter Day Saints, may be able to explain the subtle distinction which is made by BRIGHAM YOUNG when he is accused of having more wives than one. But most people will say that YOUNG, CANNON, and others of that faith and practice, either do live in a condition of bigamy, or they are liable to conviction of the most unblushing immorality. In either case, the offense is one of which Congress ought to take cognizance. We are aware that apologists of Mormonism hold that Congress has no right to institute inquiry into the morals of its members; that if such inquisition were to be pursued, many seats would be empty. But Congress does make inquiry into the moral standing of its members; such an investigation is now going forward, to the great discomfiture of many persons. Leaving that objection on one side, however, the status of a polygamous applicant for a seat ought to be easily established. The quibble of BRIGHAM YOUNG, explaining that he has not "legally married" all the women whom the world calls his wives cannot stand for a moment. The testimony in CANNON's case shows that he is married to several women, and his only possible plea in abatement is that he cannot lawfully marry more than one. It should be added that the disallowance of Mr. CANNON's claim does not admit that of the contestant for his seat—Mr. GEORGE R. MAXWELL. We do not understand that this contestant pretends that he was legally elected, but that he received the next highest number of votes after CANNON, and that CANNON's ineligibility being established, his [MAXWELL'S] claim comes up for consideration. This view of the case is not likely to be entertained by the present House; and if CANNON is expelled now, he comes up again to plague the next House, since he is elected to the Forty-fourth Congress.

NEVADA SILVER MINES.

If the extravagant calculations made by persons interested in the Nevada silver mines are even nearly correct, the so-called bonanza found on the Comstock lode is likely to have a decided effect on the business of the country. It has already unsettled the legitimate business of the Pacific States to a very large extent, if one may draw any inference from the feverish reports that come thence. The bonanza, which, according to old Spanish mining usage, is a "boon" or "free gift," is a mass of uncommonly rich silver ore, unexpectedly found running diagonally through several mines. It has been accurately traced in three of these; possibly, it may yet be found in others. In the immediate vicinity of these three fortunate claims are six others, lying on the same vein or lode. These are as follows, beginning with the northern: Sierra Nevada, Union Consolidated, Mexican, Ophir, California, Consolidated Virginia, Best & Belcher, Gould & Curry, and Savage. These were formerly sold by feet, each having a certain frontage on the eastern side of the range on which they are situated. The greatest width of any one is that of the Sierra Nevada, 2,657; the narrowest is the Best & Belcher, 224 feet. Of course, there are other valuable mines in the same region, some of which, like the Crown Point and Yellow Jacket, have been sold at high figures; the quotations are now in shares, sales of "feet" having been discontinued. The Consolidated Virginia, California, and Ophir are known as "the bonanza mines," but others on the lode have felt the upward tendency of prices to a greater or less degree.

But prices of mining shares must be speculative under any condition of things. Even the estimates of the wealth contained in so much of the bonanza as may be examined by experts are made in the dark. This body of ore is found by tunnels running into it at the depth of fifteen hundred feet from the surface. Some of the tunnels pierce it at even greater depths. The ore is a friable mass of rock, rich in various combinations of silver; the commonest forms are sulphurets and chlorides, the former having the appearance of plumbago, and the latter that of a greenish-gray, decayed quartz. The richest ore is the stephanite, a glittering deposit of nearly pure silver. Some of the ores found in the bonanza will average over twelve hundred dollars to the ton, it is said, and eight hundred dollars to the ton is thought to be a fair estimate for the yield of other samples laid bare. The ore is hoisted out by costly machinery, taken to crushing mills, pulverized, and treated by various different chemical processes to extract the precious metal, the glittering silver, of which Nevada furnishes the world so many millions each year.

No dividend has yet been made on the so-called bonanza mines; but the rise in the prices of their stocks has been tremendous. Consolidated Virginia, for example, sold at $80 per share during the latter part of last September, before the discoveries were announced. Early in this month that stock sold for $800 per share. Shares in the California mine sold for $63 Oct. 1; the net gain on that stock Jan. 9 was $717 per share. Ophir, the third of the group, sold for $52 Oct. 1; the net gain per share to Jan. 9 was $348. These figures show what fortunes must have been made by those who were lucky enough to hold these stocks when the rush began, or who bought before the present enormous rates were reached. The total gain, or appreciation of selling prices, of the three bonanza mines, since the excitement began, is $172,115,000, and the total appreciation of apparent value of the ten leading mines in the last three months is about one hundred and seventy-three million dollars. That is to say, these mines are valued at $173,000,000, or thereabouts, more than they were on the 1st of October, 1874; and it should be recollected that several paying mines, not specially affected by the present rise in apparent value, are left out of this account.

We do not know how many people pretend that these mines are worth what they are now selling for. It would appear as if prices had gone up as high as they would bear, but speculation may force them higher. Nevertheless it is undeniable that most of these mines are of great value; some of them paid during the past four years dividends of ten and twelve millions each. The total amount of assessments during that period was $6,666,000; the total dividends were $26,156,000, leaving a net return of $19,490,000 on a group of mines valued in 1870—at selling rates—at $4,746,000. What the net result will be for 1875 we can only vaguely estimate. The value of the rich strike is put at widely differing figures. The lowest point is $50,000,000; the highest by impartial judges is $150,000,000, though there are sanguine people whose imaginations soar into even loftier heights than this. Last year Nevada turned about $35,000,000 into the stream of the world's riches, and it is certain that the months of December and January have added many millions to the visible wealth of the population of California and Nevada. So vast a volume of silver as that likely to flow from these wonderful mines must have its effect on the circulation of the country and the trade in precious metals. It is impossible, too, that so many fortunes should be suddenly won without making some impression on the social fabric of the States immediately affected. Poor men have been lifted, Aladdin-like, to the possession of great wealth. Others have acquired a comfortable competence in a few days; and, on all hands, there is a ravening eagerness to grasp some of the silver shower as it passes. By and by, when the hottest of the excitement is over, when the figures are added up, the long accounts balanced, borrowed money called in, and the immediate results seen, the story of the great bonanza will be one of surpassing interest.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT. COL. J. RUDOLPH TAPPEN.

Lieut. Col. J. Rudolph Tappen, of Kingston, N. Y., died yesterday morning. Deceased was a prominent military man during the late war, having served with distinction for more than three years. He entered the three months' service in the Spring of 1861 as Captain in the Twentieth New-York State Militia; served in the same regiment as Twentieth New-York Volunteers, and was severely wounded in the head at the second battle of Bull Run. While at home on furlough in consequence of this wound he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventieth New-York State Volunteers, and acted as Colonel in that regiment until the Fall of 1864, participating with great bravery in some twenty hard-fought battles, the most noted being those of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Mine Run, the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and those in front of Petersburg. He was often complimented in general orders, and after a gallant charge at the head of his regiment in the storming and taking of a fortification in front of Petersburg, the captured fort was named Fort Tappen as a personal compliment to his bravery. In the Fall of 1874 he was mustered out of the service in consequence of a disease of the spine contracted by exposure, and the disease gradually increased until his death. Deceased was a Mason in high order, and a member of the Third Army Corps Union. He was a gentleman in every sense of the word; loved by his soldiers as an officer during the war, and by his fellow-townsmen as an exemplary citizen in private life.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Morton's comedy, called "Women of the Day," is not likely to take a prominent place in the dramatic literature of the century, but may prove an attraction at the Fifth Avenue Theatre for a good many evenings. It presents a not uninteresting story, a number of personages fitted to occupy attention for an hour or so, several laughable incidents, and a great deal of amusing dialogue. It does not hold up the mirror to nature—a very consoling reflection, by the way, even when the wickedness of the world as it is is taken into account—but it is clear that so ambitious and, at the same time, so old-fashioned an idea never entered the author's head, and his aim having been merely to bind together several entertaining scenes, the effort can fairly be considered as successful. We are sure that Mr. Morton could have had no higher object. He must be aware that husbands do not ask permission of their mothers-in-law when they wish to embrace their wives; that judges and physicians, ripe in years, do not usually divest themselves of their coats to spar in hotel drawing-rooms; that a gentleman who moves in polite society does not secrete himself in the dwelling of the lady he seeks to marry and proclaim that he has dishonored her, with intent to prevent her from wedding another; and, finally, he must be alive to the fact that duels are not matters of course at Saratoga, or anywhere else on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Morton's experience of the stage, however, has convinced him that modern audiences do not stop to question the probability of a narrative when a "comedy of the period" is before them, and he has depended upon his fun, his situations, his actors, and his *mise en scène* to obtain forgiveness for all his flights of fancy. The plot of his piece is simple. A young lady, who has been "jilted" by a suitor whom she fondly loved, meets, subsequently, his intended wife, and determines to bring about her ruin. Mr. Morton thinks this can best be accomplished by introducing the proposed victim into "society." No plan could be more effective, for Mr. Morton's villain is of a far deeper dye than the scoundrels of melodrama, and if the laws of political justice were heeded, "Women of the Day" would have to be provided with a murderous *dénouement*. The writer handles his subject with decided skill throughout the first, second, and third acts; his lack of inventiveness is shown in act the fourth, and the conclusion of his play is lame if not impotent. The spectators, who were numerous and appreciative, did not, happily wait to ascertain the impression of the whole work. They followed Mr. Morton's characters, enjoyed their pleasantries, admired their attire, and, in brief, offered every indication of almost unbroken enjoyment. Mr. Daly's best-liked performers appeared in "Women of the Day," and, although the acting of the ladies was not quite up to the mark—possibly on account of insufficient rehearsal—the exertions of all the artists afforded general satisfaction. Mr. James Lewis has an excellent rôle which could only be bettered by bringing the dealings with the mother-in-law within narrower limits. Mr. Louis James has a part to which his manly style is perfectly suited. Miss Sara Jewett personates the heroine, Mrs. Gilbert the mother-in-law, and the gentle associates of these ladies have opportunities of changing their dresses at least half a dozen times. "Women of the Day" is superbly set, and "the interior" in the second act called forth well-merited applause. We append the complete distribution of the new comedy, which was received, we repeat, with every token of favor. It runs thus:

Major Steele	Mr. James Lewis
Frank Laidlaw	Mr. Louis James
Theodore Prescott	Mr. George Parkes
Judge Pinkethman	Mr. Owen Fawcett
Doctor Sogden	Mr. W. Davidge
Paul Tillotson	Mr. D. Whiting
Mrs. Meta Killmeyer	Miss Fanny Davenport
Adelaide Livingston	Miss Annie Graham
Clara Hoffman	Miss Sara Jewett
Mrs. Hector Samson	Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Bella Steele	Miss Nina Varian
Mrs. Cornelia Livingston	Miss Jean Burnside
Mrs. Pinkethman	Miss Nellie Mortimer
Amelia	Miss Lizzie Griffiths

PARK THEATRE.

There will be no performance at the Park Theatre this evening, to enable the Opera Bouffe Company to thoroughly rehearse "La Fille de Madame Angot," which will be performed to-morrow.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

THE SARATOGA COMBINATION CONSIDERED TO BE BROKEN—CONFERENCE ON THE POTTER LAW.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, A. Lawrence Hopkins was appointed Receiver of the Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railroad.

The officials of the Michigan Central Railroad refused to attend the meeting of the railway managers interested in the so-called Saratoga Combination held at Cleveland to-day, President Joy, who was in the city yesterday, and Superintendent Strong announcing that they would have nothing whatever to do with the arrangement. It is therefore considered that the combination is effectually broken.

It is stated that the Chicago and North-western Railroad have arranged to purchase the West Wisconsin Railroad.

The managers of the Chicago and North-western and the Chicago and St. Paul Railroads held a conference here to-day, with a view, it is stated, of agreeing upon some steps to secure a modification of the so-called Potter Railroad law of Wisconsin.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met in this city to-day. The delegates, some two hundred in number, formed in line at the Brackett House, and marched to the City Hall under escort of the Old Thirteenth, and Hadley's Fifty-fourth Regiment band. Mayor George G. Clarkson was introduced by Hon. R. H. Schooley, and welcomed the delegates in a fine speech, which was responded to by Gen. Palmer. A secret business session was then held. This evening a grand ball was given in honor of the delegates in the Turn Halle. The attendance was very large. To-morrow the election of officers will take place, and other important business will be transacted.

A CALIFORNIA DUEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—There was a duel yesterday in the suburbs of this city, between Paul Zecchi, an ex-Confederate officer, and Ives, a Northern man, a resident of Georgia, visiting here. The cause of the duel was that Zecchi during the war was instrumental in the execution as a spy of a brother of Ives. At the first fire Zecchi, who fired in the air, was hit in the shoulder. He demanded another shot, which Ives refused. Zecchi then attempted to shoot himself, but was disarmed by his seconds. The police are investigating the matter.

FLOOD AND LOSS OF LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Many lives are reported to have been lost in the flood at Maryville. Three children are known to have perished in one house. Some of the principal buildings have fallen, and the wreck of property is extensive. There is no communication with the city except by water. Yuba City is under water.

LOSS OF ANOTHER STEAMER AND TWENTY-NINE PERSONS.

LONDON, Jan. 21—6 A. M.—The steamer Thornaby, Capt. Hoare, from Cardiff, for Bombay, is supposed to have been lost at sea, with twenty nine persons on board.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 20.—Phebe Thomas, born July 7, 1770, died in this city last night. She remembered hearing the cannonade at the battle of Brandywine, and saw Washington in 1789, on his way to New-York to be inaugurated President. Her age was perfectly well authenticated.

THE NEW-HAVEN INSURANCE CASE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—The hearing in the insurance company's case was continued to-day, and chiefly concerned the condition of the capital stock. Several persons whose names were down on the books as having had stock assigned to them, denied that they had authorized any such assignment.

ALBANY.

ELECTION OF KERNAN TO THE SENATE.

THE NEW SENATOR'S ADDRESS—THE SLOWNESS OF LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS AND THE KIND OF LABOR PERFORMED—A SALARY BILL PASSED PROMPTLY—THE QUESTION OF FRAMING THE GENERAL LAWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1875.

There is no little discussion and comment here in legislative and political circles relative to the manner in which the business of this session may be best accomplished, and, of course, there is considerable diversity of opinion as to the means of attaining this, to the people at least, very desirable object. A couple of weeks since there seemed to be some disposition to favor a proposal then made to appoint a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, to be invested with power to frame such new general laws as may be required under the operation of the constitutional amendments, and to amend, enlarge, or revise the old or existing laws. It was further proposed that after the appointment of such committee the Legislature take a recess of several weeks, and receive as a report, upon reassembling, the accumulated work of the committee, and take the proper action on it. This is still believed by some of the most experienced legislators here to be the most, and perhaps the only, feasible way of accomplishing the business of the session. Since the proposition was originally made, however, there has sprung up quite a division of sentiment on the subject, into which party feeling, or rather party fears, on the part of the majority seem to enter largely. Many of the leading Democratic members of the House with whom I have conversed on the matter are very pronounced in their opposition to any adjourned or interrupted session of this Legislature, and openly express the opinion that it would be the ruin of the party in the State next Fall. No action of any kind has yet been taken looking to a determination of the question; but it must be very speedily settled, as the last of the matters outside of the regular business was disposed of to-day by the election of a United States Senator, and there is nothing to be done but to legislate. From the present disposition of the Assembly, and the spirit of indetermination which prevails, as to what may or may not be done, the people need not be greatly surprised if, for some weeks to come, the spectacle is presented of a State Parliament sitting in council, and passing its time in twiddling of thumbs. Over two weeks of the session have already passed, and not one single measure or act of general public interest has emanated from this Legislature, the time devoted to business daily being on an average about one hour, and during that time even the paucity of ideas manifested is truly alarming. There is also a lack of parliamentary knowledge apparent on the Democratic side, which leads to some extraordinarily irregular attempts to do business, but these manifestations of ignorance are generally put right with surprising promptness by the Republicans, foremost of whom are Gov. Alvord, Ex-Speaker Husted, Mr. Prince, Mr. Lincoln, and other experienced gentlemen. In the course of one of these attempted blunders to-day, Gen. Husted gave notice that hereafter he intended to insist that all proceedings should be conducted strictly in accordance with the rules, and there is a rather rugged and laborious prospect, before the majority side in the presence of so fine an array of experts, both in tactics and debate.

THE ELECTION OF SENATOR.

The final act in the election of a Senator to the Senate of the United States was completed in the Assembly chamber at noon to-day, when, in accordance with the Congressional statute and the rules of the Legislature, the Senate and Assembly met in joint convention to compare their respective votes and to cast the joint vote. The galleries and lobby of the chamber were crowded with spectators, among them being quite a number of ladies. At 12 M. the Sergeants at Arms of both houses appeared and announced that the Senate was in waiting and ready to go into joint convention. A moment later the Senators entered, two abreast, led by the President and Clerk of the Senate. The President ascended to the Speaker's chair, and the Senators took seats provided for them in front of the desk. Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer then announced that the convention would proceed to compare the vote, and the Clerks of the Senate and Assembly, respectively, read the roll of the vote taken by the separate Houses yesterday, and the records of the journals in relation thereto. The President then announced that the vote not agreeing a majority of the Senators having voted for Edwin D. Morgan, and a majority of the Assembly members for Francis Kernan, the joint convention would now proceed to vote on the election of a Senator. The Clerk of the Senate called the roll of the Senate, and the vote stood: For Morgan, 16; for Kernan, 13—total, 29. On the call of the roll of the House by the Clerk of the Assembly, the vote stood: For Kernan, 74; for Morgan, 52; for Hoffman, 1—total, 127. Majority for Kernan, 19. The result was received with applause by the galleries, when the Lieutenant Governor declared Francis Kernan had been duly elected a Senator from the State of New York to the Senate of the United States, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton, for a term of six years from March 4, 1875. He then declared the joint assembly dissolved, and the Senate immediately retired from the chamber. The single vote cast for Hoffman, as was the case in the caucus, was given by Mr. Scudder, member from Cattaraugus, and brother-in-law of Reuben E. Fenton, and was the occasion of some laughter all over the house. The Assembly then resumed the transaction of some routine business.

RECEPTION OF THE SENATOR ELECT—HIS ADDRESS.

The House adjourned shortly before one o'clock, when Mr. Wenner, of New-York, at once announced that the Senator elect, Mr. Kernan, was in the Capitol building, and proposed that a committee of two, consisting of Messrs. Sherman and Stauf be requested to wait on the gentleman and conduct him to the Speaker's chair. The motion was approved, and in a few minutes the committee, accompanied by Mr. Kernan and Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, appeared, the galleries resounding with applause and the members rising to their feet. The Lieutenant Governor introduced the Senator elect, and when the applause had subsided Mr. Kernan said:

GENTLEMEN: I am gratified that I have the opportunity to express my thanks to you here and now for the very great honor which has been conferred on me by the Legislature of the State of New-York. My sincere thanks are tendered to those who have honored me with their suffrages for the office of Senator from the State of New-York. Of their good opinion and support I am proud, for their partial kindness I am very grateful. Permit me also to express my thanks to those who differ from me politically, who very properly would have desired to elect another to this office, for the courtesy which I have experienced from them throughout this canvass. Gentlemen, I believe I appreciate the duties and responsibilities imposed on me, and in the exercise of which I shall in part represent this great State in the Federal councils. I am very solicitous, as I may well be, to discharge these duties worthily, but I can say truthfully that I shall endeavor to represent fairly and truly, in every act of mine in that office, the entire people of the State of New-York. [Applause.] I shall endeavor—I shall exert every faculty which I possess, in discharging the duties of that office, so that each act shall tend to the peace and prosperity of the entire people of New-York, and of the entire people of every State in our Union. [Applause.] Gentlemen, tendering you again my thanks, wishing most sincerely to you, collectively and to each of you individually, prosperity, usefulness, and happiness, I bid you adieu.

For nearly half an hour the Senator elect remained in the Chamber receiving the congratulations of large numbers of members and private individuals, who thronged about him and eagerly shook him by the hand, Mr. Daly, of New-York, doing the courtesy of introduction.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The proceedings of the House were extremely unimportant to-day. Mr. Worth, of Kings, introduced a bill for the regulation of the running of certain ferries between New-York and Brooklyn, and to establish rates of ferriage thereon. It provides that all ferries running to Brooklyn between the Navy-yard and Bushwick Creek should charge not more than two cents for each foot passenger; twenty cents for each two-horse coach; twelve cents for light wagons, pleasure or business, or fifteen cents for the same when loaded; two-horse trucks to pay thirty cents, and when loaded forty cents; also, that the companies shall run boats all night at intervals of not more than thirty minutes after midnight, and that they shall report annually on or before Jan. 15 of each year to the Legislature the amount of their receipts, expenditures, and dividend payments and declarations for the year. A penalty of $500 is affixed for each violation of the act.

Mr. Alvord introduced "an act relating to children," providing that whenever a petition, verified on oath by the party making the application, is presented to any court or officer authorized to issue writs of habeas corpus or certiorari, stating in substance that any infant or minor child is ill-treated or neglected, or permitted to beg or steal, by any person having custody or control of such child, the court shall at once issue its warrant authorizing a proper officer to produce the child forthwith before the court. Also, that when the facts warrant it on the papers set forth, the person or persons having custody of the child may also be arrested on a like order.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably on the bill to appropriate one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the dressing of granite for the new Capitol building, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow morning, when it will undoubtedly be passed. The same committee also reported a bill amending the rules as to the manner of payment of salaries to members, providing that the compensation shall be made at the rate of ten dollars per diem during the session, and that, at the *sine die* adjournment, the balance, if any remain, shall be paid in bulk. With extraordinary alacrity the bill was ordered to a third reading, put on its passage, passed, and sent to the Senate for its action. This is the second bill passed during the session.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

After to-day the Senate will probably settle down to the work of legislation; but until now the time of its members has been occupied, and their attention diverted, by the election of a United States Senator. To-day, as yesterday, the Senate met at 11, and at 12 its session was interrupted by the necessity of meeting with the Assembly to compare the Senatorial nominations of the two bodies.

THE KILL VON KULL IMPROVEMENT.

Senator King introduced a series of concurrent resolutions in relation to the channel between Staten Island and New-Jersey, as follows:

Whereas, By chapter 416 of the laws of Congress, second session, 1872, the Secretary of War is directed to cause examinations, or surveys, or both, to be made at certain places, and among others as to the channel between Staten Island and New-Jersey; and

Whereas, In pursuance of such survey by chapter 457 of the laws of Congress, first session, 1874, the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the opening and improving of the channel between Staten Island and New-Jersey was appropriated; and

Whereas, In pursuance of such appropriation the United States Engineer in charge of said work has adopted a plan of operations which is detrimental to the shores and commercial interests of the State of New-York; and

Whereas, Such plan contemplates, and will result in, the destruction of the Kill Von Kull as it now is, and will divert the same from the State of New-York to a distant point, and into the State of New-Jersey, said channel to be held there by a dike; and

Whereas, The effect of said dike will be to shoal the waters on the Staten Island shore, thereby seriously injuring the commerce of said island, and breaking up the plantations of oysters, in the care and cultivation of which a very large capital is invested, and the people are almost exclusively engaged; and

Whereas, The further effect of said dike will be to detach a portion of the State of New-Jersey, viz., Shooter's Island, and place the same south of the proposed artificial channel, and upon the New-York side, thereby destroying the natural boundary line between the said States, which boundary line is determined by the centre of the channel of the said Kill Von Kull; therefore,

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, That we do earnestly protest against the projected mode of improvement of the Kill Von Kull, for the reason that it is not imperatively necessary, inasmuch as, according to the Engineer's report, an equal depth of water of sixteen feet, at less than one-half the cost, may be had by dredging the channel as it now is, although possibly the improvement might not be so permanent; that it is in violation of the established boundary lines between the said States, destructive to the commercial interests of Staten Island, and ruinous to the lucrative pursuits of a large majority of the inhabitants.

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the Senators and Representatives from the State of New-York in the Congress of the United States are respectfully requested to obtain a modification of the plan of said improvement whereby the objections, as herein stated, may be obviated; and in case no such change of plan can be effected, then that our said representatives are further requested to oppose at every step and to vote against any future appropriation which will be needed to carry on the said work.

The resolutions were tabled under the rule.

REPORT OF THE STATE ASSESSORS.

In the report of the State Assessors, which was presented by the President, the following remedies are suggested for the injustice and inequality which "undeniably exist" in the present system of taxation:

First—Authorize the Controller to levy the State tax on the full and actual value of the property of the State as fixed by the State Board of Equalization.

Second—Remove exemptions from real estate so far as consistent.

Third—Provide that all moneyed corporations report annually to the Controller the amount of their capital stock and surplus, and that such corporations be assessed directly by the Controller at some equitable and uniform rate in proportion to the value of their stock.

Fourth—Provide for the enforcement of all laws relating to assessment and taxation under proper penalties.

The report also gives the following system of taxation which it declares to be "worthy of attention" if a "new system is to be adopted:"

First—Relieve the land of all tax for State purposes.

Second—Relieve personal property of all tax.

Third—For the purpose of raising revenue for State purposes impose a tax upon all incorporated capital of railroad, insurance, express, telegraph, bank, gas, and other companies, and a tax of — per cent. upon all buildings and places occupied for business purposes, and a tax upon all sales of spirituous and fermented liquors.

Appended to this "system" is a tabular statement of how it would affect the taxes paid by several towns and cities. In New-York City it is claimed that it would reduce the tax-rate from 2.36 to 1.15 mills.

AN INSURANCE BILL.

Mr. Tobey introduced to-day a bill providing for amending chapter 694 of the Laws of 1865 by directing the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to remit any of the fees and charges which he is required to collect by existing laws, except such as he is required to collect under and by virtue of this act.

KERNAN SERENADED.

SPEECH OF SENATOR JACOBS AND REPLY OF THE SENATOR ELECT.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—United States Senator-elect Kernan was serenaded to-night, at the Delavan House, by Sullivan's Band, under the auspices of the Democracy of Albany. A very large concourse of citizens were gathered about the hotel, and when Mr. Kernan appeared he was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

State Senator Jacobs introduced Mr. Kernan to the audience, saying:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You are here to-night to honor an illustrious citizen just called upon to fill an important position in the national councils. Coming as I do from a county which presented for the place the name of another distinguished gentleman, I need only say that we heartily join in the congratulations which are to-night so cheerfully tendered to Francis Kernan. [Applause.] In the contest now ended his name was never mentioned except with the respect which it deserved. We all confide to him without fear the high trusts of his eminent office. In his hands the interests of New-York will be safe, and his wisdom and eloquence will tend, in a great degree, to restore peace and harmony to the entire country. Allow me, fellow-citizens, to present to you Hon. Francis Kernan.

When Mr. Kernan stepped forward he was greeted with renewed applause. He commenced by referring to the cordial sentiments of friendship entertained by his friends and neighbors in Oneida County for the people of all the other sections of the State, and especially for those of Kings County, and returned his thanks for the like sentiments just expressed by one of the most honored and trusted of her representatives. He then thanked the citizens of Albany for coming out this inclement night to honor him, and to give expression to their confidence in him. He said he felt it no vanity on his part when he declared that he could be the representative of all the people of this great State, from the County of Erie to the farthest point on Long Island. At all events, he would use his best endeavors to represent them truly, faithfully, and diligently, and always guard with jealousy the multiform interests of this great State. He expressed his gratitude to the Liberal Democratic Party for the great honor conferred on him, an honor which he trusted he would be able to retain and return to them untarnished. He felt that the day was not distant when the Administration of the nation, like that of the State, would pass into the hands of the Liberal Democratic Party, the party of constitutional Government; when the affairs of the country, the affairs of every State in the Union, would be administered without the interference of the Federal Government by the force of arms. He looked forward anxiously for the time when, through a strict adherence to the provisions of the Constitution, a rigid economy, and an uncompromising integrity, as afforded by a Democratic Administration, the people of all sections of the country would again enjoy peace and prosperity, substantial and enduring. These things, he said, he looked forward to, and he promised that all his efforts, all his powers, would be devoted toward hastening their consummation. [Applause.] He apologized for detaining his hearers in the extreme cold weather, but there were cries of "We don't mind it," "Go on." He then again thanked them for tendering this compliment, and as the opportunity was afforded he thanked the Liberal Democracy of the entire State for the honor they had done him and the confidence reposed in him, and bid his audience good-night. Three cheers were then given for him, and the band discoursed more music, after which Mr. Kernan re-entered the hotel.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

THE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS—HIGH TARIFFS ON UNSAFE BUILDINGS—MANSARD ROOFS PROSCRIBED—HINTS FOR CHICAGO AND BOSTON.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters was held yesterday, Mr. E. W. Crowell in the chair, and Mr. William W. Henshaw, Secretary. The chief business before the board was the annual report of the Committee on Rates and Surveys of Warehouses, Stores, and Dwellings in this City.

The great fires in Chicago and Boston spurred the Insurance Board and its agents in this city to revise the schedule of rates of insurance on such buildings; to require modifications of plans of Mansard roofs; the introduction of iron shutters on warehouses not provided with them; the substitution of trap-doors, to be closed at night on all hatchways; the removal of all exterior matter on buildings, calculated to spread a fire and induce a general conflagration, and also providing for the internal improvements of ware-houses and storage-buildings by the closing of communications between stores and floors by brick walls and iron doors. Many of the proposed alterations have been made, some of an expensive character, and in the large ware-houses and hotels costing large sums of money; but the result has justified the Board of Underwriters in reducing the rates of risks so far that the average rate in 1874 was made 78 per cent. against 85 per cent. in 1873. This will be shown by the following table, given in the report referred to above:

	1874.	1873.
Average rate of warehouses in the "dry-goods district," between Chambers and Canal streets, West Broadway and Elm street	76.25	80.25
Average rate on all warehouses	77.02	79.25
Average rate on storage stores in New-York	85.16	88.75
Average rate on storage stores in Brooklyn	92.02	93.41
Average rate on all storage stores	88.12	92.31

Total average on storage stores and warehouses, 78.

Vertical pipes have been erected on the fronts of nearly one hundred of the prominent buildings in New-York and Brooklyn whereby water can be taken from the street main pipes, thrown on each floor of the buildings, or piped from the top of the houses. During a trial of these pipes at one of the storage stores a stream of water was thrown through a 1½-inch nozzle seventy feet, while the same engine-power applied to hose leading from the same hydrant to the same roof would not throw an equal stream more than forty feet. The pipes are, therefore, approved. The committee further report, in relation to Mansard roofs on warehouses, that 111 remain of the original 205. These are scattered through a district of valuable buildings filled with merchandise. The further erection of such structures has been prohibited by law.

The committee recommend a firm adherence to high tariffs on such buildings until they are altered or removed. The committee acknowledge that the Fire Department of this City is well-trained and skillful, but do not consider the valuable part of the City as fire-proof or free from the dangers of a wide-spread conflagration. There are miles of narrow streets, and the buildings on either side are filled with valuable merchandise, (in some instances close to windows unprotected by iron shutters,) frame mansards, &c., ready to scatter flaming brands, with other tinder-like exposures, that need removal.

The committee recommend the removal, as far as possible, of all causes that may tend to the spread of fire, thereby lessening the chances of crippling the agencies used to extinguish it.

The piers on the North and East Rivers, and the sheds over them, have been surveyed, and valuable improvements made in supplying them with extra water appliances, and providing the watchmen with watch-clocks, in order to record their prompt tours of duty.

All new buildings are frequently visited and examined in course of construction, and improvements insisted upon when necessary.

Of 209 cases found unsafe 168 were corrected. The source of the greatest number of fires from heating apparatus is from smoke-flues.

The following is a summary of the report given by the committee:

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS FOR 1874.

	Ware-houses.	Storage Stores.	Total.
Mansard roofs, altered or removed	31	3	34
Standard roofs, added	5	..	5
Elevators, hatchways, and dummies trapped	71	19	90
Communications closed	49	10	59
Brick walls built, to reduce area	..	4	4
Stairways closed	50	87	137
Iron shutters added (number of buildings)	14	15	29
Windows bricked up (number of buildings)	2	4	6
Double iron shutters, (number of buildings)	..	23	23
Double iron doors	9	..	9
Fire-proof rooms built	3	4	7
Wooden cornices removed	11	1	12
Parapet walls built	44	24	68
Sky-light openings closed	17	11	28
Steam pumps added	6	..	6
Vertical pipes erected	97	95	192
Automatic fire signals	147	1	148
Exposures removed	1	1	2

IMPROVEMENTS SINCE ADOPTION OF STANDARD.

Mansard roofs altered or removed	94
Standard roofs added	12
Elevators, hatchways, and dummies trapped	218
Communications closed	24
Brick walls built to reduce area	4
Stairways closed	294
Iron shutters added (number of buildings)	69
Windows bricked up (number of buildings)	6
Double iron shutters added (number of buildings)	23
Double iron doors	9
Fire-proof rooms built	7
Wooden cornices removed	24
Parapet walls built	68
Sky-light openings closed	67
Steam pumps added	6
Vertical pipes erected	181
Automatic fire signals	148
Total	1,253

One warehouse and one storage store erected in accordance with the standard during the past year. Others now in progress.

A BROOKLYN SKATING CARNIVAL.

THE CAPITOLINE LAKE THRONGED—A BRILLIANT EVENING'S SPORT—UNIQUE COSTUMES.

The fancy-dress carnival at the Capitoline Skating Lake, Brooklyn, came off last evening, and in point of numbers was certainly a success. It began at 3 in the afternoon and continued until 11 o'clock. The ice on the lake was in capital condition, and a band of music was in attendance to heighten the enjoyment. During the afternoon the ice was occupied chiefly by boys and girls, with a scattering of grown persons among them. A boy of fourteen, dressed as an ape, afforded an immense deal of amusement for the juveniles. About 7 P. M. the crowd began to pour in, and by 8:30 o'clock there were fully 1,800 persons present. There was a sprinkling, and but a sprinkling, of costumes among the skaters, of whom, probably, not more than thirty wore fancy dresses. Indians, clowns, Jim Crows, Brother Jonathans, Chinese, and other characters were represented, but the Indians seemed to predominate. Two ladies only appeared in costume; one of them wore a short black velvet dress ornamented with gilt tassels and gold lace, with hat and feather to match. The costume of the other was fully as striking. She wore a short black dress decked with white stars, with hat and feather. Both were masked, and skated beautifully. The weather was all that could be desired by skaters, for although it was freezing cold, there was little wind, and the moonlight was so bright as to almost entirely do away with the necessity for the reflector lamps placed around the borders of the lake. A peculiar feature of the evening was the presentation of a small sample bottle of perfume to every lady upon her entrance, the gift of an enterprising perfumer who desired to advertise his wares. There was a display of fireworks at intervals, by the proprietors of the grounds, and the whole affair was pronounced a decided success by the visitors.

THIEVES ON THE PIERS.

For some time past various articles in the shape of cotton, coffee, and other goods, in small quantities, have been missed from Pier No. 47 East River, the property of Silas W. Driggs, No. 268 South street. Much annoyance has been caused by the disappearance of such articles, and Officer Calhoun, of the Seventh Precinct, kept a sharp lookout for the offenders. Yesterday he arrested eight women whom he found prowling around the pier, on suspicion of being the thieves. They were brought before Justice Murray, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, where they gave their names as Barbara Schneider, Sophia Kopp, Anne Hoffman, Jane Horst, Catherine Beck, Catherine Steib, Catherine Holmes, and Eva Randolph. The first four were discharged, there being no evidence against them, and the remainder were held in $300 bail by Justice Murray to answer.

THE NEW SENATORS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE FINAL VOTE ON THE SENATORSHIP—HENRY L. DAWES ELECTED BY A MAJORITY OF THREE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Much to the surprise of every one, the Senatorial contest suddenly closed this afternoon in something of a panic, and resulted in the election of Henry L. Dawes as United States Senator by a majority of three. The efforts of the Dawes party failed to secure his nomination by the Republicans in the caucus. The Democrats agreed, as predicted last night, to spring Adams on the second ballot, or so soon as it was deemed the opportunity should present itself, and all went into the convention with the feeling that the work of the day would be the beginning of a bitter struggle, although many were sanguine of the close of the contest within the present week. The first ballot was the opening skirmish in Dawes' favor—the first movement toward victory. It showed 123 votes in his favor against 111 yesterday, and gave him a send-off which was of great value. As soon as the voting was announced the Dawes men called promptly for a second ballot, and it was entered upon without delay. When the calling of the roll was finished Dawes tallied 11 more, giving him 134—not enough to elect him, certainly, but sufficient to send him away ahead of Abbott, and clear out of sight of his only Republican opponent, Hoar. There the Democrats suddenly made their move for Adams in the sure belief that the Hoar men would rally around him in their desperation to beat Dawes. They moved as one man to have the vote changed to Charles Francis Adams. The voters against Dawes did not rally at all satisfactorily in that direction, but a sufficient number, one after the other, demanded that their votes should be changed, until in the midst of the utmost confusion it was announced that Dawes had one hundred and forty votes, making his election sure. The commotion caused by these Republican changes, lasted for some fifteen minutes, and it was almost impossible for the clerks to make an accurate record until the President of the convention. President Loring, of the Senate, insisted that the returns of the changes should be made by divisions, when one hundred changes were thus recorded. The correct returns give Dawes a majority of three. It is said by those who are in a position to know the secret tactics of the different factions, that Dawes' election is largely due to the admirable organization of his leaders. Had the Democrats been less certain of victory they might have secured a victory. The action of the party in changing from Abbott to Adams, after the roll call on the second ballot, instead of before, is declared to be their fatal mistake. Adams will never again come so near to a chair in the Senate as he did this afternoon.

HOW THE NEWS OF DAWES' ELECTION WAS RECEIVED AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Representative Dawes, while in the Committee of Ways and Means this afternoon, was informed from several sources of his election as Senator from Massachusetts. Among those who first congratulated him were Representatives Buffinton and Gooch. Speaker Blaine, also, soon after entered the room for that purpose. The members of the committee tendered their congratulations to the Senator elect, and Speaker Blaine escorted Mr. Dawes into the House, where many members shook him by the hand and tendered their congratulations. During Mr. Dawes' absence from the committee his fellow-members made arrangements to give him a dinner at Wormley's to-morrow night. As Fernando Wood, of the committee, was walking from the committee room to the House, Gen. Butler meeting him asked whether it was true Mr. Dawes had been elected. Mr. Wood replying in the affirmative, Gen. Butler said: "All right," and passed on without further remark.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF DAWES' ELECTION.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 20.—One hundred guns were fired here to-night in honor of Mr. Dawes' election to the United States Senate.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE ELECTED TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—At 12 o'clock to-day the members of the Senate proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives, and the two Houses went into joint convention, with Lieut. Gov. Latta, President of the Senate, in the chair, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator to succeed Hon. John Scott, whose term expires on the 4th of March. The following is the result of the vote: William A. Wallace, Democrat, 19 Senators, 106 members, total 125; John Allison, Republican, 29 Senators, 87 members, total 116; majority for Wallace, 9.

This is a larger majority than the most sanguine friends of Wallace claimed for him, and proves that Buckalew and Haldeman either have no influence in their party, or were bought or dragooned into cooperation with their enemy. Senator Alexander, of Philadelphia, was paired with Mr. Wallace. The conduct of the Philadelphia Senator is sharply criticised by some of his political friends, who regard it as an act of courtesy of questionable propriety, in view of the feeling displayed by the Democrats toward Republicans during and since the late political canvass in this State.

INDIANA.

JOSEPH E. M'DONALD ELECTED SENATOR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20.—The Joint Convention of the General Assembly to-day elected Hon. Joseph E. McDonald United States Senator by ten majority.

MISSOURI.

GEN. F. M. COCKRELL ELECTED SENATOR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 20.—A joint session of the Legislature to-day declared Gen. F. M. Cockrell elected Senator for six years from March 4.

DELAWARE.

THOMAS F. BAYARD ELECTED UNITED STATES SENATOR.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 20.—Thomas F. Bayard was elected United States Senator to-day by the Legislature in joint convention.

MICHIGAN.

A GAIN OF ONE VOTE FOR CHANDLER FOR SENATOR.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 20.—On the first ballot to-day for United States Senator Mr. Chandler received sixty-four votes, a gain of one. Mr. Lathrop received most of the balance. The result of the Democratic caucus last night and the subsequent conference with the anti-Chandler men is kept entirely secret. It is thought that the Democrats, after uniting on some candidate of their own if unable to elect, will unite with the anti-Chandler men on some such man as Judge Christiancy or Cooley. The anti-Chandler men stand firm. Mr. Chandler's friends say that they are confident of ultimate success.

TENNESSEE.

BALLOTING FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 20.—The Legislature met in joint convention at 12 o'clock to-day and proceeded to ballot for a United States Senator after comparing yesterday's vote. On the first ballot Johnson received 30 votes; Stephens, 16; Brown, 15; Bate, 13; Savage, 10; Ewing, 7; Quarles, 7, and Kennedy, 1. The next five ballots were the same. On the seventh ballot Johnson received 31; Stephens, 17; Brown, 16; Bate, 15; Savage, 7; Ewing, 6; Quarles, 6, and Paine, 1. The convention then adjourned until noon to-morrow.

RHODE ISLAND.

TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH BALLOTS FOR SENATOR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20.—The twenty-fourth ballot for United States Senator was taken at noon to-day with the following result: Necessary for a choice, 54; Burnside had 46; Dixon had 30; Barstow had 16; Sheffield had 7; scattering, 7. The twenty-fifth resulted the same as the previous one. Adjourned until to-morrow. An effort to hold a Republican caucus on the Senatorial question this afternoon was defeated by the refusal of the Burnside men to participate. The other Republicans met and adjourned without action. A Legislative caucus to nominate a candidate for Chief Justice was held this afternoon, and after an informal ballot adjourned for one week. The ballot stood: 35 for Thomas Durfee, 27 for James Tillinghast, 23 for Elisha R. Potter; scattering, 4.

THE NEW-JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

EX-GOV. RANDOLPH RECEIVES THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION ON THE SECOND BALLOT—HIS ELECTION INSURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 20.—The Democratic joint caucus of the New-Jersey Legislature was held in the State House to-night. There being forty-nine Democratic members in the two Houses, twenty-five votes were necessary to a choice. The caucus began at 8 o'clock and adjourned at about 11. The first balloting was for a United States Senator to replace Hon. John P. Stockton. On the first ballot ex-Gov. Theodore F. Randolph received 24 votes, Attorney General Gilchrist 14, Senator Stockton 8, and Abraham Browning 3. On the second ballot ex-Gov. Randolph received the caucus nomination, the vote standing 28 for Randolph to 14 for Gilchrist, 4 for Stockton, and 3 for Browning. David Hennion was made the caucus nominee for State Prison-keeper, and William P. McMichael for State Treasurer. The successful candidate for United States Senator is entertaining his friends in the American House. The time for holding the Republican caucus has not yet been fixed. The nomination from that caucus will be at best an empty honor. Two gentlemen are working hard to secure it, however. Thomas H. Dudley, of Camden, desires it for the political prestige which it will give him, and Secretary Robeson as an indorsement of his vigorous work during the late campaign.

NEBRASKA.

THAYER'S PROSPECTS WANING—A NEW REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE PROBABLE.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Jan. 20.—The balloting for United States Senator was resumed to-day. On the first ballot Thayer had 18 votes; Dundy, 14; Paddock, 8; Mason, 5; scattering, 5. On the second ballot Thayer had 17; Dundy, 14; Paddock, 8; scattering, 10. Third ballot—Thayer, 14; Dundy, 15; Paddock, 9. Adjourned till noon to-morrow. Thayer's falling off creates a profound sensation. It is probable the Republicans will now go into caucus, which they have hitherto refused to do, and bring out a new man. The excitement at Lincoln is intense.

ALLEGED WITHDRAWAL OF THAYER FROM THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

OMAHA, Jan. 20.—It is stated on good authority that Gen. Thayer has withdrawn from the Senatorial contest, and that Judge Dunphy will be elected United States Senator to-morrow.

MINNESOTA.

JOINT BALLOT FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 20.—The Legislature, in joint convention, to-day balloted for United States Senator, with the following result: Ramsey, 61; Donnelly, 51; Davis, 24; scattering, 10. In this ballot Ramsey gained one, Donnelly lost two, and Davis held his own. Mr. Merz, a Democratic Representative from Stearns County, changed from Donnelly to Ramsey.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE CONDITION AND MANAGEMENT OF COLLEGES RECEIVING GOVERNMENT AID.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The report of the Committee on Education and Labor on the condition and management of the agricultural and other colleges, which have received grants from the United States, under the act of July 2, 1862, has just been printed. They say that one of the first things which arrests the attention is the great diversity in the sums received, from 41½ cents per acre, the exceptionally low price for which Rhode Island sold its scrip, to $5 62 per acre, the amount received for a portion of its lands by Minnesota. This remarkable inequality has been the occasion of much comment, and of some unfriendly criticism. The following are the States which have received noticeably large prices for their lands: Minnesota, $5 62 per acre; California, $5; Michigan, $3 25; Iowa, $2 27; Missouri, $1 84; Wisconsin, $1 25. As regards the States which received only land scrip, the price for which this was sold ranged from forty-one and one-half cents per acre in the case of Rhode Island, to ninety-five cents per acre in the case of Virginia: between these extremes two States sold for 50 cents, seven for prices between 50 cents and 60 cents, one for 60 cents, three for prices between 60 cents and 70 cents, two for prices between 70 cents and 80 cents, three for prices between 80 cents and 90 cents, four for 90 cents, and two for prices between 90 cents and $1.

The relative time of sale was the question of importance. It will be found as a general rule that the States which sold their scrip in the later period got better prices than those which sold earlier. Those States which first put their scrip upon the market not only felt the disadvantage of all the restrictions upon the location of lands imposed by the act of July 2, 1862, and that of July 27, 1868; but as their scrip was placed in the hands of brokers who were competitors for the favor of the public, the result was that the market was overstocked, and prices were kept unreasonably low. At a later period, and largely through the energetic management of one of the ablest men and truest friends of education which this generation has produced—the late Ezra Cornell—the sale of scrip was brought under the control of a single system of agencies, characterized by unity, method, prudence, and sagacity. The value of the scrip was thus enhanced, and hundreds of thousands of dollars were saved for the education of the people. The Southern States did not receive their scrip until some time after the close of the war. The delay brought forward their negotiations for sale at a time when prices had advanced, with the single exception of Delaware. The States which received the largest sums for their scrip were in their order, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana. On the whole, while unjustifiable transactions perhaps occurred in a few cases in connection with the sale of land scrip, the committee are of the opinion that the causes above set forth are sufficient to account for most of the unfortunate sales which took place.

The report shows that Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee have endangered the safety of their fund by the mode of investment. The management of the trust in North and South Carolina has been reprehensible. The colleges generally are free of debt and in a promising condition. In a few States no provision has yet been made for the establishment of such institutions. In several other States, although the necessary legislation has been enacted, no progress has been made with organization. In a larger number the organization has but recently been effected, and only six institutions are reported as having been commenced prior to 1865. The number of students in attendance upon these schools is already between three and four thousand, and they have furnished more than sixteen hundred graduates to the active occupations of life. They are generally gathering about themselves material appliances in the form of farm stock, workshops, machinery, books, and apparatus. More than two hundred teachers are engaged in the work of instruction. There is evidence of an honest purpose to make the studies pursued such in variety, in extent, and in value as shall meet the requirements of the law to which they are indebted for their endowment.

To the questions whether persons of color are admitted, twenty-nine colleges have forwarded replies. Of these fifteen report that such students would be admitted; nine that none have applied; two that they would not be admitted because provision has been made for them elsewhere; two that no rule prevents their admission, and one that the terms of admission have not yet been settled. The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be requested to report to the House what measures if any should be taken by the United States to secure from any State the fulfillment of its contract to preserve undiminished the principal of the fund derived from the grant of land made by the United States for the support of College of Agriculture and the mechanical arts, and whether in his judgment the provisions of the existing law are sufficient to afford a remedy in the premises.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—1 A. M.—The barometer is now highest over New-England and lowest in the North-west. It has fallen from the North-west and the lake region to the Gulf, with winds shifting to east or south, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and in the two first districts occasional snow. The temperature has remained nearly stationary in the Atlantic States. The Mississippi River has continued slowly falling at and below St. Louis. The Ohio has risen at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

During Thursday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, falling barometer, rising temperature, easterly or southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain areas, followed in the West Gulf States by rising barometer, north-westerly winds, and during the afternoon or night in Texas a norther.

In Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the upper lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing east or south winds, cloudy weather, snow in the last district, light rain in the two first, and followed, during the afternoon and night, by north westerly winds, rising barometer, clearing and colder weather.

In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the North-west, winds shifting to west and north, with rising barometer, falling temperature, and clear or clearing weather.

In the Middle States and lower lake region, rapidly falling barometer, decided rise in temperature, increasing easterly or southerly winds, and followed by light rains, except partly as snow in the latter district, and the northern portions of the former.

For New-England, falling barometer, rising temperature, winds shifting to easterly or southerly, increasing cloudiness, and followed at night by snow or rain.

The Mississippi River at and below Cairo will continue slowly falling.

FEARFUL STORM IN THE SIERRAS—SIX PERSONS KILLED BY A SNOW-SLIDE IN UTAH.

A fearful storm is reported in the Sierra Nevadas and vicinity. A number of bridges on the Central Pacific Railroad are reported to have been washed away—among others that at Sacramento. On Tuesday night, at 7 o'clock, a snow-slide occurred at Alta City, Little Cottonwood Cañon, Utah. The slide came into the upper portion of the town, demolishing two houses and killing six persons—James Carey, his wife, and two children, and John Vanderlein and Michael Kelly.

GLOUCESTER HARBOR FROZEN OVER.

Gloucester Harbor, Mass., is frozen over out to the eastern point, an event never known before. The large fleet of fishing vessels, many of them ready for sea, are all frozen in.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	35°	9°	3:30 P. M.	33°	20°
6 A. M.	34°	8°	6 P. M.	28°	18°
9 A. M.	35°	11°	9 P. M.	26°	15°
12 M.	32°	16°	12 P. M.	25°	16°

Average temperature yesterday .... 14½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... 31°

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A PUBLIC SCANDAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find the following in the "Personals" of the *Herald* on last Sunday:

MME. CLARA HASTINGS WILL BE AT REVERE House, corner of Broadway and Houston street, on the 20th; any young ladies wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity to go to California can do so by calling on or addressing her.

May I ask you if there be no law to prevent the publication of such notices? Such snares are well calculated to catch unsuspecting girls, and the publisher who inserts them is as guilty as the brazen-faced creature who would use a Sunday journal to debauch too confiding girls.

A FATHER.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in your editorial columns this morning a favorable notice of our new cattle yards, Sixtieth street and Hudson River, which notice also states that they will be opened for business on Monday next, the 25th inst. Such is not the fact. They are not near enough completion to warrant their opening for business at that time, but we hope soon to have them completed, when a public notice will be given to our patrons.

J. B. DUTCHER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1875.

KING KALAKAUA ON HIS HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 20.—King Kalakaua left for San Francisco to-day by special train via the Missouri Pacific and the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroads, the courtesies of those lines having been tendered to him. At Jefferson City he visited the General Assembly, and was welcomed by the presiding officers. He will probably reach San Francisco on the 26th.

WEBER TO HIS PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

A CARD.

FIFTH AVENUE,
CORNER SIXTEENTH STREET, 1875.

The great changes in business in general and the manufacturing business in particular, within the few years past, as seen by the most casual observer, are naturally slower in the piano-forte business, but fully as *sure*.

The tendency here, as elsewhere, more especially in times of general depression, is to make the strong stronger and the weak weaker, or in other words, an accession to the strong houses of reputation at the expense of smaller and, as they think themselves, less fortunate concerns.

To manufacture a first-class instrument needs at this time an amount of capital invested in lumber, material, and manufacturing appliances and facilities, which appalls the timid maker; hence the number has become so very small.

Courage has never failed me, because of my full reliance in the intelligence of the American public, and their willingness, above all other nations, to pay for a really first-class piano.

Since 1867 my business in sales and reputation has been unparalleled in the history of the piano trade. Each year overleaped its predecessor, so that the year of 1873, with its panic, and 1874, with its commercial depression, have been *no exception*; while the general production in 1874 is probably full twenty-five per cent. and more below the average of former years, and the sale of the Weber piano has been larger than any previous year, and *was in* 1874 *over six times as large as in* 1867.

For this I have to thank, and I do thank, you my patrons, friends, and the many artists who, within the last few years, have given my instruments their unqualified *preference* over other makers. I thank you for your uninterrupted favors and your just appreciation of my work.

The perfection of the piano-forte has been my steady aim and a labor of love and pride, and has helped to give the New-York pianos so great a reputation over the world.

Promises at the beginning of the new year are childish. I mean by your help to make facts speak at the close of 1875 by scoring another increase.

—*The World.* A. WEBER.

A SORE THROAT is soon relieved by DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—an old remedy for Bronchial and Pulmonary Disorders.—*Advertisement.*

A patient of mine suffered with Sciatica, could get no relief. As a last resort tried GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA, which cured him. LEWIS H. BONE, M. D., No. 106 West 16th st.
Depot, No. 451 6th av. Sold by all druggists. Fifty cents and $1 a bottle.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Crests, Monograms, Foreign Note Papers, Orders of Dancing.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

If people knew how good Dalley's Magical PAIN EXTRACTOR is for sore eyes, they would soon buy a box. 8

Coughs and Colds are speedily cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, Families cannot afford to be without. No. 571 Broadway.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough, or Cold, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

No "mineral" poison and no "acid" curse
(Which only serve to render bad teeth worse)
Is ever found in SOZODONT. 'Tis sweet,
But, oh! how very simple, as is meet.
Upon the breath it acts just like a charm;
It cleanses teeth and mouth, and does no harm.

MARRIED.

COALE—KIP.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, 1875, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Robert Abbatt, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, SAMUEL CHASE COALE, Jr., to ELIZABETH HOWELL KIP, all of this City.

MOULTON—ROBERTS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, by Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Gardner, of Boston, CLARENCE F. MOULTON to ANNIE J., only daughter of A. F. Roberts.

STENGEL—BOSSHARDT.—Dec. 31, 1874, in Cleveland, Ohio, in the German Evangelical St. Paul's Church, by Rev. J. Bank, Prof. FREDERICK STENGEL, A. M., of Columbia College, New-York, to Miss CHRISTIANE BOSSHARDT, from Marbach, Würtemberg. No cards.

YOUD—CORLIES.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, at St. Ann's on the Heights, by Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., assisted by Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively, SALLIE, daughter of E. W. Corlies, of Brooklyn, to FRANK MILLS YOUD, of Shanghai, China.

DIED.

ARROWSMITH.—On Monday, Jan. 18, Miss ELIZABETH ARROWSMITH, in the 89th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of James Arrowsmith, Port Mercer, N. J., Friday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

ASPINWALL.—On Monday, Jan. 18, at his residence in this City, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, aged 67.
Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th av. and 10th st., on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 10:30 A. M. The family and pall-bearers will meet at the house at 10 o'clock.

AGENS.—After a short illness, at Newark, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 18, 1875, ELIZA C., wife of Thomas Agens, aged 67 years.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 151 Washington st., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BRIGHAM.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 18, DENNIS BRIGHAM, aged 80.
Funeral services at No. 69 First place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives respectfully invited.

BARTLETT.—At Flatbush, Long Island, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, MARGARET STRONG, second daughter of Dr. Homer L. and Margaret S. Bartlett, in the 11th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock.

BONDON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, at her residence in this City, MARIA FRANCIS DU VERNET, wife of Arthur Bondon.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOSTWICK.—On the 20th January, at the residence of Samuel B. Ruggles, in this City, Mrs. ANNE FISK BOSTWICK, widow of Joseph Abel Bostwick, in the 89th year of her age.
Funeral services at Calvary Church, Friday, 22d, at 10:30 A. M.

CHETWOOD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 20, FRANCIS B. CHETWOOD, aged 68 years.
The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Friday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DOMINICK.—At Mattawan, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1875, ELIZABETH A., wife of Edward H. Dominick.

FAWCETT.—In Rye, Westchester County, Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, 1875, EMILY J., daughter of John and Isabella A. Fawcett.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 9:10 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Rye depot. The remains will arrive in New-York at 1:10 o'clock P. M. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

FINIGAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, J. MATHEWS, only son of the late Arthur Finigan, and grandson of Peter Pirnie, deceased, aged 27 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Stephen's Church, East 28th st., on Thursday morning, 21st inst., at 9:30 o'clock, without further notice.

FOX.—On Sunday, Jan. 17, CHARLES KEMBLE FOX, in the 41st year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the late residence of the deceased, corner of Lexington av. and 83d st., on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass for interment.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

GRAHAM.—At Newark, N. J., Jan. 20, of paralysis, CHARLES J., son of Charles S. and Isabella Graham, in the 29th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 13 Washington st., Newark, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GORHAM.—On Tuesday Jan. 19, at the residence of her son-in-law, George W. Wylie, No. 102 1st place, Brooklyn, Mrs. SUSAN S. GORHAM.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Friday morning at 8:45.

GRIGG.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, MARY AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of John R. Grigg, aged 37 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ's Church, Greenwich, on Friday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 10 and 12 o'clock. Carriages at Greenwich on arrival of train.

HALSTED.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, BENJAMIN HALSTED, in the 80th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOTCHKISS.—On Wednesday, 20th inst., in the 69th year of his age, GUY C. HOTCHKISS, of the firm of Guy C. Hotchkiss, Field & Co., of Brooklyn.
Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 42 New-York ave., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited.

HOTCHKISS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, CATHERINE E., wife of Russell Hotchkiss, aged 65 years.
Funeral on Friday, 22d inst., at 10:45 A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, S. W. Knevals, No. 253 East 48th st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

LUNT.—On Wednesday, the 20th inst., of pneumonia, BENJAMIN P. LUNT, in the 46th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 168 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MINGINS.—On Tuesday, the 19th inst., Miss MINNIE G. MINGINS, eldest daughter of Rev. George J. Mingins, in the 23d year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Memorial Church, 53d st. and Madison av., on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

McDONALD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, J. GRANT McDONALD, aged 52 years and 11 months.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 41 West 42d st., on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ROUGET.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, 1875, REBECCA VAN NUYSE, wife of Peter Rouget, in the 59th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—Suddenly on Wednesday, Jan. 20, FREDERICK A. SMITH, son of Emeline and the late Jeremiah Smith.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 38 West 14th st., at 11 A. M., Friday, Jan. 22.

STEVENS.—At Princeton, N. J., on Jan. 18, JULIA IRVING, wife of James A. Stevens, aged 52 years.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Princeton, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—At Jacksonville, Fla., HENRY B., son of Lewis Taylor, aged 39 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas L. Thornell, No. 169 West 12th st., Thursday morning, Jan. 21, at 10:30 o'clock.

TITUS.—At Westbury, Long Island, on First month, 19, ZIPPORAH TITUS, in her 89th year.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, on Sixth day, 22d inst., at 11:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet at Westbury depot the 10 A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

IF YOU HAVE FAITH TO BELIEVE THAT there is an herb calculated to cure every disease, if we only knew where to find it, send at once to
Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, Jersey City, N. J.,
and procure his Treatise on the subject, and get well.

EXTRACT REPORT BOARD PUBLIC Works City of New-York: "Lamps of old pattern becoming worn out are replaced by the BARTLETT 'BOULEVARD' LAMPS, which are more durable, ornamental, and give a better light. These lamps have given great satisfaction."

THE LABOR OF 200 OR MORE BOYS, from thirteen to eighteen years of age, in the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, New-York, is offered for contract. Shop room and other facilities included. Address the SUPERINTENDENT, House of Refuge, Harlem, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Wednesday at 11 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 4 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of the association will be held at head-quarters, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock. JACOB M. PATTERSON, President.
WILLIAM GLAZER, Secretary.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

THE PREMIERSHIP—MR. FORSTER'S POSITION.

THE SEASON—POLITICAL SPEECHES AND PROSPECTS—A MINERS' STRIKE—GOSSIPY RECOLLECTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875.

There seems to be an end, for the present, at any rate, to the keen and bitter frost which for the last fortnight has bound the land in chains of ice. The extreme point of cold was reached on the 23d of December, when the glass marked 17° at night, the aggregate mean of the day being 21.6°. Yesterday evening, however, a change set in. First there was a fall of powdery splinters of ice, larger and denser than sleet, and sharper and more prickly than hail—the pellets stung one in the face like gnats or mosquitoes—and this gradually passed into heavy rain. It seemed as if the frozen snow which still incumbered the streets would now be nicely washed away, but the frost suddenly returned as if it had been locked up and had found the key in the door, and then the whole town was converted into a vast sheet of slippery ice, as hard and shining as polished steel. Upon this distressing and dangerous surface the poor horses skated about helplessly—now sliding to one side and now to another; and pedestrians, of course, suffered equally. I should think the hospitals must be full to-day. Happily, the frost has not been able to hold its ground, and a thaw is now general, not only in London but throughout Southern and Midland England. There can be no doubt that the unusual continuance and severity of the frost have produced much discomfort, and have also sent up the death-rates, especially in the case of elderly people, above sixty or so, and people of all ages in destitute circumstances. It has mown down the wretched Irish population of Glasgow, for instance, as if it had been grapeshot; the death-rate there last week rose to fifty per thousand. On the whole, however, I doubt whether the cold has done so much harm as is supposed; but nothing can be more bitter than the personal feeling with which the question is discussed. I rather like the cold myself, but I am afraid to show it, as the only way in which the shivering folk can keep themselves from freezing seems to be by working themselves up into a furious passion against anybody who does not seem to be as wretched as themselves. It is certainly not very encouraging to find such a fuss made about a little frost. Britons must surely be softer than they used to be. In the North of Scotland, however, the snow has really been a calamity. It has blocked up communication, and driven the deer in great herds down from the hills upon the farm lands in search of food, to the dismay of the unfortunate farmers, to whom a hungry stag plays the part of the locust in the East. The result will, no doubt, be another fierce agitation against deer-forests, which will be felt in Parliament.

THE PREMIERSHIP OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. Forster's speech at the Union League Club is exciting much attention over here, and is generally regarded as having been in some degree addressed over the heads of his American hosts to his countrymen at home. It is a curious coincidence that it should have been published on this side within a few days of Sir W. Harcourt's speech at Oxford, since the two are supposed to be rival candidates for the future leadership of the Liberal Party. What Mr. Gladstone will do nobody knows. He is expected to appear in the House of Commons at the beginning of the session, but he is said to be still resolute in refusing to assume all the responsibilities of leader of the Opposition, including the burden of regular and close attendance. The probability is that he will settle down quietly into his old place; but in any case it is natural that the question of his possible or probable successor should be anxiously discussed. Lord Hartington will always be a respectable and influential politician, and possibly, when he is Duke, a useful Premier. But of all the members of the late Government, apart from its head, Mr. Forster and Sir W. Harcourt are about the only two who are likely to come to the front. And which will carry the country? That is the question which is now being asked. Harcourt has all the qualities of extreme cleverness, but then has also its defects. Hitherto he has apparently cared more to show his smartness than his judgment, and to dazzle rather than to inspire confidence. There can be no doubt that in his speech at Oxford he struck out a line of policy exactly cut to fit the present temper of the average Englishman; but everybody feels that this was only an effort of cleverness, and that there is no assurance of any settled principles at the bottom of the performance. Mr. Forster, on the other hand, is not wondrously brilliant, but he is shrewd, practical, and steady. With more of personal ease and sympathy than Peel, he has much of Peel's practical sagacity, tolerance for opponents, and genius of expediency. He has been accused of insincerity in deserting the Noncomformists on the education question, and playing into the hands of Churchmen, but he might very fairly say that he gave up a little only in order to gain a great deal, and that it was the Churchmen who were made to play into his hands. Mr. Forster's rise in the House of Commons has not been very rapid, but it has been unbroken and progressive, and the movement is not at all likely to be abruptly arrested.

MR. FORSTER'S ADVANTAGE.

There is one quality which all the most popular statesman in this country have possessed, and that is the quality of making the people feel at home with them. Walpole had it; Pitt had it, though his stateliness somewhat disguised it; Peel and Palmerston both had it in a remarkable degree. On the other hand, it is wanting to both Disraeli and Gladstone. Harcourt has not got it, but Forster has it, and very largely. It is on the strength of this that I am disposed to back Mr. Forster, if not for the actual Premiership, at least for the leadership of the House of Commons. He is more popular with all parties than any other member of the late Government except, perhaps, Cardwell; and he has scarcely ever made a speech in the House of Commons which was not effective, because it was to the point and conciliatory in tone. Nothing, for instance, during the civil war was more remarkable than the way in which both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Russell could not vindicate England without going out of their way to say nasty things about America, and Mr. Bright could not take the part of the Americans without turning everything into a sting for his own countrymen. Mr. Forster spoke up manfully and straightforwardly on the side of the North, without forgetting that he was an Englishman himself. As bearing on the future, I may mention that this week Mr. Disraeli attained his sixty-ninth year, Mr. Gladstone his sixty-fifth, and that Mr. Forster is fifty-six, and Harcourt forty-seven.

A MINERS' STRIKE.

It is difficult to imagine anything more suicidal than the strike to which the miners of South Wales have just committed themselves. During the great inflation of 1873 they were naturally able to push up their wages, but the triumph was of a short duration. They were beaten in a great struggle with the masters in the same year, and various reductions in the scale of pay have since taken place. At the present moment the masters have clearly the upper hand, for trade is dull and prices are drooping, and the men in going out on strike are simply running their heads against a wall. I suspect from what I hear that the miners hoped to get arbitration, but this the masters, being anxious no doubt to make their power felt and to recover the authority that had been partially shaken by the union, have peremptorily refused. The unionists have thus been forced to do something in order to show that there is still some life in them, and fifty thousand men are doomed to idleness and semi-starvation until a settlement can be effected. There can hardly be any doubt that, unless there is some sudden and unexpected change in the state of trade, the masters will have the best of the fight. It may be mentioned as another proof of the decline in the power of the operatives that the reduction of regular working hours from ten to nine a day, which was established a few years ago as the result of the engineers' strike at Newcastle, is likely to be given up. The object of the men in demanding nine hours was, of course, to restrict production and to compel the employment of a larger number of hands, and they wished that this should be the fixed and absolute limit of the day's work. They were, however, only partially successful. The masters agreed to reckon the ordinary day's work at nine hours, on condition that the men would work longer, if it were necessary, at overtime pay. This made the question simply one of wages. The men were to work as long as before, but overtime was to begin an hour earlier. At Sheffield most of the chief firms have determined either to make the week fifty-nine hours, or to impose a reduction of ten per cent. in wages.

FINANCIAL JOURNALISM.

I understand that when the action for libel against Baron Grant and Mr. Sampson, the late city editor of the *Times*, is over, there will soon be another interesting exposure of the recesses of financial journalism. Mr. McEwan, a well-known speculator, who was lately attached to the *World*, is said to have brought an action for fifty thousand pounds, or thereabouts, against Mr. Labouchere, who wrote the article.

GOSSIPY RECOLLECTIONS.

Earl Russell's *Recollections* are to be out in a few days. They were to have been published a month ago, but were withheld in order that the Earl might make some alterations and additions. It is understood that the publication of Greville's *Journal* explains this delay. The next number of the *Quarterly Review* is to contain a severe dissection of the code of scandal, which has been edited by the editor of the Edinburgh *Review*, and a series of "authoritative" corrections and contradictions of many of his stories. Greville, of course, made mistakes, like other people; but there can be no question that his picture of the manners and morals of his time is substantially true. It is known that the publications of the *Journal* has given great offense in high, indeed, in the highest quarters, and it has become the fashion to talk of it as a "shocking" and "shameful" violation of the sanctity of private life—the sanctity of the private life of George IV., for example—and the obligations of official confidence. Here and there, no doubt, there are references in the book which might as well have been veiled, but it is surely a monstrous and absurd hypothesis that a century or so ought to elapse before such a thing as the base and sordid profligacy of the Conynghams—the whole family fattening on her ladyship's harlotry—should be set before the world. It is not all nice, of course, for the most noble the Marquis of Conyngham, K. P., G. C. H., P. C., and the rest of the family. The historical facts cannot be suppressed, even in order to make life comfortable for an amiable nobleman. In the future interests of morality it is just as well that the existence of a Nemesis of reputation should be forcibly impressed on the minds of great folks, who fancy they have a right to the protection of secresy for their misdeeds merely because they do not happen to be exposed in the Police court. Nothing can be more sickening than the cant which is just now being talked about this book. Everybody has read it, and enjoyed its malicious candor; but, after the pleasure of perusal, it is thought to be correct to hold up the hands and cry, "Oh, dear, how naughty to tell such things!" No doubt Greville's way of studying Princes is not exactly that of Mr. Theodore Martin's. Still, the Grevilles and St. Simons have their place with other scorpions of fate in the eternal fitness of things.

MR. KINGLAKE'S UNENDING BOOK.

At last, apparently, we are really to have another installment of Mr. Kinglake's long-deferred and often-promised history of the Crimean war. The fifth volume is announced to be published at the end of a fortnight. It is devoted to the battle of Inkermann and the various circumstances which led to it, and consists of four chapters. At this rate of progress it is hard to say when the work will be finished, five volumes being required to bring the history down to the end of 1854, and there being something more than another year to the peace, how many more volumes will there be, and how long will it be before they are written, being now the elements of a rather difficult calculation. Since Mr. Kinglake has been out of Parliament he has had abundance of leisure; but then he is the most fastidious writer in the world, and writes and re-writes, polishes and sharpens, and corrects, so that it is only with the greatest difficulty that sheets ready for publication can be obtained from him. It is feared that the fault of the new part of his history will be due to the effort to make the most of too ample information. There are some hundreds of people in the country, each of whom saw from some point of view a little angle of the battle, and thinks he knows all about it. There are, also, heaps and heaps of family correspondence on the subject, and, of course, everybody wants the historian to use the special information which he or she can supply, and to adopt the theory of the engagement which it suggests.

A WORK ON CREMATION.

Rev. J. Haweis' book on cremation is out, and a "gruesome" book it is. He describes an old graveyard which he once saw by the sea-side, over which the waves had broken, and which was ranged by bats, gulls, and other birds of prey, and he and a kindred friend held an animated conversation about "the horrors of Christian burial," "mold literally saturated with corpses," premature interments, and so on, until they come to the conclusion that the proper course is to pledge some friend to see that our jugular veins should be cut before burial, to make sure the life is gone, and that it is better to be burned than buried.

J. H. F.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Catherine Dilger, a German girl, one of those pests of society, a dishonest domestic, was brought up at the bar of the Court of General Sessions on two indictments for grand larceny. The prisoner was charged with having stolen clothing valued at $31, the property of Annie Yager, No. 41 Avenue A, and wearing apparel worth $50 from Mary Halleck, of No. 207 East Fourth street, in whose service she had been employed as a domestic. Catherine played the penitent kleptomaniac with considerable ability, and had been so far successful that Judge Sutherland was about to impose a slight punishment. On being informed, however, by Chief Clerk Clark that Catherine was an incorrigible offender, against whom several persons who had been victimized by her dishonesty had come to prefer complaints after she had been indicted by the Grand Jury, his Honor changed his mind, and sent the prisoner to State Prison for four years.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

RAPID TRANSIT.

MEN OF BUSINESS TAKING THE SUBJECT OUT OF THE HANDS OF POLITICIANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to the communication of James M. Drake (relative to rapid transit) in your issue of Monday last, Mr. Drake suggested a plan of testing each person who desires rapid transit by asking them to state how much they desire it, and stating that he desires it one thousand dollars' worth, but coupling the offer with the condition that the City shall subscribe a like amount.

The undersigned are in favor of rapid transit to the extent of five thousand dollars for B. L. Ackerman and one thousand dollars for F. B. Thurber, and without the condition stated by Mr. Drake that the City shall subscribe a like amount. If we are not mistaken, the constitutional amendments recently adopted preclude the possibility of the City aiding any work of the kind financially.

Our impression is that the best route for constructing such a road is along the water front on both sides of the island, with proper connections across, at reasonable intervals, to connect with other means of transit. And our impression also is, that an elevated road will prove more popular and profitable than the underground, or viaduct system, besides being less expensive. Here is a route that involves no expensive right of way through improved real estate; no depreciation of valuable residences by the bustle, noise, and danger of steam engines; no tunneling or crossing at grade, but a natural and feasible route connecting with every ferry, railroad, and steam-boat leaving the City, and which could have connection with tracks for freight business, by which every railroad centring at New-York could receive and deliver its merchandise, those having their termini in New-Jersey floating their cars over, as at present, and placing them on the track by means of an elevator.

There can be no question but that the real estate interest of New-York alone can afford to build such a road, and if the citizens generally will comply with the sensible suggestion of Mr. Drake, to state publicly how much they are willing to invest in such a scheme, there can doubtless be gotten together enough men interested in the project to complete such a road. The only condition which the undersigned would feel inclined to insist upon would be that the road should be constructed under the authority of a commission, to be composed of Presidents of our principal commercial organizations and leading representatives of our real estate interests, to the end that the work should be honestly and economically done, without the stealing and stock-watering which often accompany such undertakings.

Some persons seem to fear that the owners of property in the lower part of the City would not favor such a project; but in our opinion that fear is groundless, for if the sixty thousand vacant lots which exist in the upper part of the City should be built upon (and there can be no question but with transit this would to a large extent be the case) it would so increase the amount of taxable property as to largely lessen the burden which is now borne by the part which is now improved. The only serious opposition which such a scheme would be likely to encounter would be from the owners of existing horse railroads. Even with all their organization it remains to be seen whether or not they could successfully oppose a concerted movement in which the best men of New-York would be interested.

We should be pleased to hear from others on the subject of rapid transit, and also how much they want it. Very respectfully, &c.,

B. L. ACKERMAN,
F. B. THURBER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I ask that you will permit me to elaborate somewhat the idea of attaining rapid transit by the contribution of sunken capital, which formed the subject of my communication published in your paper of the 18th inst.

Assuming for the purpose of illustration, that a properly constructed viaduct would cost fifteen million dollars, and that five million dollars of this amount should be furnished as sunken capital, to place the undertaking in a position to appeal to private capitalists, can there be any doubt of the feasibility of obtaining subscriptions to a capital of five million dollars more, with the condition that it should be entitled to the entire net receipts until they should exceed some fixed rate, say ten per cent., and that the remaining five million dollars required should be obtained by the issue of first mortgage bonds, secured by a lien upon the entire property and franchises of the company?

Any of our leading bankers would willingly undertake the negotiation of such a loan after the expenditure of the sunken and subscribed capital, and there can be no question of the success of such a negotiation in any ordinary condition of our own and of foreign money markets.

By sunken capital I mean a sum to be expended upon the work for which remuneration should be deferred, until the subscribed capital shall have received equal to, say ten per cent., from the dates of its original payment; the remuneration of the deferred capital to be always contingent upon the preferred capital having previously received at least this rate.

My proposal was that one-half of this sunken or deferred capital should be obtained from individuals interested, the other half to be subscribed by the City.

I am aware that it may seem at first thought a difficult task to raise the necessary sum from individuals. The present temporary depression; the fact that large numbers of real-estate owners who would be interested in this project are already so much involved as to deter them from contributing their share, and the unwillingness of many others to do anything more than desire rapid transit and approve its attainment, if practicable, all serve to strengthen this impression; but when we consider that every property owner has a direct pecuniary interest in the subject, it will not be regarded, I think, as unreasonable to assume that many thousands would see the pecuniary advantage to be gained by advancing this money. If among these thousands there should prove to be but twenty-five hundred, and I have no doubt there are many more, who would be able and willing to give one thousand dollars each, the amount required would be obtained. There are many, however, who could well afford, and who undoubtedly would, give a much larger sum, provided the project should assume an organized form.

If the remaining half of the sunken capital were to be subscribed by the City, and made payable as the work progressed during a period of two years, the burden would not be severely felt by the people, and the rise in taxable values consequent upon the attainment of the end in view would very soon produce a compensating reduction in the tax-rate. The foregoing are only crude suggestions, made without data, for the purpose of illustrating the idea to which I desire to call public attention. It is not in my power, even if I were the proper person to undertake the realization of this scheme, but I am sincerely persuaded that the great financial obstacle which has hitherto prevented the accomplishment of any one of the different plans which have been proposed, would be removed by the adoption of the principle herein indicated; and I doubt if for many years there will be a more favorable moment for commencing the work than the present. I trust that some of the prominent citizens of New-York whose energy more than equals the earnestness of my faith will take the matter in hand and carry it to a successful issue.

JAMES M. DRAKE.

THE CENTENNIAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the letter of your Philadelphia correspondent published on the 12th inst., the facts in regard to our connection with the Centennial building plan are inaccurately stated, and we therefore desire, as briefly as possible, to show that we neither "gave up the undertaking," "finding the task impracticable," nor "cordially and courteously waived all personal considerations in the matter."

Immediately following the acceptance of our design for the main exhibition building by the commission, we entered into a formal contract with the Centennial Board of Finance to act as their architects, and proceeded to mature our plans, which were approved by the Director General as stipulated, and bids taken thereon. When the application for a Congressional appropriation failed, it became necessary to construct a cheaper building than was at first intended, and we received instructions to prepare a modification of our design at the reduced price of $124,000 per acre.

This we accordingly did, and detailed estimates were obtained at the figures required by the Board of Finance. About the month of April we found that a plan was being prepared by Mr. Pettit, Consulting Engineer, to the commission, which he put forward as a combination of the distinguishing features of our pavilion plan, and the cheapest form of shed construction; and in June, when, in response to a request from the board for a plan, not to exceed $100,000 per acre, we submitted two designs to them, we learned that it was their intention to obtain bids on Mr. Pettit's plan at the same time as upon ours. One of our designs was for a building in iron on the pavilion plan, of twenty acres area, with arches, courts, &c., but necessarily reduced in dimensions, external effect, office and restaurant accommodation, &c., and the other was for a building in iron, of twenty acres, composed of three parallel sheds, with curved roofs of 150 feet span, connected, by covered spaces of 50 feet wide, with open courts.

In this second design we proposed to show the minimum as a building which we considered it advisable for the commission to erect, and also to fairly test the comparative costs of curved and straight work, about which a great point had been made.

We prepared our plans and specifications in minute detail, and furnished accurate bills of quantities of all the materials required for both designs; but no such information was provided by Mr. Pettit, so that each contractor had to judge for himself as to the details of construction and weight and quantities of material. As the contractors who bid on Mr. Pettit's design did not bid on ours no direct basis of comparison existed, but the result was that the bid of Mr. Dobbins, of Philadelphia, for Mr. Pettit's building of eighteen acres area was $1,076,000, (or $59,777 per acre,) "provided his construction was satisfactory to the board," and a selection of lowest bids on our No. 2 gave a result of $1,162,116 for twenty acres, (or $58,105 per acre,) so that on that showing ours was the cheaper building.

In each case the cost of decoration and certain items common to both plans were excluded.

The board, however, accepted Mr. Dobbins' bid, and then informed us that they considered us bound under our contract to prepare the working drawings and superintend the construction of the building.

We naturally objected to this, and remonstrated against being placed in such a position, but they declined to release us, and we had no alternative but to go on or litigate for our rights under the contract; and as we had no desire then to take the latter course, and naturally expected that if we did go on we should be allowed to exercise the rights and powers of architects as to constructive and æsthetical details, we accepted the situation, disagreeable as it was, and placed ourselves in communication with Mr. Dobbins with a view to learn from him the details of the construction referred to in his bid.

He informed us that he calculated on using about five million pounds of iron in the building, but had no details prepared.

As we knew that the amount of iron required to comply with the conditions of the specification was a very much larger quantity than five million pounds, we could not see our way to constructing the building on Mr. Dobbins' contract, and so reported to the board. A meeting was then held at Philadelphia, at which Mr. Dobbins agreed in writing to put as much iron as was necessary into the building for the same amount of money as originally bid, and we proceeded to make the working drawings.

During the preparation of these we found that we could modify the plan in such a manner as to produce a building which should be reasonably satisfactory to ourselves, and not more expensive for Mr. Dobbins to construct.

We submitted our design, which was favorably received by the Director General, the board, and all who had any voice in the matter.

Mr. Dobbins, however, when informed of the amount of iron that would be required, declined to accede to the change.

We reported this result to the board, and as they subsequently refused either to increase the amount of the contract, or to allow us to make such changes in constructive or æsthetical details as we should consider necessary, we came to a dead-lock, and were prevented from carrying out our contract, and at a later date we were notified that it was annulled.

We now find by your correspondent's statement that the amount of iron in the building is to be 7,500,000 pounds, and we learn from other sources that the contract sum is $1,420,000, and that in carrying out the plan alterations of constructive detail, such as foundations, &c., have been made as we advised.

It does not, therefore, appear to us that the annulling of our agreement on economical grounds is justified by the facts; on the contrary, we have every reason to believe that, had we been allowed to close contracts upon the bids made by first-class firms in June last, the commission would have obtained a building which, in our judgment, would have been better adapted for the purposes of the Exhibition than the one now being erected, and at a less cost. We are, Sir, yours, &c.,

VAUX & RADFORD.

NO. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 15, 1875.

POSTAL COMPLAINTS.

THE ANNOYANCES OF THE DEPARTMENT—A SPECIMEN CASE—THE MISTAKE OF A LETTER-WRITER.

The following specimen letter of complaint was a few days ago received at THE TIMES office:

POSTAL ROBBERY

if you will allow me the space in your valuable paper to state a few facts in regard to postal matters, I wish to call the attention of the public to the *carelessness* or dishonesty in the P. O. department, in less than 6 weeks I have had six business letters mislaid or at anyrate they did not arrive at their destination. I wrote 2 letters to my parents in Scranton Pa. on business of very great importance depending on an answer dureing the week did not receive any had my brother write to them he did not receive an answer finally my sister wrote but she received no answer, at last sent a postal card to know if they had received any letters they had not received one of the four, about the 1st of the month one of my customers sent me an order for some goods from Gloversville N. Y. waiting a sufficient long time and the goods not arriving sent a postal card asking why they had not been sent that was the first intimation I had of the order. to-day I received a postal card from a customer from Fort Plain N. Y. stteting he had sent an orde a week or so ago. I had not received the order. thinking their must be a radical wrong some where and perhaps others sufferings in the same manner perhaps if we start the ball rolling we may have it sifted and see where the "*ring*" is Yours Respectfully C. E. M.

It was decided to refer it to the postal authorities, that they might be afforded an opportunity to state their side of the case. As soon as it was received by Postmaster James he handed it to one of his staff, instructing him to give it immediate attention, and not to stop until a thorough investigation had been made. The tone of the complaint indicating to the experienced official the employment of an untrustworthy person by the correspondents at one or the other end of the route, the first thing was to make personal inquiry of Mr. ——, who relieved him of suspicion, as far as his end of the route was concerned. The lamp-post box, at which the matter forwarded by him was mailed, being directly in front of his store.

The postal card referring to the forwarding of a letter containing an order for the delivery of goods was asked for. Being produced by Mr. ——, it was found to be addressed to the corner of Hudson street and First avenue, instead of Houston street and First avenue, and upon his attention being called to the fact he expressed great surprise, as this error had been undetected by him. On the return of the officer a search was made for the missing letter, and, addressed in the same manner as the postal card, it was found on the advertised letter window. A search in the Directory failed to give the name of the firm to which it was addressed, and except for the complaint referred to the Post Office—had the advertisement escaped the attention of the firm it was addressed to, as undoubtedly would have been the case—it would have been forwarded at the proper time to the Dead Letter Office, and until its return to the writer had explained the delay, the department would have continued to be charged with dishonesty. A telegram to the Postmaster at Scranton, Penn., elicited the reply: "No such person as named known at this office; no letters so addressed have been received." An inquiry being made of Mr. ——, it was found that he intended to write Hyde Park, instead of Scranton, Penn. A telegram to the Postmaster at Hyde Park produced the information that all that had been received there had been duly and regularly delivered to the son of the person addressed. Whether, after such deliveries, delays occurred in the breast-pocket of the coat of the proxy, the Post Office people are unable to state; but that delays frequently occur in just this way is certain, and, to their annoyance also, they know that they have to stand charged with the sins of omission and commission of not only employes of the service, representing but a small percentage, but of careless, bad, and indifferent errand boys and domestics.

AN "EXTRAORDINARY" VERDICT.

In adjourning the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, to hold Chambers in the room of Judge Donohue, who was ill, Judge Barrett took occasion to say that he was glad to be released from the Court of Oyer and Terminer for a day, after the verdict rendered on the previous day in the case of a young Italian named Tassino, charged with the homicide of a little boy aged five years, in which the prisoner was acquitted. He characterized the verdict as one of "the most extraordinary ever rendered in a court of justice." One of the jurors who was disposed to stand out for a conviction, it is reported, stated to some of the officers of the court that he yielded to his eleven associates because he had business to attend to and they had none.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Jan. 20.

SENATE.

After the introduction of bills and presentation of reports from committees, the VICE PRESIDENT proceeded with the call of the calendar, and the following bills from the Committee of Commerce were disposed of:

The Senate bill to protect the navigable waters of the United States from injury and obstruction. Laid over.

The Senate bill to define a gross of matches, to provide for uniform packages, and for other purposes. Laid over.

The Senate bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States. Laid over.

The Senate bill for the better protection of immigrants. Laid over.

The House bill to constitute Patchogue, on the south side of Long Island, in the State of New-York, a port of delivery, was passed.

The House bill giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Arkansas River, at Pine Bluff, Ark., was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour, and then laid over.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Morton, to print three thousand additional copies of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, in relation to the election of the President and Vice President, submitted by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Passed.

THE LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIAL, AND EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill.

Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, moved to amend so as to fix the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions at $4,000 per annum instead of $3,000. He said the office of Commissioner of Pensions was one of great importance. Under the direction of that officer $30,000,000 were disbursed annually. The pension roll now numbered 236,241 names, and about fourteen thousand examining surgeons were employed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, raised the point of order that the amendment increased the appropriation, and that no notice had been given to that effect.

The Chair (Mr. FERRY, of Michigan) sustained the point of order, and the amendment was ruled out.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, submitted an amendment authorizing the Adjutant General of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to continue the services of sixty-seven enlisted clerks in copying muster-rolls and war claims, and to employ sixty enlisted men as messengers and watchmen, until all the records of the Adjutant General's office shall be gathered in one suitable building. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, submitted an amendment appropriating $30,000 instead of $15,000 for miscellaneous articles, exclusive of labor, for the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, submitted an amendment, directing the Postmaster General, at the end of the present fiscal year, upon the demand of the lessor, to deliver up the possession of the house No. 915 E street, in the City of Washington, now occupied by the Post Office Department. Agreed to.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, inquired who was owner of the property.

Mr. MORRILL replied that the lease in the hands of the committee was between the former Postmaster General and A. C. Bradley.

Mr. HAMILTON said he understood the property was now owned by Alexander R. Shepherd. He thought $2,200 per annum too much to pay for it. Plenty of houses in Washington could be secured for $1,200 per annum. He understood this property sold for $18,000 recently. He moved to amend by striking out $2,200 and inserting $1,800 for the annual rent of the same.

Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, said that property equally valuable could be rented in Washington for $1,400 or $1,600 per annum.

The amendment of Mr. Hamilton was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 11.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved an amendment providing for the appointment of a draughtsman in the Signal Office at a salary of $1,800 per annum. Agreed to.

Mr. RANSOM, of North Carolina, moved an amendment, appropriating $5,400 for the Assay Office at Charlotte, N.C. Agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, moved an amendment authorizing the Congressional Printer to print extracts from the *Congressional Record* upon the order of any Senator, member of the House, or Delegate, who shall first order and pay the cost of the same. Agreed to.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, moved an amendment appropriating $9,560 for the office of Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C. Agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, moved to strike out the clause providing that the business of the office of Surveyor General of Kansas shall be settled, and the office shall be closed and discontinued on or before June 30, 1876. Agreed to.

Mr WEST, of Louisiana, moved to increase the appropriation for miscellaneous items in the office of the Commissary General from $7,000 to $8,000. Agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and all the amendments made in Committee of the Whole agreed to, except one in regard to the second section, providing that the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa shall be held at the times and places now provided by law for holding the United States District Court. The Committee on Appropriations reported in favor of striking out that section, but the Senate yesterday refused to do so.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the section be stricken out, as recommended by the committee. Agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL FORTIFICATIONS AND OTHER WORKS OF DEFENSE.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. Agreed to. He stated that for several years the average amount appropriated by this bill was one and a half million dollars until last year, when the amount was only nine hundred thousand dollars. The present bill appropriated seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a less amount than for any year since the beginning of the war. We had about six thousand five hundred miles of sea coast and one hundred fortifications, of which about one-third were provided for in this bill.

The bill was then read a third time and passed as it came from the House of Representatives.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to take up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Agreed to. The only amendment of importance reported by the committee was one appropriating $28,700 for the salaries and expenses of the United States and Mexican Claims Commission, which was agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, moved to take up the proposed amendment to the Constitution submitted by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had yielded to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] to have the proposed amendment acted upon, and gave notice that after it should be disposed of he would claim the floor to finish his remarks in regard to the Louisiana troubles.

Mr. MORTON then had the proposed amendment read as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each House concurring therein,) That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and when ratified by the Legislatures of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution, to wit:

ARTICLE I. The President and Vice President shall be elected by the direct vote of the people in the manner following: Each State shall be divided into districts equal in number to the number of Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress, to be composed of contiguous territory, and to be as nearly equal in population as may be; and the person having the highest number of votes in each district for President shall receive the vote of that district, which shall be counted one Presidential vote.

II. The person having the highest number of votes for President in a State shall receive two Presidential votes from the State at large.

III. The person having the highest number of Presidential votes in the United States shall be President.

IV. If two persons have the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, they shall receive each one Presidential vote from the State at large; and if more than two persons shall have each the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, no Presidential vote shall be counted from the State at large. If more persons than one shall have the same number of votes, it being the highest number in any district, no Presidential vote shall be counted from that district.

V. The foregoing provisions shall apply to the election of Vice President.

VI. The Congress shall have power to provide for holding and conducting the elections of President and Vice President, and to establish tribunals for the decision of such elections as may be contested.

VII. The States shall be divided into districts by the Legislatures thereof, but Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter the same.

After it was read Mr. Morton yielded to Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, for a motion for executive session.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the bills for the relief of Samuel Houston, John Fletcher, and Ferdinand Monti, and they were indefinitely postponed.

Mr. WADLEIGH, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of Ingalls B. Andrews. Placed on the calendar. He reported adversely on the bill for the relief and reappointment of Capt. Thomas B. Hunt, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bills for the relief of Fancisco V. De Costa, Nelson Tiffany, William M. Kendall, and C. A. Frederich, all of which were placed on the calendar.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, presented a memorial of the General Assembly of Louisiana in regard to the recent disturbances in that State. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A NEW BILL TO PROTECT EACH STATE OF THE UNION FROM INVASION.

Among the bills introduced this morning was one by Mr. CLAYTON to protect each State of the Union from invasion, and for other purposes. It provides that "whomsoever shall invade any State for the purpose of violating the laws of said State, or of the United States, or for the purpose of interfering in any manner with the execution of said laws, or whomsoever shall willfully and corruptly conspire, combine, and confederate with any other person for any of the purposes above indicated shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years. The United States District and Circuit Courts are to have jurisdiction of these offenses. District Attorneys, United States Marshals and Deputy Marshals, United States Commissioners, and all other officers who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, are by this bill especially required to institute proceedings against all persons who may violate the foregoing provisions, and arrest them, to be imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before a proper court. United States Commissioners are empowered, within their respective districts, to appoint suitable persons to execute the warrants or other lawful process issued by them, and all persons or officers authorized by this bill to execute warrants, &c., as aforesaid, shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or *posse comitatus*, or such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged.

A motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, to go into Executive session was agreed to, and at 3:10 P. M. the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 3:50 P. M. the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

IRWIN CONSENTS TO TELL ALL HE KNOWS, AND IS RELEASED FROM JAIL.

The Speaker presented a letter from Richard B. Irwin, the recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, stating that, the time having arrived when he can, without breach of confidence, answer the questions which he had heretofore refused to answer, he was now ready to do so and to purge himself of his alleged contempt; also stating that he has been suffering from malarial fever, and that unless he is soon released his testimony would be lost forever. The letter having been read, a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Dawes, rescinding so much of the resolution of Jan. 6 as required the Sergeant at Arms to keep Irwin in the District Jail.

PROTEST AGAINST THE INCREASE OF THE TAX ON LOW GRADE WINES.

Mr. COX, of New-York, presented a petition from one hundred importers and dealers in foreign wine, protesting against the increase of tax on low grades of wine to forty cents per gallon as exorbitant and unjust, as restricting the importation of these wines, and thereby lessening the revenue receipts and working great injury to the large majority of the trade.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for continuing the construction of the St. Louis Post Office building, the amount to be available immediately. Passed.

MR. CROUNSE, of Nebraska, introduced a bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars for a special distribution of seeds to the portions of the country that have suffered from the grasshopper ravages. Passed.

THE MILITARY INTERFERENCE AT VICKSBURG.

MR. O'BRIEN, of Maryland, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President to state by what authority the courts and officers of the State of Mississippi, at Vicksburg, have been interfered with by the military.

MR. LYNCH, of Mississippi, objected to the resolution in that shape.

A MEMORIAL FROM THE LOUISIANA CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, presented the memorial of the Conservative members of the Louisiana Legislature relating to the difficulties concerning the organization of that Legislature. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, (Mr. Poland, of Vermont, in the chair.)

The proposition to pay nearly three million dollars to the Choctaw Indians, under the award of the Senate of the 9th of March, 1859, under the treaty of the 22d of June, 1855, came up again, and the discussion of yesterday was resumed. One of the principal points of the objection to it was that it names two persons, Peter P. Patchlyn and Peter Folsom, as the authorized agents of the Choctaw nation to receive the money. Finally the proposition was agreed to—97 to 52.

The bill having been completed in committee was reported to the House.

The amendment to pay $2,981,247 to the Choctaw Nation (being the only important amendment to the bill) was further discussed in the House, and was amended by reducing the amount to $600,000, in accordance with the reports of previous committees, and the amendment as thus amended was agreed to—yeas 139, nays 98.

The bill was then rejected—yeas 111, nays 120.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, who had charge of the bill, moved to reconsider the vote, rejecting it.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, suggested the recommittal of the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report it back without the Choctaw claim, which, he said, was the point on which the fight had been made.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, calling special attention to the absolute necessity of providing proper armament for the seacoast defenses. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ANOTHER MOVE BY THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

REORGANIZATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES—THE MAYOR REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THEM—THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN TO BE NOTIFIED.

Notwithstanding the orders of Mayor Wickham and the Commissioner of Public Works prohibiting the abolished Board of Assistant Aldermen from holding any meeting in the City Hall, the majority of the members held a brief session yesterday in the chamber which was assigned, in the days of the Ring, to the politicians and lobbyists who were then termed "the third house." Each ex-City Father slipped quietly into the room, unnoticed by the Police, who had received orders to eject them if they attempted to hold a meeting. Owing to the want of chairs, they were obliged to stand around a large table which had been used by the Clerks of the Common Council. Assistant Alderman Healy was the first to enter. He was followed by his colleagues—Messrs. Foley, Murphy, Keating, Theiss, Kreps, Codington, Keenan, Wade, Kehoe, Kelly, Somers, Masterson, Beyea, and Cumisky. Patrick Toner and William E. Demarest, the two newly-elected Assistant Aldermen, followed, but they were not recognized by the old members, the Clerk omitting to call their names.

Mr. Keating was then chosen temporary Chairman, after which Mr. Keenan moved that Mr. Healy be appointed Permanent President, and the motion was carried. Messrs. Toner and Demarest did not vote for either of the above officers. Mr. George W. Betts was then elected Clerk, and William Barker Sergeant at Arms. A resolution offered by Mr. Kehoe, appointing Mr. Charles W. Brooke Counsel to the Board, was adopted, and several members stated that the object of the appointment was to have the right of the board to reorganize brought before the courts.

A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Theiss, Murphy, Kreps, Keenan, and Kehoe, was appointed to notify the Mayor that the board had reorganized, and was ready to receive any communication from him. This resolution created some merriment, but the committee proceeded to discharge their duty. They sent in word to the Mayor that they would like to communicate with him, as a committee of the reorganized Board of Assistant Aldermen. He declined to see them as such, but announced that he would receive them personally. They refused, however, to ignore their official character even for one moment, and reported the fact to their colleagues, who seemed to believe that the Mayor would yet give them an audience. The same committee was authorized to notify the Board of Aldermen of the reorganization of the "co-ordinate branch of the Common Council," and they are to perform that duty at the meeting of the former board this afternoon.

Mayor Wickham, in alluding to the "reorganization," made the significant inquiry, "How did they get into the room?"

THE CONCERT SALOON ROBBERY.

The trial of Frederick Hoepfner, proprietor of the concert saloon No. 164 Chatham street, charged with robbing a discharged soldier named William Haselhoff of $140, was resumed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Haselhoff strayed into the saloon in question and was enticed by the proprietor into a rear room to drink wine, where William Benson, the bar-tender, held him forcibly while Hoepfner robbed him of every cent he had got in the world. Mr. Kintzing and District Attorney Russell having, on the previous evening, summed up, Judge Sutherland yesterday delivered an elaborate charge to the jury, who, after half an hour's deliberation, found Hoepfner guilty of robbery in the first degree. The prisoner was remanded until Friday, when, together with Benson, his bar-keeper, who has already been convicted, he will be sentenced. Under the verdicts rendered, the prisoners can each be sentenced to twenty years in State Prison at hard labor for the dastardly crime of which they have been found guilty.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST MACCABE'S AFTER-DINNER SPEECH.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, application was made to Judge Barrett, on behalf of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, for an injunction against Julia Robinson, the owner, and Frederic Maccabe, the lessee, of Robinson Hall, to restrain Mr. Maccabe from delivering his After-dinner Speech and other performances, until the license fee, provided for by statute, shall have been paid. A similar application, on behalf of the same society, was made before the same Judge to enjoin Messrs. Grau & Co., lessees of the Park Theatre, for the same reason. Judge Barrett granted temporary injunctions in both cases, with orders to defendants to show cause why the injunctions should not be made perpetual.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD—PUBLICATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, President Neilson in the chair. The reading of the minutes having, on motion, been dispensed with, the following Standing Committees for the year 1875 were announced:

Finance Committee—Commissioners Vermilye, Dowd, Beardslee, Townsend, and Seligman.

Committee on Teachers—Commissioners Halsted, Kelly, Traud, Dowd, and Vermilye.

Committee on Buildings—Commissioners Dowd, Patterson, Baker, Lewis, and Herring.

Committee on Supplies—Commissioners Beardslee, Mathewson, Wetmore, Halsted, and Farr.

Auditing Committee—Commissioners West, Traud, Baker, Jenkins, and Patterson.

Committee on Sites and New Schools—Commissioners Patterson, Traud, Herring, Fuller, and Mathewson.

Committee on Course of Study and School-books—Commissioners Herring, Man, Farr, Jenkins, and Klamroth.

Committee on School Furniture—Commissioners Wetmore, Lewis, Seligman, Jenkins, and Baker.

Committee on Normal Schools—Commissioners Farr, Fuller, Klamroth, Townsend, and Halsted.

Committee on Evening Schools—Commissioners Mathewson, Townsend, Jenkins, Traud, and Vermilye.

Committee on Colored Schools—Commissioners Jenkins, Patterson, West, Wetmore, and Dowd.

Committee on Warming and Ventilation—Commissioners Baker, Traud, Herring, Lewis, and Fuller.

Committee on By-Laws, Elections, and Qualifications—Commissioners Townsend, Man, Beardslee, West, and Traud.

Executive Committee on Nautical School—Commissioners Wetmore, Mathewson, Seligman, Dowd, and Vermilye.

Committee on Annual Report—Commissioners Klamroth, Jenkins, Herring, Beardslee, and West.

Committee on Nomination of Trustees—Commissioners Wetmore, Halsted, Farr, Fuller, Kelly, Beardslee, Klamroth, West, and Lewis.

Committee on Salaries and Economy—Commissioners Beardslee, Farr, West, Baker, Vermilye, Jenkins, Kelly, and Patterson.

A number of communications received from Trustees, asking for supplies, &c., were referred to appropriate committees, including one from the Trustees of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, calling attention to a desirable building for a school-house situated on Thomas street, Morrisania, and petitioning that the same be put in a condition as the public school of the district. Commissioner Baker offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the various questions and suggestions embraced in the recent address of the President be referred to the proper committee.

A motion that five hundred copies of the address be printed for distribution, was also carried.

The board then adjourned, after resolving to take up for special consideration the report of the Committee on the Course of Studies, at the first meeting in February.

IMPORTANT SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The most important auction sale of stocks and bonds that has recently taken place was effected at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday afternoon. The terms were ten per cent. down, and the balance payable before 1 o'clock to-day. The stocks sold and their prices were as follows:

Two hundred shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, at 272; (to close a trust) 50 shares Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, (ex-dividend,) dividends January and July, $50 each, at 126½; $2,000 Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company 7 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1887, interest May and November at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $1,000 each, 95¼; (by order of executrix) 120 shares Hope Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at 85; 50 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, at 137; (by order of executors) 70 shares Williamsburg Gas-light Company, $50 each, at 130; $875 Williamsburg Gas-light Company scrip of 1870, and $2,625 Williamsburg Gas-light Company scrip of 1871, at 97½; 20 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, at 137¼; 35 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each, at 119½; 25 shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each, at 130½; 70 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, at 119¼; 25 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, at 154; 25 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, at 142; 19 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company, $20 each, at 81; 53 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at 72; 61 shares Knickerbocker Ice Company, $100 each, at 100½; $12,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company seven per cent. registered bonds of 1884, interest January and July, at 105½; $5,000 Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due 1893, interest January and July, at 106½; $1,000 Illinois Central Railroad Company six per cent. redemption bond, due 1890, interest April and October, at 95½; $1,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad Company seven per cent. sinking fund bond, due 1881, interest January and July, at 104¼; 23 shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each, at 113½; 40 shares North River Bank, $50 each, at 83; 12 shares Union Trust Company, $100 each, at 130; 50 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company, $20 each, at 81; 10 shares Germania Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, at 112; 40 shares American Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, at 137; 24 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company, $20 each, at 80½; 25 shares Resolute Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, at 90; 13 shares Guardian Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, at 87½; 10 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, with admission ticket, $50 each, at 81; 500 shares Warren Railroad Company, guaranteed by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, dividends seven per cent., April and October, $50 each, at 89¼ to 90; and $25,000 St. Charles Bridge Company ten per cent. bonds, interest April and October, at 82.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL.

The Pacific Mail Directors met yesterday and adopted the following resolutions in regard to the death of Mr. William H. Aspinwall:

Resolved, That the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have learned with deep regret of the death of William H. Aspinwall, Esq., who jointly with Gardiner G. Howland and Henry Chauncey founded this line in 1848.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his family in their bereavement, and fully realize, with the community at large, the loss sustained in the demise of so eminent and noble a merchant.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy of the same be sent by this board to the family of the deceased.

THE GERMANS AND THE EXCISE LAW.

The German Saloon-keepers' Central Organization, John Fricke presiding, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, when the Executive Committee, through Martin Nachtmann, submitted a report of a conference with the Brooklyn and Williamsburg saloon-keepers in reference to a new Excise bill. The conference meeting took place in Greenpoint, when a bill, to be submitted to the Legislature, was agreed upon providing for the repeal of the present Excise law and the enactment of a uniform law for the whole State, the people in each county to elect the Excise Commissioners. This bill has already been introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Stauf, of the Eighth Assembly District. The bill was approved by the meeting. A resolution was passed directing the Chairman to form a delegation of three to represent the interests of saloon keepers of this City at Albany while this bill is pending before the Legislature. There will be a similar delegation from Kings County.

THE ITEM OF POULTRY.

At the time when the Leland Brothers, having failed as proprietors of the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, were adjudicated bankrupts, Simeon Crouse, of Syracuse, applied to have leave to prove a debt of $6,634 82 against the bankrupts' estate, for poultry which he had furnished to them. The application was rejected by Judge Blatchford, on the ground that the debt could not be proved under the Bankruptcy act, Crouse having violated the provisions of the act by entering into an arrangement with the Lelands, knowing them to be insolvent, to secure an undue and illegal preference for his claim against them. An appeal was taken by Crouse to the United States Circuit Court, and yesterday Judge Woodruff affirmed the action of Judge Blatchford, but gave the appellant twenty days to make a case, if he desires to carry the question to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error.

THE PARK COMMISSION.

A regular session of the Commissioners of Parks was held yesterday, when bills amounting in the aggregate to $27,432 39 were audited, and resolutions adopted at a public meeting of the North-side Association, on Jan. 9, relative to Harlem River improvements, placed on the file. The report of the superintending architect suggesting repairs to bridges, cottages, &c., situated in Central Park, was referred back for an exact estimate of the repairs needed. The Commissioners will to-day answer the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, adopted at its meeting of Jan. 14, requesting the Commissioners to report to the board the number of employes on their rolls, the number of contracts awarded by them, the amount of receipts and expenses, and other details of the department.

A REMINDER OF THE TAMMANY RING.

The case of Thomas Williams against the New-York and Richmond Granite Company for the recovery of his salary, amounting to $840, was argued before T. M. Wyatt, Esq., Referee, at No. 21 Park row, yesterday. The plaintiff alleges that he was employed by the defendants during the year 1871 at a salary of $15 per week, and remained in their service until Aug. 1, 1873, whereas the defendants claim to have discharged him July 15, 1872. The President of the company was William H. Quincey, Order of Arrest Clerk, who also performed the duties of Secretary; Sheriff W. C. Conner was Treasurer, and ex-Judge Scott and the fugitive Harry Genet were the stockholders. The office of the company was situated at No. 231 Broadway. Case still on. Mr. B. Kissam for the plaintiff; ex-Judge Culver for the defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2000	H.&St.Jo.8s.con.	89½	500	Lake Shore	73½
700	Pacific Mail	34	200	do.	73⅝
1200	do.	33⅞	300	do.	73¾
200	do.	33¾	1300	do.	73⅝
100	do. s3.	33⅞	1600	do. s3.	73½
100	do. s60.	33	400	do.	73⅞
700	do.	33¾	300	do.	73¾
100	do. s3.	33¾	500	do.	73¼
200	Western Union	74	100	do. s3.	73
2000	do.	73⅞	1600	do.	73⅞
1500	do.	73¾	500	do.	73¼
500	do. s3.	73⅝	200	do.	73⅜
2900	do.	73⅝	300	do.	73½
300	do.	73¾	300	do.	73⅜
1300	do.	73⅞	600	do.	73¼
1500	do. s3.	73½	700	Union Pacific	36⅝
1200	do.	73½	100	do. c.	36½
600	do. s3.	73½	700	do.	36⅜
100	At. & Pac. Tel.	23½	100	North-western	44⅝
10	N. Y. C. & Hud.	101⅞	200	do. c.	44¼
100	St. Paul	37⅞	100	do.	44⅜
200	do.	37⅞	15	Del., L., & West.	108
200	do.	37⅝	100	Rock Island c.	102¾
50	Tol. & Wab.	15⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	28⅝
100	do.	15⅛	100	do.	28½
100	do.	15⅛	300	do.	28⅝
100	do.	15	300	do.	28½
1100	do.	15	300	do.	28⅝
200	do. s3.	15	100	do.	28¾
400	do.	15	200	do.	28⅝
80	do.	15	200	do.	28½
200	do. s3.	15	100	do.	28⅝
400	do.	15	100	do.	28½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64....12.116¼	$16,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68....12.118½
51,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....12.118⅜	500 U.S. 5-20 C.'67.118⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New....117⅝	34,000 do....12.118¾
10,000 do....12.117⅞	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68....12.118⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, New..b.c.117⅝	6,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C....b.c.115¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200	West. Union..s3.	73½	26	Morris & Essex	95⅝
500	do.	73⅝	200	do. s3.	95⅝
23	do.	73⅝	300	North-western	44½
200	do.	73⅞	300	do.	44⅝
700	do. b3.	73⅞	800	do.	44¾
1500	do.	73¾	400	do. b3.	44⅞
200	do. b3.	73⅞	800	do.	44⅞
1200	do.	73⅞	400	do. b3.	45
400	do. b3.	74	100	St. Paul	37¾
700	do.	74	100	do.	37⅞
1000	do.	73⅞	700	do.	38
100	A. & Pac. Tel.	24⅛	800	do.	38⅛
600	Pacific Mail	33¾	200	St. Paul Pref.	58⅝
400	do.	33⅞	200	do.	58¾
100	do. b3.	34	1365	Rock Island	103
400	Union Pac. s3.	36⅝	100	do.	103⅛
200	do.	36½	400	do. s3.	103
2000	do.	36⅞	1800	do.	103⅜
600	do.	36⅝	300	do.	103½
600	do.	36⅝	700	do.	103⅝
600	N. Y. C. & Hud.	102⅛	800	do. s3.	103⅜
30	do.	102¼	300	Tol. & Wab.	15
20	do.	102	1100	do.	15⅛
300	do.	102⅛	50	do.	15⅜
100	do. b3.	102¼	300	do.	15¼
200	do.	102¼	200	do.	15⅜
300	do. s3.	102⅛	100	do.	15½
400	Erie	28⅝	200	do.	15⅝
700	do. b3.	28¾	100	Pac. R. of Mo. b3.	50
1600	Lake Shore	73⅝	300	Ohio & Miss.	29
800	do.	73¾	1800	do.	28⅞
100	do. s3.	73⅞	100	do.	29
1600	do.	73¾	900	do.	29⅛
600	do.	73⅞	700	do.	29¼
2000	do.	74	60	do.	29⅜
1900	do.	74⅛	400	do.	29¼
500	do. s3.	74	500	do.	29⅛
50	Mich. Central	80	100	do. s3.	29

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20C.'62.115	$5,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.118⅞
3,000 U.S.5-20C.'65, new....118	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 118½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, old, x coup.	52	1000	P. M....b.c.s60.	33
			3400	do.	33⅝
2,500	C.&O., 1st con.	45½	400	do.	33¾
500	do...x coup.	33	800	do.	33⅝
3,000	C.R.I.&Pac.7s.	105¼	100	do. b3.	33⅝
1,000	N. J. C. 1st, n.	108⅝	400	do. s60.	32⅞
3,000	N. J. C. 1st c.	104	100	do.	33⅛
6,000	do.	103⅞	500	do.	33⅝
3,000	Am. D. I. Co.'s 7s.	99	400	N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	101⅜
1,000	M.&St.P. 7 3-10.	95	50	do.	101⅞
1,000	do.	95½	200	do. b3.	101⅞
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st La C. Div.	88	500	do.	102
			100	Harlem R. b.c.	127¾
5,000	C. & N. W. C.	91½	100	Panama R. b.c.	111
1,000	C. & N. W. c. g. bds.	82	300	L.S.&M.S.R.b.c.c.	73¼
10,000	do.	81½	500	do.	73⅜
1,000	C., C.C.&I. 1st.	105½	1500	do. s3.	73¼
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	105⅝	900	do. s3.	73⅜
1,000	L. S. c. R. 1st.	102	3500	do.	73¼
1,000	N.Y.C. 6s.'83.	99½	100	do. s3.	73⅜
1,000	O. & M. c. S. F.	100	100	do.	73½
2,000	O. & Miss. 2d.	83	700	do.	73⅜
2,000	West. Pac. b's.	85½	100	do. b3.	73⅜
1,000	U. P. R. 1st.	91⅛	300	do.	73¼
5,000	do.	91¼	100	do. c.	73½
12,000	U. P. S. F.	81⅛	300	do.	73⅜
3,000	St.L.&I.M.1st.	95	300	do. b3.	73⅜
1,000	do. 2d.	73½	900	do. s3.	73¼
2,000	T. & W. 2d, b.c.	58½	600	do. s3.	73¼
2,000	T.& W. 1st, St. L. Div. b.c.	66	160	do. b3.	73⅜
			200	do.	73⅜
2,000	Jeff. R. 1st.	99	300	Illinois Cent. R.	97¼
10	Cen. Nat. Bank	100	300	T.,W.&W.b.c.s3.	15⅛
100	Con. Coal	42½	300	do. s3.	15
100	A. & P. Tel. b.c.	24¼	100	do.	15⅛
100	do.	25	100	do.	15⅛
100	do.	24⅞	100	do.	15
600	do.	25⅛	200	do.	14⅞
100	do. b30.	25½	600	do. s3.	14¾
300	do.	25⅛	200	do.	14⅞
200	do. s30.	25¾	500	do.	14¾
100	do.	25	600	do. s3.	14⅝
8	do.	24⅞	300	do.	14⅝
50	do.	24⅞	100	do.	14⅝
100	do. b3.	25⅛	20	T.,W.&W.Pf.b.c.	25
100	do.	25⅛	200	C.& Pitts. Gt. b.c.	89¾
100	do.	25	600	Ch.& N.W.R.b.c.	44¼
100	do.	24¾	700	do.	44⅛
100	do.	24	1100	do.	44¼
100	do.	24¾	300	Ch & N. W.Pf.b.c.	59¾
70	U. S. Express	62	20	N. J. Cen. R. b.c.	107½
46	do. b.c.	61½	200	Ch.& R. I. R.b.c.	102¾
100	do.	61¾	500	do.	102⅞
15	Wells-F. Ex. b.c.	82½	50	P.,F.W.&C.Gt.b.c.	94½
100	do.	82	1200	C.,M. & St.P.b.c.	37¾
55	Am. Ex. b.c.	64½	200	do. s3.	37¼
200	Union Pac. R.b.c.	36½	100	do.	37⅞
25	do.	36⅜	300	do. b3.	37¾
900	W. U. Tel. b.c.	73⅝	200	C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	58½
200	do. s3.	73⅝	100	N. J. So. b.c.c.	3
200	do.	73⅝	500	Morris & Essex	95⅝
100	do.	73¾	50	do. b.c.s3.	95½
1200	do.	73⅝	300	Ohio & Miss. b.c.	28⅝
300	do.	73½	300	do.	28½
200	do. s3.	73⅝	100	do. c.	28½
100	do. b3.	73½	100	do.	28⅝
50	do.	73¾	100	do.	28⅝
500	do. s3.	73¼	100	do.	28½
1100	do.	73¼	300	do. s3.	28⅜
500	do. s3.	73⅜	100	do. c.	28⅜
16	do.	73½	200	do. b3.	28½
700	do.	73⅜	100	do.	28⅝
300	do.	73⅝	100	do. s10.	28⅝
100	do. c.	73½	100	do. c.	28½
100	Erie Railway b.c.	28⅝	100	do.	28⅜
300	do. b3.	28⅞	500	do.	28½
400	do.	28¾	200	do.	28½
400	do.	28¾	100	do. s60.	28¾
300	do.	28½	200	do.	28¾
300	do.	28¾	1300	do.	28⅞
100	do.	28⅝	1000	do.	29

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	C. P. 1st, S.J.B.	85	600	L. S. & M. S. b.c.	74
4,000	C. P. G.bs. b.c.	93⅞	100	do. b3.	74⅛
5,000	U. Pac. 1st.	91⅜	500	do.	74
5,000	U. Pac. S. F.	81	200	do. s3.	73⅞
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d.	58	100	do.	73¾
4,000	do. b.c.	58	900	do.	73⅞
2,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st La C.D.b.c.	88	400	Mich. Cen. b.c.	79½
9,000	M.&S.P.2d.b.c.	77	1500	Chi. & N. W.b.c.	45
10,000	M. & St.P.7s,G.	81	1700	do.	44⅞
1,000	N.Y.& N. H.6s. b.c.	101	1500	do.	44¾
			500	do.	44⅝
4,000	O. & Miss. 2d.	83½	100	C. & N. W. Pf.	60
5,000	R., W.& O. Con. 1st. b.c.	94	200	do.	60⅛
			300	do. b.c.	60
			100	do. s3.	60
5,000	C., B. & Q. 8s.	112	700	Chi. & R. I. b.c.	103⅝
9,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	104¾	100	do.	103½
1,000	L. S. Con. 1st C.	102½	600	do.	103¾
1,000	L. S. Con. 2d C.	91⅞	200	do.	103⅜
8,000	W. U. Tel. bds.	100½	100	do. b3.	103¾
5	Bank of Com.	120	100	do.	103¼
50	Fourth Nat. Bk.	97¼	200	U. Pac. b.c.s3.	36⅝
22	Bk. of N. A.	97¼	500	C., M. & St.P.b.c.	38⅛
1000	W. U. Tel. b.c.	74	1100	do.	38¼
1400	do.	74⅛	200	do. b3.	38¼
200	do.	74	50	do. s3.	38⅜
500	do.	73⅞	500	do.	38⅛
200	do. s3.	73⅞	100	Chic., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c.b3.	59
200	do.	73¾			
200	do.	73⅞	100	do.	59
3000	do.	74	500	Tol., W. & W. b.c.	15⅜
400	do. b3.	74⅛	300	do.	15½
100	do.	74	100	do.	15⅝
500	do.	73⅞	10	D., L. & W. b.c.	108
800	do.	73¾	200	do. b3.	108
1600	do.	73⅝	100	C., C. & I. C. b.c.	8½
100	U. S. Ex. b.c.	60	100	O. & Miss. b.c.	29¼
5	Adams Ex. b.c.	100½	100	do.	29
100	Con. Coal of Md.	42¼	600	do.	28¾
50	do.	42½	500	do.	28⅝
600	Pac. Mail b.c.	34	1300	do.	28½
100	do. s3.	33⅞	1200	do.	28⅝
500	N.Y.C.&H.R. b.c.	102⅝	100	H. & St. Jo. b.c.	24
100	do.	102¼	100	do.	24½
800	do.	102	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf. b.c.	33
100	Atl. & Pac. Pf. b.c.	16¼	110	Mor. & Es.	95⅝
32	Pac. R. of Mo. b.c.	50	120	do. b.c.	95½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

200	West. Union	73⅝	8	Adams Express	99¾
1300	do.	73¾	100	Mich. Cen. b3.	79¾
450	do.	73⅞	100	Union Pacific	36½
100	do. b3.	73¾	300	do.	36⅜
[illegible]	do.	73⅝	200	do.	36½
[illegible]	do. s3.	73⅝	100	do.	36⅝
650	At. & Pac. Tel.	24⅞	100	N. West. Pref.	59⅞
200	do.	24¾	800	North-western	44⅝
800	Pac. M. S.	33¾	200	do. b3.	44¾
300	do.	33⅞	200	do.	44¾
100	do.	33¾	100	Pittsburg b3.	89⅞
200	do.	33⅞	100	do.	89⅞
800	do.	33¾	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	50¼
300	Erie Railway	28⅞	400	Rock Island	103¼
1700	do.	28¾	100	do. b3.	103¼
1000	do.	28⅝	400	do. s5.	103¼
600	do. b3.	28⅝	300	do.	103¼
700	do.	28⅝	300	St. Paul	38⅛
300	do.	28¾	300	do.	38¼
1000	do.	28⅝	100	Tol. & Wab.	15⅛
400	Lake Shore	73⅞	100	do.	15⅜
2,100	do.	73¾	200	Ohio & Miss.	28⅝
1300	do.	73⅞	1700	do.	28½
400	do. s3.	73⅞	1250	do.	28⅝
500	do.	74	600	do.	28½
100	do. b3.	74	100	do. b3.	28⅝
100	do.	73⅞			

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20—P. M.

The stock market in the early dealings was weak and lower, Western Union declining from 74 to 73¼, Lake Shore from 73¾ to 73, Pacific Mail from 34 to 33½, Erie from 28⅞ to 28½, Wabash from 15⅝ to 14⅝, Ohio and Mississippi from 28¾ to 28⅜. There were some exceptions to the general weakness, New-York Central advancing from 101¾ to 102¼, Rock Island from 102¾ to 103⅝, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph from 23½ to 25½. After mid-day the market became firm and prices advanced, Lake Shore touching 74⅛, Western Union, 74⅛, Ohio and Mississippi, 29⅜; Wabash, 15⅝; North-west, 45; St. Paul, 38¼; Pacific Mail, 34, and Union Pacific, 36⅞, while Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph declined to 24⅛@24¼. Toward the close of business, however, the market became weak again, and Western Union dropped to 73⅝, Pacific Mail to 33⅝, Erie to 28⅛, Lake Shore to 73⅝, Union Pacific to 36⅜, Rock Island to 103⅛, Wabash, 15⅛, and Ohio and Mississippi, 28⅜. In the final sales there was a fractional recovery from the lowest point. The business to-day was smaller than it has been for some days past, and the fluctuations were attended with less animation and excitement; at times there was a great calmness in the market, and dullness prevailed.

The monetary situation is still chiefly characterized by extreme ease and low rates of interest. On pledge of ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals, borrowers on call were supplied at 2½@3 ⅌ cent. Time loans in currency are offering at 4@5 ⅌ cent., all the way from thirty days to four months. It is stated by telegraph from Washington that $3,366,000 new national bank circulation has been applied for under the provisions of the Senate Finance bill, which recently received the President's signature. According to this bill, 80 ⅌ cent. of legal-tender notes have to be retired from circulation, and, if this $3,366,000 new bank circulation should be authorized, then there would be a contraction of legal tenders to the extent of $2,692,800. Prime commercial paper is in demand at 5@6½ ⅌ cent.

The London market for Consols and American Securities was quiet and without important change. Consols closed at 92⅜ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account; 1865s sold at 107¾, 1867s at 107½, 10-40s at 104¼, New 5s at 102¼, and Erie at 26¼. The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance to-day. The rate of discount in the open market is again lower, being 3 3-16 ⅌ cent. for three months' bills. The sterling Exchange market was firm, the ruling rates having been $4 86¼@$4 86½ for bankers' sixty-day sterling bills, and $4 89¾@$4 90 for sight drafts. Continental Exchange is firm, Reichmarks being quoted at 95⅜@95½ for long and 96⅜@96½ for demand. Cable transfers are made at 97@97⅛. Prime bankers' francs on Paris are quoted at $5 13¾ for long and $5 10⅝ for demand. The specie engagements for Europe to-morrow are reported at $500,000. The gold market was extremely dull and devoid of interest. All the business was at 112¼ and 112⅜, closing transactions having been at the former quotation. On gold loans the rates were 2½ to 1 ⅌ cent. for carrying and flat. Time loans in gold are quoted at 1-16@⅛ ⅌ cent. for carrying for thirty to sixty days, flat to 1-16 for carrying for ninety days to four months, flat for six months, and ½@⅝ ⅌ cent. for use until Jan. 1, 1876. The Customs receipts to-day were $519,000. The total payments on account of January interest by the Treasury to date are $13,727,090.

Government Bonds were strong, with a general improvement in prices of ⅛ to ½ per cent. 1867s and 1868s, coupon, sold at 118⅞ at the close, against 118⅜ yesterday. There was a good demand throughout the day, but the advance failed to elicit any large offerings. Washington dispatches state that the Syndicate has applied for an extension of their contract with the Government until Aug. 1, the original contract expiring Feb. 1. The proposition is under advisement by the Treasury Department. Railroad Bonds were firm, and the only changes in a downward direction were in Wabash Seconds and St. Louis Division, and Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold Bonds. State Bonds were dull and steady. Tennessee old ex-coupons sold at 52.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Jan. 20, 1875.

Gold receipts	$665,940 52
Gold payments	1,024,627 67
Gold balance	44,162,847 63
Currency receipts	676,477 64
Currency payments	1,083,227 69
Currency balance	45,238,943 36
Customs	519,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	832,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 20.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	114⅞	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	118½	118¾
American Gold	112¼	112¼
N. Y. Central & Hudson	101⅞	102
Chicago & Rock Island	102⅞	103¼
Pacific Mail	34	33¾
St. Paul Common	37⅞	38¼
St. Paul Preferred	58¼	59
Western Union	73⅞	73⅝
Union Pacific	36⅝	36⅝
Lake Shore	73⅝	73⅞
Toledo & Wabash	15⅞	15⅜
North-western Common	44½	44⅝
North-western Preferred	60	59⅞
Delaware & Lackawanna	108	108
New-Jersey Central	107⅜	107⅜
Panama	111	111
Erie	28¾	28⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	28½	28½
C., C. & Indiana Central	9	8½
Harlem	128	127¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅜	101¾	3,700
Harlem	127¾	127¾	100
Erie	28⅞	28⅛	9,400
Lake Shore	74⅛	73	35,400
Wabash	15⅝	14½	10,900
North-western	45	44¼	13,200
North-western Preferred	60⅛	59¾	1,100
Rock Island	103⅝	102¾	8,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38¼	37¾	7,300
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	59	58½	800
Pittsburg	89⅞	89¾	400
Del., Lack. & Western	108	108	200
Michigan Central	79¾	79¾	500
Illinois Central	97¼	97¼	100
Union Pacific	36⅞	36⅜	6,200
Atlantic & Pacific Pf.	16¼	16¼	100
C., C. & Indiana Central	8½	8½	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24½	24½	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pf.	33	33	100
Ohio & Mississippi	29⅜	28⅜	25,000
Missouri Pacific	50¼	50	300
Panama	111	111	100
Western Union	74⅛	73¼	40,900
Atlantic & Pacific	25½	23½	3,400
Pacific Mail	34	33½	14,600
Morris & Essex	95⅝	95⅝	850
Consolidation Coal	42¼	42¼	100
Wells-Fargo Express	82	82	100
United States Express	61	60	100
New-Jersey Southern	3	3	100
Total sales			184,100

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$79,369,529
Currency balances	3,564,520
Gold exchanges	5,798,307
Gold balances	1,084,788

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$26,936,000
Gold balances	1,460,145
Currency balances	1,645,476

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $191,000 for interest, and $18,000 for called bonds.

The following were the closing quotations for Government Bonds:

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Currency 6s	118½	118¾	5-20s, 1867, R.	118½	118¾
6s, 1881, Reg.	118½	118¾	5-20s, 1867, C.	118¾	118⅞
6s, 1881, Coup.	118¾	119	5-20s, 1868, R.	118½	119
5-20s, 1862, R.	114⅞	115	5-20s, 1868, C.	118¾	119
5-20s, 1862, C.	114⅞	115	10-40s, Reg.	115⅜	115⅝
5-20s, 1864, R.	116¼	116¾	10-40s, Coup.	115⅝	116
5-20s, 1864, C.	116¾	116⅞	5s, 1881, Reg.	112¾	113
5-20s, 1865, R.	118¼	118¾	5s, 1881, Coup.	114	114¼
5-20s, 1865, C.	118½	118¾	Cen. P. G. B.	94	94¼
5-20s, '65, n., R.	117¾	118	West. P. G. B.	85¾	86
5-20s, '65, n., C.	117⅞	118			

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	41	Han. & St.Jo., due '86	94
Alabama 5s, '86	41	Han. & St.Jo., due '87	94
Ark. 6s, Funded	25	N. Y. Reg. B'y L'n.	105
Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S.iss.	10	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	105
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	10	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	113
Ar. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	10	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	113
Ark. 7s, M.,O.&R.Riv.	10	N. Y. 6s, G'ld L., '91	113
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	10	N. C. 6s, old, Ja. & Ju.	26½
California 7s	105	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	26½
Connecticut 6s	104	N.C.N.C.R., Ja.&Ju.	53
Georgia 6s	82	N.C.N.C.R., Ap.&Oc.	53
Georgia 7s, indorsed	83	N.C. 6s, N.B., Ja.&Ju.	16
Indiana 5s	100	N. C. 6s, N.B., A. & O.	14½
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100	N.C. 6s, Sp.Tax., Cl. 1.	3
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., Cl. 2.	3
Illinois War Loan	100	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., Cl. 3.	3
Kentucky 6s	100½	Ohio 6s, '81	104
La. 7s, Penitentiary	26	Ohio 6s, '86	106
La. 6s, Levee bonds	25½	Rhode Island 6s	104
La. 8s, Levee bonds	25½	South Car. 6s	34
La. 8s, Levee bs. of '75	25	S. C. 6s, Ja. & July	32
Michigan 6s, '78–'79	102	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	32
Michigan 6s, '83	100	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66	32
Michigan 7s, '90	108	S. C. 6s, N. F. Bds.	7½
Mo. 6s, due in '75	99	Tenn. 6s, old	72
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98	Tenn. 6s, old, ex co.	51
Mo. 6s, due in '77	96	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	72
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95	Tenn. 6s, N. B., ex C.	51
Mo. 6s, due in '79	94	Tenn. 6s, N. S.	50⅝
Mo. 6s, due in '80	94	Texas 10s, '76	97
L'g bs. due '81 to '91 in.	95½	Virginia 6s, Con. bds.	55
Asy. or Un'y, due '92	94½	Va. 6s, ex. ma. coup.	53
Han. & St.Jo., due '75	99½	Va. 6s, Def. bds.	10⅞
Han. & St.Jo., due '76	98		

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st Bds.	106	Clev. & Tol. N. B.	100
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds.	102	C., P. & A. O. B.	101
Alb. & Sus. 3d Bds.	100	C., P. & A. N. B.	100
Bost., H. & E. 1st.	22½	Det., M. & Tol. Bd.	101½
B., C. R.&M. 1st, 7s, g.	45	Buf. & Erie N. B.	100½
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	45	Buf. & State Line 7s.	100
Ches. & O. Ex. Coup.	35	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	82
Chi. & Alton 1st	107	Lake Shore Div. Bd	101
Chi. & Alton Income	100½	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	102
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	90	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	102
St. L., J. & C. 1st	97½	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	91⅝
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	111¼	Lake Shore C. R. 2d.	91
C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s.	101⅜	Mar. & Cin. 1st	107
C., R. I. & Pacific	105¼	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902.	102¼
Cent. of N.J. 1st, new	109½	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S.F.	112
Cen. of N.J. 1st, Cons.	103¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	101
C. of N.J. Con. Conv.	105	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	99½
Am. Dock & Im. Bds.	98½	N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103¼
M.&St.P. 1st, 8s, P.D.	108½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	111⅜
M.&St.P. 1st, 7-30 P.D.	95½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	110
M.&St.P. 7s, G'd, P.D.	81	H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85.	106½
M.&St.P. 1st, LaC.D.	87	H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101
M.&St.P. 1st, M.I.&D.	76	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	109½
M.&St.P. 1st, M.H.&D.	80	North Missouri 1st	83½
M.&St.P. 1st, MC&M.	80	Ohio & Miss. C. S.F.	100
M.&St.P. 1st, Cons.	72	Ohio & Miss. Con.	97½
M. & St. P. 2d.	76	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	82½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104⅛	Cen. Pac. G. B.	94
Chi. & N. W. I. Bds.	100	Cen. P. San Joa. Bch.	84¾
Chi. & N. W. C. Bds.	91½	Cen. P. Cal & Or. 1st.	83½
Chi. & N. W. 1st.	99⅞	Cen. Pac. St. Aid B.	103½
Chi. & N. W. C.G.B.	81½	Western Pac. Bs.	85¾
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	105	Union Pac. 1st bds.	91⅛
Gal. & Chi. Ex.	105	Un.P. L'd Grants, 7s.	91½
Gal. & Chi. 2d	101½	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st.	95
Win. & St. Pet. 1st.	75½	Pac. R. 7s, g't'd by Mo.	100⅜
C.,C.,C.&Ind. 1st, 7s.	105½	Pitts., F.,W.& C. 1st.	106⅝
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.	101½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d.	102
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	107	Cl. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	102¾
Del., Lack. & W. 7s.	108	Cl. & Pitts. 3d.	101
Morris & Essex 1st.	108⅝	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	70
Morris & Essex 2d.	105	St. Louis & I'n M'n 1st	95
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	101¾	Alton & Terre H 1st.	104
Erie 1st, Extended.	104½	Al. & Terre H. 2d, P.	93
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	102	Al. & Terre H. 2d, In.	77
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	101	Bel. & S. Ill. R. 1st, 8s.	97
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	97½	Tol., Peo. & War., E.D.	80⅝
Long Dock Bonds	101⅜	T'l, Peo. & War., W.D.	69
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	81
Ill. C. 7 ⅌ ct., '75	101¾	Tol. & W. 1st, St.L.D.	65½
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.	96	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	57
Dub. & Sioux C. 2dD.	95	Tol. & Wab. Eq. bds.	35
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	82	Tol. & Wab. Con. C.	45
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ ct., 2d.	101½	Great West. 1st, '88.	79
M.S.N.I.S.F.7⅌ct.	105¾	Great West. 2d, '93.	54
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.	61

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	150	Mercantile	110
American Exchange	116½	Merchants'	119
Butchers' & Drov'rs'	130	Merchants' Exchange	101
Chatham	137	Metropolitan	130
Chemical	1500	Nassau	106
City	300	New-York	125
Commerce	120	Ninth National	100
Corn Exchange	128	North America	97
First National	200	Park	136
Fourth National	97	People's	138
Fulton	150	Phenix	98
German American	92	Republic	105
Hanover	85	Seventh Ward	93
Imp'ters' & Traders'	193	State of New-York	110
Irving	124	Tradesmen's	142
Mechanics'	138	Union	130

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 20.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	
City 6s, new	105	105⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130¼	130½
Pennsylvania Railroad	55½	55⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56¼	56⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾	62
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	42	42½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19¼	19⅜
Northern Central Railroad	34¾	35
Lehigh Navigation	50⅛	50¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	100	100¼

The Metropolitan Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway, has declared a dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY AND RECENT APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The argument recently had in Brooklyn upon an application made by Jacob Rubino to Judge Tappan, of the Supreme Court, for an injunction to restrain the Lake Shore Railroad Company from the payment of the recently-declared dividend of three and one-quarter per cent., having become a matter of public report, as a stock and bondholder of that corporation I beg to call the attention of your readers to a few facts in connection therewith that have not hitherto appeared. It will be borne in mind that in this proceeding the stock and bondholders of the Lake Shore Railroad Company arraign the officers of that company for not having complied with the terms of a certain contract whereby they were required to pay annually in to the Union Trust Company $250,000 per year, since July 1, 1870, making a total to date of $1,000,000, before they can make any dividend to the shareholders. The Lake Shore Company was represented by very able counsel, Mr. Burrill, who moved to have the injunction dissolved on the ground that the plaintiff held only a small amount of stock; that he had come only recently in possession of such securities, and that he was a tool of Wall street speculators. Judge Tappan desired to know from the Lake Shore Company whether or not they had discharged this sinking fund obligation promptly, and in response Mr. Burrill read an affidavit signed by Mr. King, of the Union Trust Company, that the Lake Shore Railroad Company had paid into the Union Trust Company $489,000 bonds of the Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, and $511,000 cash, without, however, stating when such payment was made. Well, Mr. Editor, these bonds and cash were paid into the Union Trust Company last Monday, all at one time, thus showing plainly that but for this suit the sinking fund would never have been satisfied. Here the question arises, how was the money paid and by whom?

There was present in court on Tuesday Mr. Augustus Schell, who has been for some time, and is now, an executive officer of both the Lake Shore and the Union Trust Companies, and who, it will be recollected, was largely held responsible for the suspension of the latter company in the panic (September) of 1873, in consequence of his having withdrawn sinking fund bonds of the Lake Shore Company to the amount of $3,000,000, in deposit with the Union Trust Company, to serve private interests then imperiled, a fact which was freely canvassed in Wall street at the time, and caused serious embarrassment, both to Lake Shore and Commodore Vanderbilt, as is still recollected. This same Mr. Augustus Schell, through his counsel, wants to dictate to the court that it has no jurisdiction to compel the fulfillment of an agreement entered into by the Lake Shore Direction, representing the stockholders, and the bond-holders of that corporation, and submits the affidavit of Mr. King, President of the Union Trust Company, that the sinking fund has been satisfied by the deposit of $489,000, bonds, and $511,000 cash, as before mentioned, without giving the date of such deposit. It certainly looks as if this Monday's payment was another movement of Mr. Schell, who understands cross entries so well, being an executive officer of both companies, and these two companies occupying the one office, a close corporation in fact. I do not wish to cast any reflections upon Mr. King in this matter, but Mr. Schell is evidently his superior in the management of the Union Trust Company, or he would have given the date of the payment above referred to. As for the net earnings of the company, Mr. Leland, the Auditor, makes a statement which undoubtedly is also prompted by Mr. Schell. A special agent of the Revenue Department might testify with much interest in this regard, and as to the method of book-keeping in which the affairs of this company are hidden. One thing is certain, that even as great a genius as Commodore Vanderbilt cannot resuscitate the Lake Shore Company from its present moribund condition if he retains such officers as Mr. Schell, whose knowledge is more strictly confined to such matters as North-west corners and the precise latitude permitted in the use of trust funds.

No doubt but few of the stockholders are aware that the $25,000,000 consolidated mortgage bonds issued in 1870 to the Union Trust Company as Trustee, provides for the retirement of $250,000 of these bonds every 1st of July, or the equivalent of $250,000 cash payment into a sinking fund, and if this is not done, it becomes the duty of the Union Trust Company, as Trustee, without further notice, to take immediate possession of the Lake Shore Railroad, and sell the same at public auction in this City for the benefit of these consolidated bondholders, subject to the old mortgages, to take up which this consolidated mortgage was made, thus, it may be said, wiping out the stock of $50,000,000, as it is questionable whether the railroad would bring more, thus disposed of, than $37,000,000, which is the amount of the bonded debt.

AN EX-STOCKHOLDER.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	34	Oil, bbls	70
Bees-wax, pks	12	Spts. Turp'tine, bbls.	4
Cotton, bales	3,426	Resin, bbls	372
Candles, pks	950	Pork, pks	153
Dried Fruit, pks	88	Beef, pks	21
Eggs, bbls	631	Cut-meats, pks	1,404
Flour, bbls	9,006	Grease, pks	50
Wheat, bushels	11,480	Lard, pks	1,901
Corn, bushels	57,520	Lard, kegs	30
Oats, bushels	14,100	Butter, pks	3,115
Malt, bushels	1,200	Cheese, pks	26
Grass-seed, bags	714	Tallow, pks	104
Flax-seed, bags	46	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,335
Beans, bbls	310	Pea-nuts, bags	12
Peas, bushels	912	Rice, pks	299
Corn-meal, bbls	600	Starch, bxs	900
Corn-meal, bags	429	Tea, half-chests	571
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, hhds	196
Hops, bales	153	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	280
Hides, No	344	Whisky, bbls	835
Hides, bales	893	Wool, bales	98
Leather, sides	3,486	Rice Chaff, bags	366

ASHES—Have been quite dull at old rates. We quote $6 50 for Pots and $8 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been comparatively quiet at 30½c.@32c. for Yellow. Offerings of prime stock very moderate.

CANDLES—Have been slow of sale at former figures, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—A moderate movement has been noted in domestic products at steady rates. Foreign dull at previous prices. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $7 50@$8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been very lightly dealt in, yet quoted nominally steady in price. Maracaibo, prime to choice, quoted at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 11½c.@12c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7c., gold.

COFFEE—Dull, but quoted steady, as in our last. The South America has arrived with 11,021 bags Rio; samples not yet on market.

COOPERAGE STOCK—There has been a fair inquiry noted for most kinds of stock, which have been held with firmness. Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$200; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@43c.

CORDAGE—Has been comparatively dull, yet quoted steady as to values. Manila Cordage, size above 12-thread, quoted at 15c.; do., 6-thread do., (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 16c.; 12-thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 15½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 15½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope Yarns, 16½c.; do., do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 17½c.; Tarred Manila, 14½c.; fine Tarred Manila, Lath Yarn, 16c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12-thread, 12c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread, 13c.; do., 12-thread and Hay Rope, 12c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12-thread, 12c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 13c.; do., do., 12-thread, (⅜ inch) and Hay Rope, 12½c.

COTTON—An active movement has been reported for early delivery, in good part for export, at steady price, holders responding promptly to the calls of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,402 bales, (of which 1,355 bales were placed on last evening,) including 2,138 bales to shippers, 125 bales to spinners, 1,639 bales to speculators, and 500 bales in transit. The dealings for forward delivery have been less extensive, opening a shade firmer on the favorable Liverpool advices, but closing weaker under the reports of free arrivals at the shipping ports, the latest transaction indicating a decline of ⅛c. ⅌ lb. from the highest figures of the day. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,600 bales, (of which 5,300 bales were on last evening, and 11,300 bales to-day,) with 2,900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15⅛c.; February, 15 5-32c.; March, 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c.; April, 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; May, 16 5-32c.; June, 16 15-32c.@16½c.; July, 16 11-16c.@16¾c.; August, 16 29-32c.@16 15-16c. ⅌ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,426 bales, of which 957 bales were by railway; and at all the shipping ports, 15,461 bales, against 9,894 bales the same day last week. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling Fair	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered with more urgency, and has been quoted, in most instances, 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. cheaper without leading to much activity in other than shipping stock, which has been more freely dealt in at the modified figures. The export demand has been mainly for Minnesota and Winter Wheat extras, which have been obtainable at relatively the lowest figures, and for City Mill product at the ruling figures, the latter in good part for the West Indies. The sales, since our last, have been 16,750 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 40@$3 85; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 25, mainly at $4@$4 15; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 50@$4 90, very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $4 90@$5 65; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 50@$4 90, mostly at $4 65@$4 75; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 50@$4 90; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $4 80@$5 50, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35; and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the reported sales were about 11,000 bbls. shipping stock, partly City Mills product, at the quoted rates....Southern Flour dull and quoted a shade easier in price; sales reported of only 650 bbls....Rye Flour steady; sales, 325 bbls. ....Corn-meal quiet at unchanged rates; sales equal to 480 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in better demand, mostly for shipment and on speculative account, and has been quoted at 1c.@1½c. ⅌ bushel higher, closing firmly. Winter Wheat has been in moderate request at about steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels at $1 11@$1 14 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 11½ for prime, in store; $1 09@$1 12 for No. 2 North-west Spring, mostly on the basis of $1 12 for prime, afloat; $1 07@$1 10½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 05@$1 07 for No. 3 Spring, chiefly at $1 05½ for Chicago, afloat; $1 16@$1 23 for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring, the latter rate for (15,000 bushels) Minnesota, to arrive; $1 22@$1 25 for fair to prime Red Western; $1 24@$1 28 for fair to choice Amber do., car stock; $1 27@$1 31 for fair to choice White Western; and $1 24 for Amber Pennsylvania....Corn has been in fair demand, partly for export, but at a shade lower prices for new, under freer offerings of stock. Old depressed and irregular, attracting very little attention from buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 82,500 bushels at 85c.@87c. for poor to strictly prime new Mixed Western, mostly at 86c.@86½c. for fair to very good, and 87c. for strictly prime, afloat; 86½c.@87c. for new Yellow Western; 86c.@86½c. for new White do.; 86½c. for new Yellow Southern; and (reported) 92c. for old Mixed Western, afloat, though the leading holders of the latter were claiming higher figures.... Rye dull at former rates....Barley very quiet at about previous prices; sales, 1,500 bushels two-rowed State at $1 30; a small lot of Danubian was reported as having been sold, but subsequently rejected.... Barley-malt dull and irregular.....Of Canada Peas, 2,000 bushels sold at $1 05, in bond; market very dull.....Oats have been moderately active, closing rather more steadily for prime. Sales have been reported of 44,000 bushels at 66c.@68½c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 68c.@68½c. for good to prime, afloat; 67c.@70c. for poor to strictly prime White Western; 67c.@68½c. for Mixed State, and 68c.@69c. for White do....Feed has been in request, in a jobbing way, and quoted at from $24@$31 for poor to choice ⅌ ton. Hay has been in moderate demand, mostly for local use, at about former rates. Shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 60c.@70c. for fair to strictly choice; retailing qualities at 70c.@$1; Clover, 50c.@65c. Rye Straw at 50c.@65c. Oat at 45c.@50c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in light demand, yet quoted steady; Domestic Cloth quoted at 11½c.@11¾c.

HEMP—There has been only a limited inquiry noted for Hemp at essentially unchanged quotations. Of Jute, 200 bales sold on private terms. And of Jute Butts, 200 bales, at 2¼c.@2⅜c., currency.

HIDES—Firm and in fair request. Sales 1,000 Buenos Ayres at 24½c., gold; 800 Central American, 470 Dry Mexican, and 400 Texas on private terms. Stock in first hands to-day, 264,800 Hides and 1,183 bales do., against 49,800 Hides and 669 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—There has not been much animation in this line, yet prices have been fairly supported, holders of really desirable stock showing considerable confidence. We quote: New-Yorks, very good to choice, new, 42c.@50c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 25c.@40c.; Eastern, new, 35c.@45c.; Western, new, 35c.@45c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; Californians, 45c.@50c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The market has been quoted generally steady, but has been without notable activity.

LEATHER—Has been moderately active, manufacturers purchasing a fair amount of stock. The export inquiry has been less urgent. Prices rule firm for the leading kinds. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres, 25c.@25½c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ⅌ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@37c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@34c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 14c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c., ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—In moderate demand at unaltered figures. Sales, 120 bbls. new crop New-Orleans, in lots, at 58c.@66c. for very good to fancy, and 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 45c.@55c.

NAILS—Have been in quite limited demand, on the basis of $3 40@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Generally dull, but steady. Strained to good Strained Resin quoted at $2 05@$2 10. Sales, 125 bbls. good Strained at $2 10 ⅌ 280 lb....Spirits Turpentine, merchantable, quoted at 37½c.@38c.; sales, 90 bbls., in lots, at 38c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been held more firmly, but has been very quiet....Crude, in bulk, at 6⅛c.@6¼c....Refined, here, 12c.@12¼c., and at Philadelphia, 12c.@12⅛c....Refined, in cases, 17c.@17¼c....City Naphtha at 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull on the basis of $19 75 for new Western Mess, in job lots; $18 75@$19 50 for Prime Mess, and $16 for Extra Prime. For forward delivery of new Western Mess sales have been reported of 500 bbls., February option, at $19, and 500 bbls., March, at $19 12½....Dressed Hogs in moderate request at 8¾c.@8½c. for City, and 7⅝c.@7⅞c. for Western, the latter offered more freely.... Cut-meats quiet and weak in price; sales 20,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 9¼c.@10¼c. for extra heavy to very light; 50 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 7⅛c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock at about former rates. Western Pickled Hams, in tierces, quoted at 10½c.@11¼c. Backs held at 11½c. for 25 lb. averages....Bacon held rather more firmly, but not active. Sales since our last, 500 bxs. Western Long and Short Clear at 10¼c., and for Western delivery, 1,000 bxs. do. on private terms.... Lard has been quite moderately sought after for early delivery at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 600 tcs. Western Steam at 14c.; 140 tcs. City do., in lots, at 14c.; quoted at the close at 13⅞c.@14c., with small lots of Refined within the range of 14c.@14¼c. For forward delivery the offerings of Western Steam have been lighter, and the demand has been more confident, leading to a slight improvement in prices, closing firmly. Sales include 1,750 tcs., January options, at 13 13-16c., closing at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c.; 1,250 tcs., February, at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c.; 500 tcs., March, at 13 15-16c., with April quoted at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c....Beef steady; sales, 300 bbls....Beef Hams quiet at $20@$22 50 ⅌ bbl. ....The finest grades of Butter have been in moderate jobbing demand at about former figures; otherwise market dull and heavy. We quote: Firkins, tubs, and pails, from 25c.@40c. for very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@43c. for very choice to fancy do.; 17c.@32c. for poor to fancy Western; 20c.@28c. for rolls. Cheese has been held with much confidence on a fairly active inquiry; State Factory quoted at 13c.@16½c. for fair to very fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ⅌ lb. Eggs are rather quiet within the range from 29c.@32c. for fair to very choice. Limed stock quoted at 17c.@22c. ⅌ dozen, the latter for very choice.

SALT—Has been generally quiet at former prices. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SEED—Clover has been in good request and quite firm as to price, with sales reported of 250 bbls. prime Western to arrive at 11c., and 100 bags prime State at 11½c. ⅌ lb. Rough Flax has been inactive since our last at $2 30@$2 40; Timothy at $2 87½@$3 ⅌ bushel; Calcutta Linseed at $2 32½@$2 35, gold, ⅌ 56 lb.

SKINS—Have been quoted steady, with a moderate inquiry noted for the leading kinds of stock: We quote: Guatemala Deer, 61c.; Honduras, 57½c.; Central American, trimmed, 57½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Para, 60c.@62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c., currency, ⅌ lb....Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 55c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape Madras, ⅌ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency.

SOAP—The dealings in nearly all kinds have been on a restricted scale. Prices have not varied materially. Castile quoted at 8¾c.@9c. Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw steady at 8c.@8¼c. for fair to good refining, but quiet; sales 565 hhds. Centrifugal at 8 15-16c.@9⅛c. ⅌ lb. Refined strong and in request; quotations as in our last.

STARCH—Has been in moderate request, chiefly in a jobbing way, at about steady rates, with Western Corn at 5c.@6c.; Potato quoted nominally at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been in light demand at old figures, with Sicily quoted at from $105@$110, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $50@$60 ⅌ ton.

TALLOW—Moderately active, at a shade easier prices; sales equal to 190,000 lb.; very good to strictly prime at 8¾c.@8⅞c., and fancy at 9c. ⅌ lb....Stearine weaker in price on more liberal offerings, especially of Western; demand moderate; prime City, in hhds., quoted at 14½c.; prime Western, in tcs., at 14c.; sales, 430 tcs. at 13⅞c.@14c., part to arrive.

TEAS—Have been very firm, and in fairly active demand; sales reported of 600 half-chests Green, 600 half-chests Oolong, 700 half-chests Congou, 500 half-chests Souchong, and 1,500 half-chests Japan, on private terms.

WHISKY—Dull; quoted at 97½c.@98c.; sales reported of 50 bbls. at 97½c. And of Alcohol, 50 bbls. at 96c. ⅌ proof gallon.

WOOL—At the auction sale of Australian, to-day, 485 bales were disposed of at comparatively full prices, ranging from 39½c.@48½c., mostly at 44c.@45c.; and 32 bales New-Zealand at 45c.@55¼c. ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit.

FREIGHTS—Business in the way of berth freights has been moderately active, with rates generally quoted steady, and, in the instance of Cotton, rather firmer. A limited movement has been noted in the chartering line, with rates showing less firmness; tonnage for Grain and Petroleum attracting less attention. Some demand has been noted for vessels suited to the Lumber trade, chiefly for the River Platte....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 300 bales Cotton, at 7-32d. for compressed, ⅌ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 9d. ⅌ bushel; 400 pks. Provisions on the basis of 5s. 6d.@6s. ⅌ tierce; and, by steam, 250 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ⅌ lb.; 15 tons Leather at 60s.; 1,150 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 45s.@50s. ⅌ ton; and 275 pks. Seed on private terms. Also, a British ship, about 1,000 tons, with Timber, from Doboy, reported at 40s. ....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 3,500 bbls. Oil-cake at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 1,000 Oars at 3d. ⅌ foot, running measurement; and, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 11¼d.@11¾d. ⅌ bushel; 500 bxs. Cheese at 35s. ⅌ ton; also, a British bark, 735 tons, placed on the berth, hence for general cargo....For Glasgow, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour (rumored) at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; and, by steam, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain, at 11d.@11½d. ⅌ bushel....For an Irish port, direct, a British bark, 501 tons, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 7s. ⅌ quarter....For Cadiz, an American schooner, 450 tons, (now at Boston,) with Lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., at $12, and back with general cargo to the United States on private terms....For Alicante, an Italian bark, 512 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, part in cases, on private terms....For Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, an American bark, 404 tons, hence, with Lumber, and another, 540 tons, from Portland, with do., reported at $16....For Rio Janeiro, an American schooner, 348 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1 ⅌ bbl. and another with about 180,000 feet Lumber from Fernandina at $18 and primage....For Demerara and back, an American schooner, 264 tons, reported at $2,400....For Cardenas, a schooner, hence, with Cooperage stock, at 20c. for Shooks and Heads, and $5 for Hoops, and empty Hogsheads at 85c....For Caibarien and back, an American schooner, reported, on the basis of $5 for Sugar....For Boston, a British ship, 840 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore at $3,300....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber from Savannah, reported at about $6; and another, with do. from Brunswick, at $5 60.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1875.

With a fair supply of Beeves in market of about average quality, trade was moderately active at former quotations, or 9¾c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. to dress, 55 to 58 lb. to the gross cwt. Milch Cows were quiet and steady at $45@$90 for common to choice, Calf included. Veals were unusually scarce, with a light demand at 7c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. for common to prime milk-fed Veals; $3@$4 ⅌ head for "Bobs;" and $7@$15 for grassers. Sheep were unchanged in price, but slow of sale and transactions were limited. A car-load of very poor Sheep had to be sold at 4c. ⅌ lb., otherwise the range was 5c.@7⅜c. ⅌ lb. for Common to Extra. Live Hogs were dull at 6½c.@7c. ⅌ lb., the latter figure for a car-load of very choice Corn-fed. Dressed Hogs have ruled weak for several days, under the influence of very heavy receipts of Western Dressed, which are coming forward in quick time and in unusually fine order over the New-York Central and Hudson River Roads. Closing quotations are 8¼c.@8½c. for City, and 7¾c.@8c. for Western.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold on his own account 46 Illinois Steers, 8¼ cwt., at 12¼c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., to dress 57 to 58 lb.; 61 do., 6¾c. cwt., at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., to dress 57 lb.; 134 do., 7 cwt., at 11½c.; 116 do., 7 cwt., at 11½c.@11¾c.; 132 do., 7 to 7¼ cwt., at 11½c., and 90 do., 6 cwt., at 10½c. ⅌ lb., to dress 56 lb., and $1 ⅌ head. Merritt & Burchard, for M. Patton, 30 Illinois Steers, 7¾ cwt., at 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb., about 12½c. ⅌ lb., to dress 58 lb. all through. Siegel & Myers, on their own account, 215 Illinois Steers, 6¼ cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 57 lb.; 53 do., 7 cwt., at 11½c.; 60 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11¼c.; 34 do., 6½ cwt., at 11½c., and 46 do. 7½ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 58 lb. W. Thompson for self and Coon, 80 Illinois Steers, 7¾ cwt., at 11¾c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., to dress 57 to 58 lb., mainly at 12¼c.@12½c.; 74 Illinois Steers, strong 5¾ cwt., at 10½c., to dress 56 lb.; 34 do., strong 7 cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 lb.; 34 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—William Elliott sold 195 State Sheep, 91 lb. average, at 6⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 116 do., 96 lb., at 7c.; 42 do., 97 lb., at 6⅞c., and 77 do., 90 lb., at 6¼c. Hume & Elliott sold 200 State Sheep, 92½ lb., at 6¾c.; 169 do., 107 lb., at 7⅜c., and 169 Ohio do., 102 lb., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 530 Ohio Sheep, 87 lb., at $6 43¾ ⅌ 100 lb.; 179 do., 86 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 224 do., 98 lb., at 6⅝c., and 229 do., 97 lb., at 6½c. T. H. Reid sold 295 Ohio Hogs, 147 lb. average, at $6 80 ⅌ 100 lb.; 103 do., 208 lb., at $6 81¼; 179 common do., 127 lb., at $6 50, and 112 extra do., 236 lb., at $7.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Jan. 18, 1875: 582 Beeves and 5,784 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at One Hundredth Street yesterday and to-day: 1,382 Beeves, 3 milch Cows, 159 Veals, and 49 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth street yesterday and to-day: 469 Sheep, 10 Cows, and 36 Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth street yesterday and to-day were 714 Sheep and 7,184 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 867 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,276 head, or 428 cars, against 304 cars for the same time last week. The supply of prime Cattle is scarce; market slow. The sales are mostly to country buyers, Eastern purchasers having bought and returned home. Prices are the same as yesterday; about 1,800 head were disposed of. Sales of 450 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 980 to 1,247 lb., at $4 65@$6 12½; 350 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 925 to 1,100 lb., at $4 25@$5 50; 350 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,021 to 1,300 lb., at $5 25@$6 50; 475 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 990 to 1,232 lb., at $4 12½@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,400 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 22,800 head, against 13,400 head for the same time last week. The market was slow and the feeling dull; prices ¼c. off for good, ⅜c. off on common from the opening prices of last week. The yards are full of stock of fair to good quality. About 4,000 head were disposed of. Sales of 3,300 head Western Sheep, ranging from 83 to 103 lb., at $5@$6 25; 700 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 84 to 90 lb., at $4 95@$5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,200 head, against 15,300 head for the same time last week. The market was dull and slow; sales of 1,000 head; 12 cars in the yards for sale, all light or Yorkers; but few heavy Hogs for sale this week; light Pigs, weighing less than 150 lb., not wanted; Yorkers, $6 25@$6 65; good heavy prime Hogs wanted.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Cattle rather more active, but prices rather weak; good to choice Shipping Steers, $5 25@$5 75; Extra, $6 25@$6 50; Butchers', $3 50@$4 45; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,900 head. Live Hogs steady for best grades; others 10c. lower; prices range from $5 25@$7; most of the sales were to packers at $6@$6 50; receipts, 14,000; shipments, 6,000. Sheep dull; pens full of unsold stock; prices nominal; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 2,000.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat firm, in fair demand; No. 1 Spring, 91c.; No. 2 do., 88¾c., spot; 89⅜c., February; 90⅜c., March; No. 3 do., 82¾c.@83¼c.; Rejected, 75¾c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 65¾c.@65⅞c., cash; 65⅞c.@66c., February; 72¼c., May; Rejected, 61½c.@61¾c. Oats steady; No. 2, 52⅜c.@52½c., cash; 52⅝c.@52¾c., February. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork higher at $17 90, cash; $18, February; $18 30, March. Lard firm, in fair demand, at $13 27½, cash; $13 32½, February. Bulk Meats steady, unchanged. Dressed Hogs dull and declining; Light, $7; Heavy, $7 40. Whisky steady at 94c. Seeds steady; Timothy, $2 40@$2 60; Clover, $5 75@$5 95. On the call of the board this afternoon, Wheat and Corn steady and unchanged. Oats weak and unchanged. Pork firm and higher at $18 07½, February; $18 37½, March. Lard firm; $13 35 bid, February. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 67,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—Cotton strong, buoyant, higher; offerings light; Low Middlings, 14¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Amber Western, $1 15@$1 25; No. 1 Red Western, $1 22; No. 2 do., $1 18; No. 3 do., $1 18; Red Pennsylvania, $1 15@$1 17; Red Maryland, $1 10@$1 25; Amber do., $1 27@$1 30; White do., $1 10@$1 25. Corn quiet; White Southern, 78c.@80c.; Yellow do., 79c.@80c.; Mixed Western active and lower at 80c. spot; 81c. February. Oats firmer; Southern, 66c.@67c.; White Western, 66c.@67c.; Mixed do., 66c. Provisions dull. Pork steady. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, loose, offering at 7¼c.@10c., without buyers; packed Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides sold at 7½c.@7¾c., and 10¼c.@10½c. Bacon, Hams, and Lard unchanged. Western Butter unchanged. Petroleum dull at 6c.@6⅛c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky dull; jobbing lots nominally 98c.@98½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Flour very dull; Extra, $4 40; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $5 05@$5 75; high grades, $6 25@$7 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 18@$1 22; White, $1 30@$1 32. Rye, 90c.@92c. Corn steady; Yellow, 82c.@82½c.; Mixed Western, 84c.@85c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 67c.@67½c.; Mixed, 66c. Provisions unchanged. Lard, 12½c.@14c. Butter dull; New-York State and Bradford County Choice, 40c.@42c.; Western Extra, 32c.@34c.; Western Firsts, 28c.@30c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, [illegible] and Delaware, 31c.@33c.; Western, 29c.@31c.; Southern, 28c.@29. Whisky, 99c. Petroleum unchanged. Cloverseed, 10⅞c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Receipts—Flour, 2,920 bbls.; Wheat, 12,500 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Flour dull, heavy, and lower; sales, 5,000 bushels, at $4 75@$5 25 for Western Spring; $5 25@$5 50 for Western Bakers'; $5@$5 50 for Western Amber; $6@$6 50 for Western White; $5@$5 50 for City-ground Spring; $6 25@$6 50 for do. Bakers'; $5 75@$6 25 for do. Amber; $6 25@$6 75 for do. White. Wheat dull and nominal; asked, $1@$1 01 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 05 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 12@$1 19 for Red and Amber Western; $1 20@$1 25 for White Western. Corn dull; sales of 4 cars new on track at 78c. Rye neglected. Oats inactive; nominal. Barley neglected; Canadian offered at $1 40@$1 45. Pork quiet at about $19 50 for heavy Mess. Dressed Hogs, $7 75@$8 offered for a lot of Western. Whisky dull; 97c. asked.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05½; No. 2 Spring, 89c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 65c.@67c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley higher; No. 3 Spring, $1 35@$1 40; No. 2 Spring, $1 45@$1 47½. Rye steady at $1@$1 02. Whisky steady at 94c. Pork quiet at $18 25 for April. Dry-salted Meats dull. Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard firmer at 13¼c. bid. Live Hogs dull and slow; sales of Yorkers at $5 25@$5 75; packing, $5 90@$6 75. Cattle in fair demand and lower; sales of prime to choice Native Steers at $5 75@$6 12½; good, $5 50@$5 65; medium to fair Steers, $4 50@$5 25; common, $4@$4 25; good Texas Steers, $3 75@$4 50; fair, $3@$4; fair through Texans, $3 25; Stockers, $2 62½. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 3,200 head; Cattle, 1,000 head.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 93¼c.; No. 2, 89¼c.; February, 89⅞c.; March, 90⅝c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, 51½c. Corn unchanged and in good demand. Rye steady; No. 1, in store, 97c. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 31; No. 3 do., $1 15. Provisions dull; nominally firmer; Mess Pork, $18, cash; $18 10, February; prime Mess, $16 25; extra prime Mess, $13 25. Bulk Meats firm. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.; loose Middles, 9¼c.; prime boxed, 10c. Lard nominal; Steam-rendered, 13¼c.; Kettle, 14c. Receipts—2,400 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,800 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet; White, 70c.; Mixed, 68c. Oats quiet; White, 63c.; Mixed, 61c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet and easier. Pork, $19 50@$20. Bacon dull and declining; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Hams, sugar cured, 13½c. Lard quiet and easier; Steam-rendered, 13¾c.; Tierce, 14¼c.@14½c.; Keg, 15c. Whisky, 94c. Bagging unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 70c.@72c. Oats quiet but firm at 60c.@63c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet, but firm; Spring, $1 35@$1 40. Pork dull and declining at $18 25. Lard easier; Steam Rendered, 13¾c.; closing at $13 40 bid; Kettle, 14¼c. Bulk Meats dull and drooping; Shoulders, 6⅛c., spot; 6⅞c. bid, buyer March; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c. Bacon dull and declining; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Whisky firm at 94c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Flour dull; sales 500 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring, $6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 50 for White Winter, $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; extra White Michigan, $1 37. Corn dull; sales of car lots at 88c. Barley held at $1 48@$1 49 for prime Canada. Corn-meal, $37 for bolted and $36 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Amber Michigan, January, $1 07½; February, $1 08; March, $1 10½; April, $1 13½; No. 2 Red, $1 06¼. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Clover-seed, $6 10. Dressed Hogs, $7 75@$8. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Jan. 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Extra held at $1 13½; No. 1, $1 09¼@$1 09½; Amber, $1 07½. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—Wheat weak; No. 1 Red, $1 11; No. 2, $1 05. Corn heavy; High Mixed, 72c.; Low Mixed, 71c.; Ear, on track, 66c.@67c. Oats nominally unchanged and dull. Petroleum strong; Standard White, in car-lots, 10¼c.; Legal Test, 11¼c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn scarce; Shelled, 84c. Oats scarce and firm at 72c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard unchanged. Bulk Meats dull and drooping; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Wheat dull. Rye, 80c.@82c. on the street; from store, 88c. Oats dull but steady. Corn quiet and firm at yesterday's prices. Barley dull at easy prices. Malt steady.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—Flour, Grain, Bulk Meats, and Hams quiet and unchanged. Lard, 13¾c.@14¼c. Hogs, $6@$6 65. Receipts, 1,100.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Thursday, Jan. 21, 1875: Nos. 33, 41, 43, 44, 50, 52, 54, and 55.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
24—Engs, &c., vs. Tyler.
31—Board of Supervisors vs. Ingersoll.
59—Spies vs. The Mayor, &c.
73—Heatherton vs. Heatherton.
84—Clark, Receiver, &c., vs. Croutright, &c.
85—Matter of Casey.
86—Matter of Henis.
87—Matter of O'Hare.
90—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.
92—Browning, &c., vs. Rollwagon.
98—Murray, &c., vs. Willard, &c.
103—Orcutt vs. Lewis.
104—Van Ranst vs. College of Veterinary Surgeons.
107—Cazade, &c., vs. Tyler.

Nos.
108—Liess v. Tyler.
109—Burke, &c., vs. Tyler.
113—Pries vs. Rydlewski, &c.
115—Nat. Photo. Chem. Co. vs. Kent.
116—Matter of Adams.
125—Balny vs. Lyddy.
129—Distman vs. Blant.
141—Groer vs. Hungerford.
143—Walsh, &c., vs. Rooney, &c.
165—Woodruff vs. Waltman, impl'd.
181—Bancker, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
185—Payton vs. Finn.
192—Bowery Savings Bank vs. Richards.
196—Skinner, &c., vs. Fisk, Executrix, &c.
202—Darling vs. Brewster, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrer.
21—
Issues of law and fact.
100—Kelsey et al. vs. Hegeman et al.
91—Seitz vs. Smithson.
108—Barstow vs. O'Donnell.
110—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.
113—Brown vs. Webster et al.
114—Grussy vs. Kramer et al.
115—Hart vs. Muchmore.
116—Hoar vs. Covert et al.
6—Getty vs. Devlin et al.
118—Reilly vs. N. Y. Steam Power Co. et al.
8—Parist vs. Sherman et al.
119—Ryckman vs. Terry.
121—Knight, &c., vs. Ott et al.
122—King vs. McNamara et al.

Nos.
10—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
18—Robinson vs. Robinson.
72—Everingham vs. Vanderbilt et al.
102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
78—Foley vs. Green, &c.
61—Wilkin, Executor, vs. Cram.
123—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Seagrave et al.
124—Sherman et al. vs. Parist, Trustee, &c., et al.
22—Howell vs. Farrington.
125—Stevenson, Guardian, vs. Lesley et al., Executors, &c.
127—Stahlin vs. McGuinness.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Daniels and Brady, JJ.

Nos.
197—Bush et al. vs. Treadwell.
5—Union D. Sav. Inst'n vs. Moss, Guardian, &c.
16—Gray vs. Green et al.
35—Currie vs. Kingsland.
36—Currie vs. Kingsland et al.
60—The Mayor, &c., vs. Hart.
125—Voorhis, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
126—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
127—Collins vs. The Mayor, &c.
130—Oakley, Assignee, vs. The Mayor, &c.
145—— vs. ——.
153—— vs. ——.
203—Voorhees et al. vs. Olmstead et al.

Nos.
135—Stevens, Executor, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
211—Delevan vs. Duncan et al.
58—Weeten et al. vs. St. P. and P. R. R. Co.
152—— vs. ——.
155—— vs. ——.
213—Schonberg vs. Cheney.
215—Barlow et al. vs. Myers.
216—Wormser vs. Garvey.
217—Gray et al. vs. Gannon.
218—Freund vs. Imp. and Traders' Nat. Bk.
219—Frisbee et al. vs. Fitzsimons et al.
220—Carpenter vs. Blare.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1024—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
702—French et al. vs. Tyler.
956½—Tompkins et al. vs. Marshall.
471—Bowman & Co. vs. Keenan et al.
1018—Carter vs. N. Y. & L. Manufacturing Co.
984—Tyler vs. Jacobson et al.
998—Brown vs. Peters et al.
888—Hart vs. Wilkins.
338—Cohen vs. Pinski.
1062—Brickford, &c., vs. Sutton.
1896—Richter vs. Wise.
154—Despres vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
246—Reickenberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

Nos.
1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1266—McCall, Executor, &c., vs. Jenkins.
1126—O'Connell, Administratrix, &c., vs. Hartford & New-Haven Steam-boat Co.
88—Morehead vs. McNamee.
1122½—Jacoby vs. Ayres.
680—Clussman vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
410½—Parker et al. vs. Patterson.
1592½—Phyfe vs. The Mayor, &c.
448—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.
184—Quassaick National Bank of Newburg vs. Waddell.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1765—Hearsay vs. The Mayor, &c.
519—Schultz vs. Reeve et al.
1439—Kellogg vs. The Mayor, &c.
877—Averill vs. De Mott.
1055—Waun vs. Ashley.
797—Brown C. G. Co. vs. Lewis et al.
761—Prankard vs. Prankard et al.
1132½—Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.
295—Ruckman vs. Green.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. Co.
1333—Hoock, Executor, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
912—Iselin vs. The Mayor, &c.
915—Kennedy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1187—Gouge vs. Palmer.
917—Faris, Sur., &c., vs. Fargo, Pres't, &c.
1715—Union Trust Co. vs. Whiton.
1593½—Forrester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2107—Phyfe vs. The Mayor, &c.
905—King vs. Elkin.
1445—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
867—Hull vs. Harris et al.
968—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al.
1325—1061—985.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until first Monday in February.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned until first Monday of February, on account of the assignment of Judge Van Vorst to the Supreme Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
802—Rust vs. Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.
28—Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
894—Mau, Rec'r, &c., vs. Kipp.
896—Gasten vs. Waite.
902—Sage et al. vs. Wilder et al.
864—Parshall vs. Clarlee.
972—Hazewell vs. Coursen.
808—Alfaro vs. Davidson et al.

Nos.
826—Salmon vs. Drett.
358—Austin vs. Arbuckle et al.
908—Madden vs. Sharpe et al.
910—Mannheim vs. Koehler.
912—Starr, Adm'r, vs. Potts.
914—Brown vs. Sterling et al.
918—Eagleton Mfg. Co. vs. Shepherd et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until first Monday of February.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Case on.

No. 898.—Goodman, Administrator, vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. Co.

The above is the only case that will be called to-day.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned until the first Monday of February.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1182—Gouge et al. vs. Banks.
1139—Street et al. vs. Monaghen.
1140—Downey et al. vs. Cavanagh.
2125—Nast vs. Doellner.
2126—Same vs. Same.
2127—Same vs. Same.
567—Lebouneau vs. Chase.
1285—Marthaler vs. Frey et al.

Nos.
1297—Hennessey vs. Bartlett.
1330—Muldoon vs. Schmidt.
1332—Muldoon vs. Sheridan.
1382—Harrison vs. Mirick.
1388—Reckhow vs. Keith.
1390—Ach et al. vs. Blumenthal et al.
1392—Peters vs. Jassen et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
1376—Mettrich vs. Seaman.
1267—Gautert vs. Ress et al.
1268—Robinson vs. Hammell.
1299—McNiff vs. Cronin.
1302—Bier vs. Bier.
1304—Same vs. Same.
1328—McNamara vs. Heinstein.

Nos.
1202—Thoma vs. Rubenstein.
977—Werner vs. Stieg.
2454—Meyer vs. Stahl.
2404—Powers vs. Greahey.
2618—Rosenthal vs. Hodge, Jr.
2711—S. A. Wood's Mach. Co. vs. Hazlett et al.
1162—Murphy vs. Parkes.
2970—Saler et al. vs. Morgan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
1091—Moschell vs. Truffler.
2003—Nash vs. McCaldin.
1642—Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Beard et al.
2457—Bernicke et al. vs. Blumingdale.
2613—Schwarze vs. Murphy.
2734—Coulter vs. Goodwin et al.
2646—Schuckman vs. Falk.
2357—Cleveland vs. Green.

Nos.
2265—Studwell et al. vs. Nicholson.
444—Emmertz vs. Donnelly.
4379—Butler et al. vs. Middlefield M. Co.
259—Seymour vs. Jenkins.
2563—De Voursney et al. vs. Gordon et al.
2445—Johnston et al. vs. Daly.
2166—Hawes et al. vs. Wilde.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Robert Robinson, robbery.
Edward McKnight, Thomas Tighe, John Smith, and P. Hogan, robbery.
Michael Collins, felonious assault and battery.
John Clark, felonious assault and battery.
George W. Marsh and John Bush, grand larceny.
Robert Cafferty, grand larceny.
Joseph W. Harding, grand larceny.
Michael Fitzgerald, grand larceny.
Herman Spurr, felony.
Patrick Murphy, petit larceny.
Hugh Campbell, felonious assault and battery.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John O'Toole, homicide.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Voght vs. Levy, Gilfillian vs. Duncombe, (No. 1,) Mitchell vs. Duncombe, (No. 1,) Same vs. Same, (No. 2,) Deane vs. Davison; motions granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Merritt vs. Dowley; motion denied.

By Judge Larremore.

Lesher vs. Roessner; order denied.

Romaine vs. Garth; order as settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Acker, Receiver, vs. Sharp et al.; sale and transfer set aside. Memorandum.

Fellows vs. Moller; judgment for plaintiff. Memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Miller vs. Miller; findings with Clerk of Equity.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—In the Court of Appeals Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1875:

MOTIONS.

Jackson vs. Andrews; motion for reargument submitted.

Reece vs. The Astor Fire Insurance Company; motion for reargument submitted.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

No. 17.—The Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, appellant, vs. Henry Bachman, Administrator, &c., respondent; passed.

No. 21.—Henry Ten Eyck, appellant, vs. Oscar Craig et al., Executors, &c., respondents; passed.

No. 23.—William Ross, Administrator, &c., respondent, vs. Andrew Roberts et al., impleaded, &c., appellants; passed.

No. 32.—John Van Vreachten, Executor, &c., appellant, vs. Eliff Keator, respondent; passed.

Proclamation made, and court adjourned to Thursday, Jan. 21, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.

It is understood that the Court of Appeals had to adjourn to-day long before the usual hour on account of the non-appearance of counsel engaged in the cases on the Day Calendar. All the causes were passed, and went to the foot of the Calendar, where they will remain for some time to come, a warning to lawyers to be at their posts when their cases are called.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 548.—*Erie Railway Company vs. State of Pennsylvania.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. —This action raises the question whether the Erie Company is liable to the tax upon gross receipts imposed by the State, by its statute of May, 1868, upon all roads and corporations engaged in the business of transportation within its borders. The company objected to the tax on the ground that by prior legislation it was exempt from any further taxation by the State, and for the further reason that it was not doing business in the State, in the sense of the statute, but exercised a mere right of way through the State, for which it had already paid. The court decided against the road, and the cause comes here upon the points that the imposition of the tax is a violation of that provision of the Federal Constitution prohibiting the States making any law which shall impair the obligations of contract; that it is an interference with inter-State commerce, and discriminates against rights held in other States. On the part of the State it is urged that the decision below on the question whether the company is doing business in the State within the sense of the statute is final, inasmuch as it involves only the question of the construction of the statute, and that this court will not assume jurisdiction to review it. In respect of the other questions it is said the decision below was correct, and will be affirmed here.

Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & McFarland, for plaintiff, in error; L. D. Gilbert and L. E. Dimmick, for the State.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 20—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 107¾; 10-40s, 104¼; New 5s, 102¼. Erie Railway shares, preferred, 44½.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 3-16 ⅌ cent., which is 13-16 ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 80.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 20.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.; sales, 18,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., shipped February and March, at 7 15-16d.; do., do., deliverable March and April, at 7⅞d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 64s. ⅌ cwt. Bacon, 47s. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, [illegible]500 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 7⅞d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7¾d.; do. do. shipped January and February, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7⅞d. Provisions—Bacon, 50s. for Short Clear Middles.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Refined Petroleum, 9¼d.@9½d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 46s.@46s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 20.—Petroleum, 25½f. for fine Pale American.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 3,995 bales; gross receipts, 4,777 bales; exports to France, 2,488 bales; sales, 5,500 bales; stock, 302,643 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 20.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 2,532 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 71,190 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 2,076 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,782 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 72,262 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 20.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14 13-16c.; net receipts, 2,039 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,842 bales; coastwise, 237 bales; sales, 2,381 bales; stock, 99,749 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 20.—Cotton firm; demand fair; Middling, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 1,840 bales; exports, coastwise, 70 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 71,109 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The market for Wool continues steady and firm, but the movement continues quite unimportant. Buyers are purchasing only in small lots as wanted; but, with light stocks in the hands of manufacturers, a more active movement is looked for at an early day. Prices are unchanged. The sales of X Medium and XX Ohio have been at 53c.@57c.; XXX and Picklock are held at 60c. and upward. Wisconsin and Michigan Fleeces sold at 49c.@53c., with little of any kind offering under 50c.; Combing and Delaine selections, 55c.@62½c., as to quality. Pulled Wools have been in fair demand, with sales ranging from 40c.@57c., as to quality, including Super and X. In California Wool there is no change; Fall is salable only at low prices.

LIFE IN THE WEST.

OLD TIMES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

BY MARK TWAIN.

II.

A "CUB" PILOT'S EXPERIENCE; OR, LEARNING THE RIVER.

What with lying on the rocks four days at Louisville, and some other delays, the poor old Paul Jones fooled away about two weeks in making the voyage from Cincinnati to New-Orleans. This gave me a chance to get acquainted with one of the pilots, and he taught me how to steer the boat, and thus made the fascination of river life more potent than ever for me.

It also gave me a chance to get acquainted with a youth who had taken deck passage—more's the pity; for he easily borrowed six dollars of me on a promise to return to the boat and pay it back to me the day after we should arrive. But he probably died or forgot, for he never came. It was doubtless the former, since he had said his parents were wealthy, and he only traveled deck passage because it was cooler.*

I soon discovered two things. One was that a vessel would not be likely to sail for the mouth of the Amazon under ten or twelve years; and the other was that the nine or ten dollars still left in my pocket would not suffice for so imposing an exploration as I had planned, even if I could afford to wait for a ship. Therefore it followed that I must contrive a new career. The Paul Jones was now bound for St. Louis. I planned a siege against my pilot, and at the end of three hard days he surrendered. He agreed to teach me the Mississippi River from New-Orleans to St. Louis for five hundred dollars, payable out of the first wages I should receive after graduating. I entered upon the small enterprise of "learning" twelve or thirteen hundred miles of the great Mississippi River with the easy confidence of my time of life. If I had really known what I was about to require of my faculties, I should not have had the courage to begin. I supposed that all a pilot had to do was to keep his boat in the river, and I did not consider that that could be much of a trick, since it was so wide.

The boat backed out from New-Orleans at 4 in the afternoon, and it was "our watch" until 8. Mr. B——, my chief, "straightened her up," plowed her along past the sterns of the other boats that lay at the levee, and then said, "Here, take her; shave those steam-ships as close as you'd peel an apple." I took the wheel, and my heart went down into my boots; for it seemed to me that we were about to scrape the side off every ship in the line, we were so close. I held my breath and began to claw the boat away from the danger; and I had my own opinion of the pilot who had known no better than to get us into such peril, but I was too wise to express it. In half a minute I had a wide margin of safety intervening between the Paul Jones and the ships; and within ten seconds more I was set aside in disgrace, and Mr. B—— was going into danger again and flaying me alive with abuse of my cowardice. I was stung, but I was obliged to admire the easy confidence with which my chief loafed from side to side of his wheel, and trimmed the ships so closely that disaster seemed ceaselessly imminent. When he had cooled a little he told me that the easy water was close ashore and the current outside, and therefore we must hug the bank, up stream, to get the benefit of the former, and stay well out, down stream, to take advantage of the latter. In my own mind I resolved to be a down-stream pilot and leave the up streaming to people dead to prudence.

Now and then Mr. B—— called my attention to certain things. Said he, "This is Six-Mile Point." I assented. It was pleasant enough information, but I could not see the bearing of it. I was not conscious that it was a matter of any interest to me. Another time he said, "This is Nine-Mile Point." Later he said, "This is Twelve-Mile Point." They were all about level with the water's edge; they all looked about alike to me; they were monotonously unpicturesque. I hoped Mr. B—— would change the subject. But no; he would crowd up around a point, hugging the shore with affection, and then say: "The slack water ends here, abreast this bunch of China-trees; now we cross over." So he crossed over. He gave me the wheel once or twice, but I had no luck. I either came near chipping off the edge of a sugar plantation, or else I yawed too far from shore, and so I dropped back into disgrace again and got abused.

The watch was ended at last, and we took supper and went to bed. At midnight the glare of a lantern shone in my eyes, and the night watchman said:

"Come! turn out!"

And then he left. I could not understand this extraordinary procedure; so I presently gave up trying to, and dozed off to sleep. Pretty soon the watchman was back again, and this time he was gruff. I was annoyed. I said:

"What do you want to come bothering around here in the middle of the night for? Now, as like as not I'll not get to sleep again to-night."

The watchman said:

"Well, if this an't good, I'm blest."

The "off-watch" was just turning in, and I heard some brutal laughter from them, and such remarks as "Hello watchman! an't the new cub turned out yet? He's delicate, likely. Give him some sugar in a rag and send for the chamber-maid to sing rock-a-by-baby to him."

About this time Mr. B—— appeared on the scene. Something like a minute later I was climbing the pilot-house steps with some of my clothes on and the rest in my arms. Mr. B—— was close behind, commenting. Here was something fresh—this thing of getting up in the middle of the night to go to work. It was a detail in piloting that had never occurred to me at all. I knew that boats ran all night, but somehow I had never happened to reflect that somebody had to get up out of a warm bed to run them. I began to fear that piloting was not quite so romantic as I had imagined it was; there was something very real and work-like about this new phase of it.

It was a rather dingy night, although a fair number of stars were out. The big mate was at the wheel, and he had the old tub pointed at a star and was holding her straight up the middle of the river. The shores on either hand were not much more than a mile apart, but they seemed wonderfully far away and ever so vague and indistinct. The mate said:

"We've got to land at Jones' plantation, Sir."

The vengeful spirit in me exulted. I said to myself, I wish you joy of your job, Mr. B——; you'll have a good time finding Mr. Jones' plantation such a night as this; and I hope you never *will* find it as long as you live.

Mr. B—— said to the mate:

"Upper end of the plantation, or the lower?"

"Upper."

"I can't do it. The stumps there are out of water at this stage. It's no great distance to the lower, and you'll have to get along with that."

"All right, Sir. If Jones don't like it he'll have to lump it, I reckon."

And then the mate left. My exultation began to cool and my wonder to come up. Here was a man who not only proposed to find his plantation on such a night, but to find either end of it you preferred. I dreadfully wanted to ask a question, but I was carrying about as many short answers as my cargo-room would admit of, so I held my peace. All I desired to ask Mr. B—— was the simple question whether he was ass enough to really imagine he was going to find that plantation on a night when all plantations were exactly alike, and all the same color. But I held in. I used to have fine inspirations of prudence in those days.

Mr. B—— made for the shore and soon was scraping it, just the same as if it had been daylight. And not only that, but singing—

"Father in heaven the day is declining," &c.

It seemed to me that I had put my life in the keeping of a peculiarly reckless outcast. Presently he turned on me and said:

"What's the name of the first point above New-Orleans?"

I was gratified to be able to answer promptly, and I did. I said I didn't know.

"Don't *know*?"

This manner jolted me. I was down at the foot again in a moment. But I had to say just what I had said before.

"Well, you're a smart one," said Mr. B——. "What's the name of the *next* point?"

Once more I didn't know.

"Well this beats anything. Tell me the name of *any* point or place I told you."

I studied a while and decided that I couldn't.

"Look-a-here! What do you start out from, above Twelve-Mile Point, to cross over?"

"I—I—don't know."

"You—you—dont't know?" mimicking my drawling manner of speech. "What *do* you know?"

"I—I—nothing, for certain."

"By the great Cæsar's ghost I believe you! You're the stupidest dunderhead I ever saw or ever heard of, so help me Moses! The idea of *you* being a pilot—*you!* Why, you don't know enough to pilot a cow down a lane."

Oh, but his wrath was up! He was a nervous man, and he shuffled from one side of his wheel to the other as if the floor was hot. He would boil a while to himself, and then overflow and scald me again.

"Look-a-here! What do you suppose I told you the name of those points for?"

I tremblingly considered a moment and then the devil of temptation provoked me to say:

"Well—to—to—be entertaining, I thought."

This was a red rag to the bull. He raged and stormed so (he was crossing the river at the time) that I judge it made him blind, because he ran over the steering-oar of a trading-scow. Of course the traders sent up a volley of red-hot profanity. Never was a man so grateful as Mr. B—— was, because he was brim full, and here were subjects who would *talk back*. He threw open a window, thrust his head out, and such an irruption followed as I never heard before. The fainter and further away the scowmen's curses drifted, the higher Mr. B—— lifted his voice and the weightier his adjectives grew. When he closed the window he was empty. You could have drawn a seine through his system and not caught curses enough to disturb your mother with. Presently he said to me in the gentlest way:

"My boy, you must get a little memorandum-book, and every time I tell you a thing, put it down right away. There's only one way to be a pilot, and that is to get this entire river by heart. You have to know it just like A B C."

That was a dismal revelation to me; for my memory was never loaded with anything but blank cartridges. However, I did not feel discouraged long. I judged that it was best to make some allowances, for doubtless Mr. B—— was "stretching." Presently he pulled a rope and struck a few strokes on the big bell. The stars were all gone now, and the night was as black as ink. I could hear the wheels churn along the bank, but I was not entirely certain that I could see the shore. The voice of the invisible watchman called up from the hurricane deck:

"What's this, Sir?"

"Jones' plantation."

I said to myself, I wish I might venture to offer a small bet that it isn't. But I did not chirp. I only waited to see. Mr. B—— handled the engine bells, and in due time the boat's nose came to the land, a torch glowed from the forecastle, a man skipped ashore, a darky's voice on the bank said, "Gimme de carpet-bag, Mars' Jones," and the next moment we were standing up the river again, all serene. I reflected deeply a while, and then said, but not aloud, well, the finding of that plantation was the luckiest accident that ever happened, but it couldn't happen again in a hundred years. And I fully believe it *was* an accident, too.

By the time we had gone seven or eight hundred miles up the river, I had learned to be a tolerably plucky up-stream steersman, in daylight, and before we reached St. Louis I had made a trifle of progress in night-work, but only a trifle. I had a note-book that fairly bristled with the names of towns, "points," bars, islands, bends, reaches, &c., but the information was to be found only in the note-book—none of it was in my head. It made my heart ache to think I had only got half of the river set down; for as our watch was four hours off and four hours on, day and night, there was a long four-hour gap in my book for every time I had slept since the voyage began.

My chief was presently hired to go on a big New-Orleans boat, and I packed my satchel and went with him. She was a grand affair. When I stood in her pilot-house I was so far above the water that I seemed perched on a mountain; and her decks stretched so far away, fore and aft, below me, that I wondered how I could have considered the little Paul Jones a large craft. There were other differences, too. The Paul Jones' pilot-house was a cheap, dingy, battered rattle-trap, cramped for room; but here was a sumptuous glass temple; room enough to have a dance in; showy red and gold window curtains; an imposing sofa; leather cushions and a back to the high bench where visiting pilots sit, to spin yarns and "look at the river;" bright, fanciful "cuspadores" instead of a broad wooden box filled with saw-dust; nice new oil-cloth on the floor; a hospitable big stove for Winter; a wheel as high as my head, costly with inlaid work; a wire tiller-rope; bright brass knobs for the bells; and a tidy, white-aproned, black "texas-tender," to bring up tarts and ices and coffee during mid-watch, day and night. Now, this was "something like;" and so I began to take heart once more to believe that piloting was a romantic sort of occupation after all. The moment we were under way I began to prowl about the great steamer and fill myself with joy. She was as clean and as dainty as a drawing-room; when I looked down her long, gilded saloon it was like gazing through a splendid tunnel; she had an oil-picture, by some gifted sign-painter, on every state-room door; she glittered with no end of prism-fringed chandeliers; the clerk's office was elegant, the bar was marvelous, and the bar-keeper had been barbered and upholstered at incredible cost. The boiler-deck (*i. e.*, the second story of the boat, so to speak) was as spacious as a church, it seemed to me; so with the forecastle, and there was no pitiful handful of deck hands, firemen, and roust-abouts down there, but a whole battalion of men. The fires were fiercely glaring from a long row of furnaces, and over them were eight huge boilers! This was unutterable pomp. The mighty engines—but enough of this. I had never felt so fine before. And when I found that the regiment of natty servants respectfully "Sir'd" me, my satisfaction was complete.

When I returned to the pilot-house St. Louis was gone and I was lost. Here was a piece of river which was all down in my book, but I could make neither head nor tail of it: you understand, it was turned around. I had seen it, when coming up-stream, but I had never faced about to see how it looked when it was behind me. My heart broke again, for it was plain that I had got to learn this troublesome river *both ways*.

The pilot-house was full of pilots, going down to "look at the river." What is called the "upper river," (the two hundred miles between St. Louis and Cairo, where the Ohio comes in,) was low; and the Mississippi changes its channel so constantly that the pilots used to always find it necessary to run down to Cairo to take a fresh look, when their boats were to lie in port a week, that is, when the water was at a low stage. A deal of this "looking at the river" was done by poor fellows who seldom had a berth, and whose only hope of getting one lay in their being always freshly posted and therefore ready to drop into the shoes of some reputable pilot, for a single trip, on account of such pilot's sudden illness, or some other necessity. And a good many of them constantly ran up and down inspecting the river, not because they ever really hoped to get a berth, but because (they being guests of the boat) it was cheaper to "look at the river" than stay ashore and pay board. In time these fellows grew dainty in their tastes, and only infested boats that had an established reputation for setting good tables. All visiting pilots were useful, for they were always ready and willing, Winter or Summer, night or day, to go out in the yawl and help buoy the channel or assist the boat's pilots in any way they could. They were likewise welcome because all pilots are tireless talkers, when gathered together, and as they talk only about the river they are always understood and are always interesting. Your true pilot cares nothing about anything on earth but the river, and his pride in his occupation surpasses the pride of kings.

We had a fine company of these river inspectors along this trip. There were eight or ten, and there was abundance of room for them in our great pilot-house. Two or three of them wore polished silk hats, elaborate shirt-fronts, diamond breastpins, kid gloves, and patent-leather boots. They were choice in their English, and bore themselves with a dignity proper to men of solid means and prodigious reputation as pilots. The others were more or less loosely clad, and wore upon their heads tall felt cones that were suggestive of the days of the Commonwealth.

I was a cipher in this august company, and felt subdued, not to say torpid. I was not even of sufficient consequence to assist at the wheel when it was necessary to put the tiller hard down in a hurry; the guest that stood nearest did that when occasion required—and this was pretty much all the time, because of the crookedness of the channel and the scant water. I stood in a corner, and the talk I listened to took the hope all out of me. One visitor said to another:

"Jim, how did you run Plum Point, coming up?"

"It was in the night, there, and I ran it the way one of the boys on the Diana told me; started out about fifty yards above the wood pile on the false point, and held on the cabin under Plum Point till I raised the reef—quarter less twain—then straightened up for the middle bar till I got well abreast the old one-limbed cotton-wood in the bend, then got my stern on the cotton-wood and head on the low place above the point, and came through a-booming—nine and a half."

"Pretty square crossing, ain't it?"

"Yes, but the upper bar's working down fast."

Another pilot spoke up and said:

"I had better water than that, and ran it lower down; started out from the false point—mark twain—raised the second reef abreast the big snag in the bend, and had quarter less twain."

One of the gorgeous ones remarked: "I don't want to find fault with your leadsmen, but that's a good deal of water for Plum Point, it seems to me."

There was an approving nod all around at this quiet snub dropped on the boaster and "settled" him. And so they went on talk-talk-talking. Meantime, the thing that was running in my mind was, "Now if my ears hear aright, I have not only to get the names of all the towns and islands and bends, and so on, by heart, but I must even get up a warm personal acquaintanceship with every old snag and one-limbed cotton-wood and obscure wood pile that ornaments the banks of this river for twelve hundred miles; and more than that, I must actually know where these things are in the dark, unless these guests are gifted with eyes that can pierce through two miles of solid blackness; I wish the piloting business was in Jericho and I had never thought of it."

At dusk Mr. B—— tapped the big bell three times, (the signal to land,) and the Captain emerged from his drawing-room in the forward end of the texas, and looked up inquiringly. Mr. B—— said:

"We will lay up here all night, Captain."

"Very well, Sir."

That was all. The boat came to shore and was tied up for the night. It seemed to me a fine thing that the pilot could do as he pleased without asking so grand a Captain's permission. I took my supper and went immediately to bed, discouraged by my day's observations and experiences. My late voyage's note-booking was but a confusion of meaningless names. It had tangled me all up in a knot every time I had looked at it in the daytime. I now hoped for respite in sleep; but no, it reveled all through my head till sunrise again, a frantic and tireless nightmare.

Next morning I felt pretty rusty and low-spirited. We went booming along, taking a good many chances, for we were anxious to "get out of the river" (as getting out to Cairo was called) before night should overtake us. But Mr. B——'s partner, the other pilot, presently grounded the boat, and we lost so much time getting her off that it was plain the darkness would overtake us a good long way above the mouth. This was a great misfortune, especially to certain of our visiting pilots, whose boats would have to wait for their return, no matter how long that might be. It sobered the pilot-house talk a good deal. Coming up stream, pilots did not mind low water or any kind of darkness; nothing stopped them but fog. But down-stream work was different; a boat was too nearly helpless, with a stiff current pushing behind her; so it was not customary to run down-stream at night in low water.

There seemed to be one small hope, however; if we could get through the intricate and dangerous Hat Island crossing before night, we could venture the rest, for we would have plainer sailing and better water. But it would be insanity to attempt Hat Island at night. So there was a deal of looking at watches all the rest of the day, and a constant ciphering upon the speed we were making; Hat Island was the eternal subject; sometimes hope was high and sometimes we were delayed in a bad crossing, and down it went again. For hours all hands lay under the burden of this suppressed excitement; it was even communicated to me, and I got to feeling so solicitous about Hat Island, and under such an awful pressure of responsibility, that I wished I might have five minutes on shore to draw a good, full, relieving breath, and start over again. We were standing on regular watches. Each of our pilots ran such portions of the river as he had run when coming up-stream, because of his greater familiarity with it; but both remained in the pilot-house constantly.

An hour before sunset, Mr. B—— took the wheel and Mr. W—— stepped aside. For the next thirty minutes every man held his watch in his hand and was restless, silent, and uneasy. At last somebody said, with a doomful sigh:

"Well, yonder's Hat Island—and we can't make it."

All the watches closed with a snap, everybody sighed and muttered something about its being "too bad, too bad—ah, if we could *only* have got here half an hour sooner!" and the place was thick with the atmosphere of disappointment. Some started to go out, but loitered, hearing no bell-tap to land. The sun dipped behind the horizon, the boat went on. Inquiring looks passed from one guest to another; and one who had his hand on the door-knob, and had turned it, waited, then presently took away his hand and let the knob turn back again. We bore steadily down the bend. More looks were exchanged, and nods of surprised admiration—but no words. Insensibly the men drew together behind Mr. B—— as the sun darkened and one or two dim stars came out. The dead silence and sense of waiting became oppressive. Mr. B—— pulled the cord, and two deep, mellow notes from the big bell floated off on the night. Then a pause, and one more note was struck. The watchman's voice followed, from the hurricane deck:

"Labboard lead, there! Stabboard lead!"

The cries of the leadsmen began to rise out of the distance, and were gruffly repeated by the word-passers on the hurricane deck.

"M-a-r-k three! M-a-r-k three! Quarter-less-three! Half twain! Quarter twain! M-a-r-k twain! Quarter-less"—

Mr. B—— pulled two bell-ropes, and was answered by faint jinglings far below in the engine-room, and our speed slackened. The steam began to whistle through the gauge-cocks. The cries of the leadsmen went on—and it is a weird sound, always, in the night. Every pilot in the lot was watching now with fixed eyes, and talking under his breath. Nobody was calm and easy but Mr. B——. He would put his wheel down and stand on a spoke, and as the steamer swung into her (to me) utterly invisible marks—for we seemed to be in the midst of a wide and gloomy sea—he would meet and fasten her there. Talk was going on now in low voices:

"There; she's over the first reef all right!"

After a pause, another subdued voice:

"Her stern's coming down just *exactly* right, by *George!* Now she's in the marks; over she goes!"

Somebody else muttered:

"Oh, it was done beautiful—*beautiful!*"

Now the engines were stopped altogether, and we drifted with the current. Not that I could see the boat drift, for I could not, the stars being all gone by this time. This drifting was the dismalest work; it held one's heart still. Presently I discovered a blacker gloom than that which surrounded us. It was the head of the island. We were closing right down upon it. We entered its deeper shadow, and so imminent seemed the peril that I was likely to suffocate, and I had the strongest impulse to do *something*, anything, to save the vessel. But still Mr. B—— stood by his wheel, silent, intent as a cat, and all the pilots stood shoulder to shoulder at his back.

"She'll not make it!" somebody whispered.

The water grew shoaler and shoaler by the leadsmen's cries, till it was down to—

"Eight-and-a-half! E-i-g-h-t feet! E-i-g-h-t feet! Seven-and"—

Mr. B—— said warningly through his speaking-tube to the engineer:

"Stand by, now!"

"Aye-aye, Sir."

"Seven-and-a-half! Seven feet! *Six*-and"—

We touched bottom! Instantly Mr. B—— set a lot of bells ringing, shouted through the tube, "*Now* let her have it—every ounce you've got!" then to his partner, "Put her hard down! snatch her! snatch her!" The boat rasped and ground her way through the sand, hung upon the apex of disaster a single tremendous instant, and then over she went! And such a shout as went up at Mr. B——'s back never loosened the roof of a pilot-house before!

There was no more trouble after that. Mr. B—— was a hero that night, and it was some little time too, before his exploit ceased to be talked about by river men.

Fully to realize the marvelous precision required in laying the great steamer in her marks in that murky waste of water, one should know that not only must she pick her intricate way through snags and blind reefs, and then shave the head of the island so closely as to brush the overhanging foliage with her stern, but at one place she must pass almost within arm's reach of a sunken and invisible wreck that would snatch the hull timbers from under her if she should strike it, and destroy a quarter of a million dollars' worth of steamboat and cargo in five minutes, and maybe a hundred and fifty human lives into the bargain.

The last remark I heard that night was a compliment to Mr. B——, uttered in soliloquy and with unction by one of our guests. He said:

"By the Shadow of Death," but he's a lightning pilot."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

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*"Deck" passage—*i. e.* steerage passage.

COASTWISE PILOTAGE.

At the instance of the owners of steamers running between New-York and Southern ports, the United States Congress, in 1871, passed an act providing that coastwise steam-going vessels, not sailing under register, shall, when under way, except upon the high seas, be under the control and direction of pilots having United States licenses. The masters of these vessels then took out licenses under the provisions of this act, and each piloted his steamer in and out of New-York harbor in disregard of the right to do so claimed on behalf of pilots licensed under State law. The State pilots still insisted on what they claimed to be their right to pilot coastwise trading steamers in and out of the port of New-York. A case involving such right came before Judge Quinn, in the First District Court, some time since, in which John W. Murray, a Sandy Hook pilot, who had tendered his services to the Captain of the steamer St. Louis, and had them rejected, sued the owners of the vessel to recover his fees. On the part of the owners of the vessel Mr. John E. Parsons contended that the St. Louis being a coastwise steam vessel, was by act of Congress subject only to the Navigation laws of the United State, and not liable for fees to State pilots, and that no proof had been presented in the case that Murray was the pilot who first tendered his services. He further contended that it made no difference that the St. Louis was sailing under register, the words "not sailing under register" being merely used to distinguish coastwise from sea-going vessels. Judge Quinn decided that a pilot ten miles out, as in this case, was presumptively the first pilot to tender his services, and that the act of Congress did not abrogate or conflict with the State law, and gave judgment in favor of plaintiff. From this decision an appeal was carried through intermediate formalities to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment has now been confirmed.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday morning, Jan. 20, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold an unfinished four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 245 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $20,900, to W. R. Powell. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under a similar court decree, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, disposed of a frame stable, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Forty-seventh street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue, for $7,000, the purchaser being D. Schnabel, plaintiff in the legal action. William Kennelly also, under a similar court order, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25.9 by 100, on Third avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-sixth street, for $8,000, and one lot, 25 by 100, adjoining, on Third avenue, for $5,300, to A. S. Cameron. The same auctioneer announced the settlement of the foreclosure proceedings in the matter of the sale of one lot on East Ninety-eighth street, east of Fourth avenue. No other business was transacted.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, reports having sold at private contract the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 20 by 50, with lot 75 feet deep, No. 366 Lexington avenue, for $19,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange, all of which by a mistake were noticed yesterday, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale, to close estate of Richard J. Owens, deceased, of the premises, No. 71 Sullivan street, south side, between Broome and Spring streets, comprising a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story and basement brick-front building upon the front thereof and a three-story frame building in rear. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by about 45, on West Sixteenth street, south side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 35.8 by 204 by 42 by 204, on West Seventy-eighth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-ninth street, 114.4 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, public auction sale of a very desirable country residence, now owned and occupied by Mr. J. V. D. Loomis, located at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, within a quarter of a mile of the railroad depot, embracing 11 1 10 acres of land, handsomely laid out, with a large modern three-story frame house, stable and other buildings thereon. For one desiring an investment of this nature, a most excellent opportunity is here presented.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 unfinished four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 69th st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 20x100.5	$20,900

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 frame stable and lot, East 47th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 25x100.5	$7,000

By William Kennelly.

1 lot, 3d av., n. e. corner of 96th st., 25.9x100	$8,000
1 lot, 3d av., e. s., 25.9 ft. n. of 96th st., adjoining above, 25x100	5,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan 19.

Broome st., n. s., (No. 494) 20x75; Annette, wife of Joseph Miotte, to Lena Keller	$22,000
Essex st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Delancey st., 24.9x62.10; Anke Dooper to Siebrand Niewenhous	28,000
Henry st., s. s., 215.3 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x½ block; Bernhard Joachim to John Jackson	26,000
Prince st., No. 26, s. s., 24x109.9; August Hassey to August L. Nosser	32,000
7th st., n. s., 178 ft. e. of 3d av., 26x74.10; Charles Carville to John W. Miller	10,250
52d st., s. s., 199 ft. e. of 2d av., 19x100.5; A. L. Nosser to A. Hassey	15,600
Same property; Johanne Janssen, widow, to August L. Nosser	14,700
55th st., n. s., 83 ft. w. of 2d av., 17x100.4; A. L. Nosser to A. Hassey	13,000
Same property; Johanne Janssen, widow, to August L. Nosser	13,000
66th st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Madison av., 50x100.5; Frances H. Smith, widow, to George H. Butler	25,000
[illegible] st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 100x102.2; W. J. Tunnell to E. Williams	nom.
Same property; Edgar Williams to John W. McDermott, and Maria, wife of Peter Algie	43,000
81st st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x102.2; Jacob Butcher and William A. Butler to Henry C. Morgan	35,000
81st st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x102.2; same to Nathan D. Morgan	35,000
85th st., n. s., 221 ft. e. of 1st av., 100x102.2; T. Farley to J. Brunner, ½ part	22,000
Same property; Anthony Ellis to Jacob Brunner, ½ part	22,000
Same property; Jacob Brunner to Morris Altman	2,031
Union av., e. s., n. w. ½ lot No. 77, Woodstock, West Farms, 46.5x166.2, foreclosure; R. F. Farrell to J. P. Kellogg	1,800
1st av., w. s., 79 ft. s. of 33d st., 19.9x70; S. W. Gaines, Executor, to N. Heath, Jr.	7,700
Same property; Noble Heath, Jr., to Patrick Anderson	7,700
1st av., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th st., 25x100, Woodlawn Heights; Charles A. Potter to Eliza Jane, wife of Henry W. Vaughan	300
2d av., e. s., 65.7 ft. s. of 10th st., 22.3x125; Abigail E. Laytin to Ellen L. Davidson	23,500
2d av., s. e. corner 12th st., 20.8x100; Annie M. E. Wilker (sole devisee of John H. Wilker) to Joseph H. Bearns	27,000
2d av., n. e. corner 50th st., 20.5x70; Jacob Brunner to Anthony Ellis	23,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE.

South-west corner 55th st. and Madison av., near Dr. Hall's new church,

a new first-class well-built brown-stone four-story house, with mirrors, burglar-alarm, double floors, &c.; size, 20.6x55; lot 80 feet. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 645.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SIX LOTS, north-west corner of Morton and Washington sts., containing 16,875 superficial feet; front on Morton st., 175 feet; Washington st., 100 feet. Particulars of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 38 King st.; the house has fourteen rooms, gas, water, and all the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Inquire at No. 54 King st. between 7 and 9 P. M.

INDESTRUCTIBLE PATENT PLASTERING.—Ceilings and walls put up in one-fifth the time of ordinary work, and warranted not to fall.
P. G. HUBERT, No. 61 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house; all improvements; No. 169 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. Apply to
COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RESIDENCE.

For sale, a four-story stone-front house, three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry. The house was built for the owner's occupancy; every way complete; lot 25x100; house, 25x58. Apply to
J. N. KALLEY, No. 211 Montague st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SMALL FARM OF fifty acres, improved, near good markets; price very low and terms easy; with a capable, honest man, would cultivate on shares.
JOHN COLVILL,
No. 134 Reade st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW-ROCHELLE PROPERTY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, the 21st January, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The elegant and costly RESIDENCE of Mr. J. V. D. LOOMIS, at New-Rochelle, situated within a quarter of a mile of the depot, together with 11 1-10 acres of splendid ground in lawn, garden, and meadow; the house is three stories, complete with comforts as a gentleman's residence; costly mantels, heavy French plate glass windows, encaustic tiles, superior plumbing, steam apparatus, hot and cold water; all the requisites for a first-class establishment; large outbuildings, with cistern and well; about 200 fruit trees on premises. Full particulars at No. 35 Pine st.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875, a lease for one year from Feb. 1, 1875, of the pier foot of 25th st., East River.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.
JACOB A. VESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

Of house and lot No. 71 SULLIVAN ST., east side, between Broome and Spring sts, to be sold at auction ON THURSDAY, JAN. 21,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Owen Donohue, Executor of Richard J. Owens, deceased.

Lot 25x100 feet. Maps of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
E. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO RENT—AT A SACRIFICE; A GEM; HANDSOMELY and fully-furnished four-story brown-stone high-stoop house; perfect order; immediate possession. Call at 125 West 42d st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

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TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, AND 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL ST.,
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

A. TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT, and three floors for dwelling, and rear building. No. 838 Broadway; will be put in first-class order; it is well calculated for a milliner artificial flower-maker, merchant tailor, or any light business; rear building on 13th st. will be rented separately if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., after 12 o'clock.

TO LET—STORE SITUATED IN THE BEST BUSINESS part of Fulton st., opposite Clinton st., Brooklyn; is large and commodious, with handsome plate-glass front; has been for some years established as a cloak and mantilla and dry goods store; lately occupied as a millinery and fancy store. Apply for terms to
JOHN LOCKITT & CO.,
No. 184 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE STORE, BASEMENT, and two lofts of No. 57 Cedar st., near Nassau st., desirably located and in good order; can be rented on favorable terms. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts, Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 80 Vesey st., room No. 6.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE—A small house in a pleasant locality of the City. Address L., Box No. 5,386 Post Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in
LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

$20,000.—A VALUABLE OPENING FOR CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESS MEN.—A party having a large property near New-York, and controlling the business of the place, with buildings, machinery, manufacturing, mercantile, and other enterprises in successful operation, desires a partner to manage business in New-York, silent or active, or would form a joint stock company; have extensive and constant water-power; will make a manufacturing centre; water and rail communication; near coal and iron; can compete with any section in producing and placing any kind of goods in market. Address, for interview, WETMORE, Post Office Box No. 2,550.

CONFIDENCE.—TO PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN—AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.—The advertiser is a man of intelligence and good education, and of sterling integrity and unblemished reputation; is aged thirty-seven, and has a family. He desires in New-York City or vicinity, a position of trust, in which sound moral principles and vigilance and activity in the performance of duty are prerequisites; he can not terminate his present engagement with less than thirty days' notice, and will give satisfactory reasons for his desire to end it, together with references, to parties who may address L. L. L., care of Wm. Gray, No. 95 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

J. ALDEN GAYLORD, MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES, No. 33 Wall st., New-York, (Post Office Box No. 1,272.)—Special attention given to St. Louis City and County Bonds; Missouri County, City, Town and School Bonds. Also, to the Bonds and Stocks of the following Railroads: Atlantic and Pacific, Missouri Pacific, South Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Denver Pacific, North Missouri, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern. Refers, by permission, to Messrs. W. S. Nichols & Co., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1875.

HOLDERS OF SCRIP ISSUED BY THE Mississippi Central Railroad Company, signed P. R. Leigh, agent, are hereby notified that the interest on said scrip will be paid by this company on presentation of the certificates at their office, on and after the 1st day of February proximo.
J. M. C. RODNEY,
Assistant Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Caratel Gold Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 615 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.
A. H. WELLINGTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau St., N. Y.

United States Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, Exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, Collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BONDS of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company of the loan for $300,000, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
BAYARD BUTLER,
Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Lessee of the property of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. A. WHEELOCK,	MORRIS FRANKLIN,
WM. M. BLISS,	JAMES W. SMITH,
SIMON BERNHEIMER,	CHAS. A. DENNY,
ELIAS S. HIGGINS,	LEONARD J. STIASTNY,
JAMES M. DUNBAR,	WM. L. STRONG,
JOHN BYERS.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. WM. A. WHEELOCK was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. WM. M. BLISS, Vice President.
ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. H. LOWRY,	T. T. BUCKLEY,
J. J. CRANE,	G. G. SAMPSON,
W. S. TISDALE,	W. H. GUION,
H. A. HOWE,	S. R. STONE,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	G. B. CARHART,
W. L. COGSWELL,	S. J. DENNIS.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, ROBERT H. LOWRY was unanimously elected President, and JOHN J. CRANE, Vice President. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY are notified that the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, is prepared to receive the bonds and cause the same to be proved in the foreclosure proceedings now pending, and to receive and account for the proportion of proceeds of foreclosure that may belong to said bonds. It is understood that owners are to bear all risks of custody and transportation and expenses incurred in forwarding bonds.
Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee.
By EDWARD KING, President.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

D. M. SEAMAN.
INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 14 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

46TH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1875.

G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 187 BROADWAY, JAN. 13 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

payable on demand.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.
CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1875.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A DIVIdend of Three and a half per Cent. payable on and after Feb. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE P. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Atlantic Insurance Company.
NO. 178 BROADWAY.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
W. D. CORNELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per Cent., payable on demand.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY STREET,
Jan. 6, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.
JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 189 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1875.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the office of the company MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 68 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.
JOHN H. BEDELL, Secretary.

ADRIATIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
N. G. ROGERS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 180 Chatham square, junction Mott and Worth sts.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1875	242,283
GROSS ASSETS	$442,283

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.

Forty-first Dividend.—The Board of Directors has declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable Feb. 1, 1875. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1, inclusive.
JOSEPH W. DOUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1875.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1875, $292,040 90.—A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., has been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1875. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IS PAYAble on demand. SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 374 6th av., corner 23d st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

ELEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January, 1875.

Money deposited before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Interest commences on the 1st of each month.

Drafts on Ireland. B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau st., (Sun Building,) New-York.
JANUARY INTEREST, 1875.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after Jan. 21.

BANK OPEN from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock.

Books in German, French, and English.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD-AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited now will draw interest from Feb. 1.
Assets.......$[illegible],255,861 62 | Surplus.......$320,001 91
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:50, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8 40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A FULL SUPPLY of carefully-selected German, English, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish male and female servants now seeking situations at greatly reduced wages, at CARPENTER'S old established agency, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH av., formerly with Bedell.—Competent and reliable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID—SEAMSTRESS.—BY TWO respectable Protestant girls in a small private family; one as chamber-maid and to assist in the laundry, and the other as seamstress; can sew on Singers' and other machines; is willing and obliging; best references. Can be seen at No. 346 6th av., rear, between 21st and 22d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse and Seamstress.—In a private family; by a respectable Protestant girl; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine and Singer's improved; has lived six years in her last place. Call or address C. S., No. 739 7th av., between 49th and 50th sts., in the fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class seamstress; can furnish unexceptionable references. Inquire for J., at Odell's Deutsches Arbeits Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable young girl; is an excellent waitress and a very good chamber-maid; is neat, active, and very obliging; can furnish the best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITING, OR HOUSE-work.—By a French girl; City references; speaks English perfectly; is good nurse, seamstress, or assist generally; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A real good, competent girl; a good waitress and a very neat chamber-maid; is obliging, active, and very neat; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART UP-STAIRS girl, with good references; is a good chamber-maid and waitress. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and sewing; is a good family sewer; is useful and obliging. Call or address for two days No. 169 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 256 West 41st st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; eight years' reference from last place. Call at No. 321 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a respectable young girl; or would assist with growing children; best of references. Apply at No. 63 West 56th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American girl; good reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 50 Sheriff st., for two days.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG CANADIAN LADY as companion; is a good reader, ready with her needle, and obliging. Address M. P. S., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry in best style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well experienced young woman who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, plain pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO ENGLISH Protestant sisters, together or separate; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; are willing and obliging; good City references. Call for two days at No. 344 West 26th st., basement.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a private family; excellent cook; makes nice soup, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; first-rate laundress; reference from last place. Inquire for S. G., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant first-class cook, with good City references. Can be seen at present employer's, who is going to Europe. Also, a first-class Protestant Scotch laundress; good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD, thorough cook and an excellent baker; can do all kinds of meats and soups; is economical and neat in her kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS; one as good cook; would assist with washing, if required; other as chamber-maid and waitress; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 200 West 24th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family and to assist with the washing; best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 512 3d av., near 34th st., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; speaks good English; can do all kinds of cooking, baking, and desserts; fifteen months' references from her last place. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

COOK.—BY A LADY; WILL ASSIST IN WASHING and ironing; no objection to a private boarding house; good references. Call or address No. 241 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD City references; is an excellent meat, game, and soup cook, and a good baker. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A WELSH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands French and English cooking; City or country; good reference; can take entire charge of her kitchen. Call at No. 525 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; is a good bread and biscuit maker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 1,374 Broadway, between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is every way competent; cook in every way; is obliging, prompt, tidy, and has the best of references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 332 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 107 West 18th st., top floor, back.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS COOK; IS competent for her duties; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT, NEAT AMERIcan woman to do the cooking and washing of a family, or would do cooking only; City reference given. Call at No. 38 West 13th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, in a private family; is an experienced cook; good baker; can be well recommended. Call at No. 342 East 34th st., second floor, back.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable young women, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 246 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 332 1st av.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH dress-maker would like a few more engagements by the day in private families. Address No. 210 East 54th st.

FAMILIES CAN FIND THE BEST OF SERVants of all nations, males and females, at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant young girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GOOD GERMAN young woman; can cook, wash, and iron well; or chamber-maid, waitress and general house-work; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOman, with City references, to be generally useful, or care children, sew, or chamber-work, waitress, &c.; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—OR TO TAKE CHARGE OF children past infancy, by a Christian lady, who is not afraid of work, and can give best references. Can be seen at Mrs. Colder's, No. 277 West 11th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady; first-class reference given and required; will make herself generally useful. Address No. 2 West 128d st.

LADY'S MAID OR ATTENDANT ON GROWing Children.—By a German Protestant, who is a good hair-dresser and neat seamstress; will attend children and instruct them in German; no objection to travel or to make herself useful in a good home. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN cut and fit; an operator on machine; good hair-dresser; references. Call for two days at No. 1,224 Broadway, hair store.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman, with two years' reference as laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries, and will do chamber-work; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, as first-class laundress, or laundress and chamber-maid; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS first-class laundress; understands perfectly all about finery and French fluting, and family work in general. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SWEDISH woman as first-class laundress; has the best of references as to competency and character; will do some chamber-work; is neat, willing, and obliging. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH Protestant young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress or to do fine washing and chamber-work; is willing and agreeable; has good references; City or country. Call for two days at No. 330 East 22d st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 289 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a strictly private family; has the best City references. Call or address No. 525 5th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG French woman; would like a place to take care of small or growing children; is an excellent seamstress, and will go at moderate wages. Can be seen until suited at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for D.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT'S NURSE, who can assist with grown children; also, is an excellent nurse, either for children or sickness. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office; has excellent City reference.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH LADY AS monthly nurse to ladies, or to take care of an invalid; good reference. Call till suited, at No. 209 East 20th st., front basement.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman, who has just lost her own baby, a child to wet nurse at her own house; a mother's care guaranteed. Call at No. 43 University place, near 11th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS INFANTS' nurse or chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 319 East 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY, A FAST sewer; would like to go out by the day, week or month, in families to sew; understands all kinds of sewing and embroidery; $1 per day. Call at No. 305 East 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, to go out by the day as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; would take work at home; has her own machine; has good reference. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 425 West 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress, and wait on ladies or assist with light chamber-work; best City references; can be seen for two days. Call at or address No. 1,276 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE AMERICAN woman as seamstress and nurse; can do all kinds of family sewing, and operates on several machines; can teach children in the English branches; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objections to wait on a lady; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at 504 West 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; has thirteen years' good City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; best City reference. Call at No. 2,309 3d av., between 125th and 126th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS seamstress and light chamber-work. Call at present employer's, No. 265 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; TWO years' references from last place; is a first-class waitress or chamber-maid; neat, willing, quick, and agreeable. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, without any incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has six years' reference from his last place; will be found obliging and willing in every respect. Address J. M., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy single man; City or country; tend furnace and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; temperate and obliging, and highly recommended. Address Coachman, Box No. 280 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT middle-aged man; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; long and satisfactory reference as to honesty and capability. Call or address Thomas, No. 644 6th av., for two days.

COACHMAN AND SERVANT.—BY A PROTestant young man, aged twenty-three years, who can care and drive horses, tend furnace, milk, care cattle, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE SCOTCHMAN AS coachman; thoroughly understands his duties, and can produce the very best City reference from last and former employers. Address J., Box No. 304 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING OF his horses wishes to procure a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Call on or address P. C., No. 164 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call or address H. L., No. 137 East 23d st., feed store.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS coachman or groom. Apply or address C. B., No. 14 West 50th st., for two days.

FLORIST AND GARDENER.—ENGLISH, POSsessing a thorough knowledge of the business; first-class grower of plants, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, laying out and improving places, and the floral decoration of the same; only place with glass and cottage accepted. For reference, &c., apply to Joseph Towell, Newport Post Office, R. I.

WAITER—COOK.—BY AN ITALIAN MAN AND his wife, one as good, plain cook; the other as waiter and useful man; cook will wash; both speak French, Italian, and a little English; wages not an object; country or City. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MARRIED COUPLE (Swedes); man as first-class waiter; wife as excellent cook; understand their business thoroughly; in a private family, highest reference. Call or address No. 613 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER OR coachman; not long in this country, but has the highest testimonials from France; is capable, willing, and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WITH City references, as an accomplished waiter; has been a waiter in France and in this country; is willing, neat, clean; speaks English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, AS waiter; is a very neat, tidy, quiet man, understanding perfectly the business. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN AS waiter in a private family; best City reference from last employer. Call or address J. B., No. 1,216 Broadway, in the florist's.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; willing to assist with chamber-work in a private family; best of references. Call or address No. 613 3d av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, IN A private family; good City reference. Address J. A. W., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND DO THE coarse washing in a private family; must be a thoroughly good plain cook, make good bread, soups, desserts, &c.; best City reference required. Call from 10 till 2, at No. 159 West 44th st.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, GERman or French preferred; must be kind and obliging, good cutter and operator, and bring the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Call for two days, from 9 to 11, at No. 155 East 36th st.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO general house-work, to go to Flushing, Long Island; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply to H. D. ALLEN, No. 29 West 31st st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA..........................Tuesday, Jan. 26
CUBA..Thursday, Jan. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......................Thursday, Feb. 4
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA..........................Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF MEXICO..........................Tuesday, Feb. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 30 and Feb. 20, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MACHINERY.

TO MANUFACTURERS, STEAM-SHIP Owners, Superintendents of Schools, Hospitals, &c. —EDSON'S RECORDING STEAM GAUGE is an indispensable attachment to all boilers or other reservoirs of pressure—high or low—when it is desired to criticise the doings of employes, or the action of that dangerous element steam. The explosion of a kitchen boiler in Washington, on 11th instant, (by which a lady lost her life,) would have been avoided, as easily and as certainly as would the terrible disaster to the ferry-boat Westfield, by which so many valuable lives were lost, had one of these gauges and "high pressure alarms" been attached to the boiler. They are placed in any room of the building desired, being connected by a small pipe to the boiler. Architects and consulting engineers are now including them in "specifications" for asylums, hospitals, paper and other manufactories, hotels, steamers, &c., &c. Send for circulars and prices to M. B. EDSON, No. 91 Liberty st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC.....................SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
OCEANIC...................SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..................SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....................SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA.....SAT., Jan. 23 | JAVA.........WED., Feb. 3
*RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 27 | CUBA.........WED., Feb. 10
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.

The PARTHIA will sail for Liverpool and Queenstown on SATURDAY, 23d inst. Passengers embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.......................Jan. 26, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....................Feb. 9, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Saturday, Jan. 30, at noon.
CITY OF LONDON..............Saturday, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL............Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.............Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LEMON, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin...$100 gold.
Second cabin...60 gold.
Steerage...24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.............................Saturday, Jan. 23
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ.................Saturday, Feb. 6
PEREIRE, DANRE.................................Saturday, Feb. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER FRANCE FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6 o'clock, or on Friday evening. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
England, Tues. Jan. 26, 9 A. M | Erin, Sat. Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M
Spain....Sat., Feb. 6, 3 P. M | Italy...Sat., Feb. 20, 3 P. M
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA.............................Saturday, Jan. 30, — —
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ALPS...Feb. 5.
ANDES..Feb. 23.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ETNA..Jan. 27.
CLARIBEL...Feb. 13.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Jan. 20.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 23.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
REGULATOR, Capt. WOOD, SATURDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Jan. 26, from Pier 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Jan. 21.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 2.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WONDERFUL MULES FROM CALLAWAY COUNTY, MO.—Three of the largest and finest that ever crossed the Mississippi River arrived at Chamberlin's stable, 24th st., yesterday; over seventeen hands; weigh over 1,500 pounds each; young, kind, and well-matched; one pair have taken over $1,200 premiums in four years at fairs in Missouri; also some good horses. All for sale.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS, SLEIGH-BELLS, HORSE BLANkets.—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

TO LET—TWO NEW PRIVATE STABLES ON 52D st., between 5th and Madison avs. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

A.—HORSES CLIPPED WITH NEATNESS and dispatch by WALKER & HAMILTON, No. 136 West 38th st., near Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TWO SUNNY, CHEERFUL ROOMS CONNECTING; also, hall room on same floor, suitable for gentlemen, or small family of adults; excellent table, and first class in all respects; terms moderate. No. 156 West 45th st.

TO LET.—ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR OF ENGLISH basement house, on Murray Hill; fully furnished for physician's office; rent moderate. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 322, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WINCHESTER HOUSE—EUROPEAN PLAN—Corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Prices reduced.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, (southern exposure,) with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; location desirable; superior accommodations. References exchanged.

5TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS. Desirable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with private table, on moderate terms, at No. 45 5th av.; references exchanged.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Two large and one small rooms, newly furnished, with all first-class conveniences, at moderate rates; breakfast if desired.

NO. 31 EAST 24TH ST.—LARGE FURNISHED room, second floor front, sunny and pleasant, in private American family, without board; good location, at moderate rent; for gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Elegantly-furnished room on first floor for gentleman, without board; also hall-room; references.

ONE THIRD-STORY FRONT AND HALL room, sunny exposure, with or without board; highest reference given and required. No. 23 West 26th st.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR GRAND HOTEL—English basement, reception and adjoining room; suitable for physician; also, large upper room; without board; references.

A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM FACING the south, with plenty of closet room and well furnished, to let to a gentleman at moderate rent. Apply at No. 33 East 24th st.

NO. 202 WEST 43D ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE or singly, to families or single gentlemen. References.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 63 PARK AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—ELEGANT suite of front rooms to let, with board; also a single room.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms on second floor; a front room (sunny) on third floor, with board.

NO. 38 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR THE ST. James Hotel.—One or two large, handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished second-story back room, with first-class board; terms moderate.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, with bath-room attached, at No. 51 East 20th st. House private. References exchanged.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—TWO FINE ROOMS IN a house first-class in all its appointments; references.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, nicely furnished, third story, to let, with board; best references given and required.

NINTH ST., NO. 41 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV. —A choice of handsomely-furnished rooms, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; references.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—TWO NICELY-FURnished third-story rooms; also parlor and side room, with board.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms upper floor; a refined home and liberal table.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—LARGE HALL-ROOM, with closet, with board for a gentleman.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—FRONT ROOMS, second and fourth floors, with board.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STREETS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS REQUIRED for the pupils and others of the Nautical School under the charge of the Board of Education.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the said Nautical School with beef, pork, flour, potatoes, bread, &c., to be delivered on board the ship St. Mary's, now lying at the pier, foot of East 23d st., or at such other place in the Port of New-York as may be hereafter occupied by said ship, in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required and designated.

Two approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from each contractor, and the committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests.

The articles will be inspected by an officer of the school.

For details apply to the Superintendent of the School, on board the ship St. Mary's, foot of East 23d st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

DAVID WETMORE,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
WM. DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
Committee on Nautical School.
LAW. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
JAN. 19, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT.—Proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of fresh burnt English Portland Cement, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COAL AND PINE WOOD.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Jan. 29, 1875, for 1,100 tons Coal and 100 cords Pine Wood.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, Jan. 27, 1875, for Hay, Straw, Oats, and Feed.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, LEATHER, SHOES AND FINDINGS, HARDWARE, PAINTS, OIL, &c.—Proposals Department of Public Charities and Correction until Jan. 26, 1875. See *City Record*.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD H. AMMIDOWN, JONAS H. LANE, ALBERT D. SMITH, and WILLIAM H. KLAPP, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM HILL, defendant.—To William Hill, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Edward H. Ammidown, Jonas H. Lane, Albert D. Smith, and William H. Klapp, plaintiffs, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of New-York County, in the State of New-York, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for thirty-two hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-one cents, with interest from the 30th day of November, 1874, besides costs.
REED & DRAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d31-law6wTh

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF A first-class poultry and vegetable stand, will be sold at a great sacrifice; satisfactory reason for selling. F. FINAN, Nos. 5 and 6 Croton Market, 42d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
(West 28th st., corner of Broadway.)
Proprietor and Manager..................Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WOMEN OF THE DAY!!!
The new Local Comedy by Charles Morton.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS..........as..........Major STEELE
who married a mother-in-law as well as a wife.
Mr. LOUIS JAMES.......as.......FRANK LAIDLAW, U. S. N.
who thought twice before marrying once.
Mr. W. DAVIDGE..........as..........Dr. SOGDEN
who "didn't remember."
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT.....as.....Judge PINKETHMAN
who wanted to know.
Mr. GEORGE PARKES.....as.....THEODORE PRESSCOTT
a butterfly with a sting.
Mr. D. WHITING..........as..........PAUL TILLOTTSON
a man of the courts.
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.....as.....META KILLMEYER
one of the indescribable.
Miss ANNIE GRAHAM.....as.....ADELAIDE LIVINGSTON
who loved, waited, and—lost!
Miss SARA JEWETT..........as..........CLARA HOFFMANN
"in the toils."
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT..........as..........Mrs. MAJ. SAMSON
the Major's "Nightmare."
Miss NELLIE MORTIMER.....as.....Mrs. PINKETHMAN
the right hand of the Judge.
Miss NINA VARIAN..........as..........BELLA STEELE
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
WOMEN OF THE DAY.

PARK THEATRE. CLOSED TO-NIGHT.
NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.
The Park Theatre will be closed to-night for the necessary dress rehearsal for the proper production,
FRIDAY NIGHT,
of Lecocq's fascinating opera bouffe, in three acts,
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
Début of Mlle. BERTHE GIRARDIN as CLAIRETTE.
(Tickets for Thursday will be exchanged.)
Matinée SATURDAY—LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
Shortly—GEROFLE-GEROFLA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
RE-ENGAGEMENT OF THE GARNELLAS.
RETURN OF THE GREAT COMIC ARTIST,
SOL SMITH RUSSELL.
THE CELESTIAL WONDERS,
LING LOOK AND YAMADIVA.
MAY AND PORTER, BANJO DUETTISTS.
ON MONDAY NEXT, THE SHOCK-RAUN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
AFTERNOON AT 2, Only Wednesday Matinée OF JOHNNY THOMPSON As DIXIE. | EVENING AT 8, Last time OF JOHNNY THOMPSON As DIXIE.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
GENERAL REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, JAN. 22, AT 2:30 P. M.
THIRD CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mrs. HENRY BUTMAN, Vocalist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"OBSERVATIONS ON DISEASES OF WOMEN." By J. J. SPRENG, M. D., late member New-York Academy of Medicine. Mailed for 10c. Address the author, No. 201 West 22d st.

The *Medical Review* says: "This pamphlet should be read by every lady."

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SHEPPARD GANDY and WARNER J. ROBERTS, partners, composing the late firm of SHEPPARD GANDY & CO., and individually, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of February, 1875, at one o'clock P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy in charge of the above entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in sections 5,092, 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100 and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy;" that I have filed my final account as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupts with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said section 5,096.—Dated, this 20th day of January, 1875.
GEO. H. CAREY, Assignee,
No. 65 Wall street, New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. MORGAN, CHARLES L. MORGAN, and ALFRED F. WALCOTT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William D. Morgan, Charles L. Morgan, and Alfred F. Walcott, of the County of New-York of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 29 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the first day of March, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD HARRIS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,840.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward Harris, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of February, A. D. 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, the 6th day of January, 1875.
j7-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES WATSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Watson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of December, 1874.
ja7-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB HARRIS and ABRAHAM BERGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Jacob Harris and Abraham Berger, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern Distict of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB HERRMANN and MORRIS HERRMANN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 6th day of January, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Jacob Herrmann and Morris Herrmann, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. ALFRED W. BATES, Assignee,
ja14-law3wTh* No. 115 Duane street.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT; Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MARVIN R. PEARSALL, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja14-law3wTh No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN M. BANIGAN and THOMAS MULROY, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.
ja21-law3wTh*

COAL AND WOOD.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WE BEG TO INFORM THE REGULAR customers of this company and the public generally that we have decided to discontinue the sale of coal at retail in our yards, namely:

At the foot of 24th st., North River.
At the foot of 3d st., East River.
At the foot of Baltic st., Brooklyn.

The business hereafter will be conducted by Messrs. WARD, TALBOT & OLYPHANT, and we recommend them to our customers with the assurance that they will be served in every respect as well as they have previously been by this company.
R. G. MOULTON,
General Sales Agent,
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

OFFICE OF WARD, TALBOT & OLYPHANT,
No. 115 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1875.

HAVING ENTERED INTO THE POSSESSION of the coal-yards lately occupied by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, we are now prepared to deliver Lackawanna coal in any quantities at following prices on yard:

Grate	$6 60
Egg	6 00
Stove	6 20
Chestnut	5 40

Cartage extra according to distance.
Steamers, grocers, and manufacturers liberally dealt with.
Orders received at principal office as above, No. 33 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, or at any of the yards.
WARD, TALBOT & OLYPHANT.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S PANIC PRICES.
TWENTY THOUSAND VISITORS DAILY.
EVERY ACT AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE HIPPODROME.

Everything in the way of luxurious comfort can be enjoyed in this colossal building. It is heated by a new and ingenious method, which insures perfect radiation of equitable heat throughout every part of its vast dimensions, making it as comfortable as a drawing-room, while the ventilation is so perfect as to call forth the encomiums of architects and those interested in sanitary measures. For pure air, delightful temperature, and freedom from dangerous draughts, the Hippodrome surpasses all other amusement buildings in the world.

Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Peformance at 2:30 and 8.

EXTRAORDINARY TROTTING CARNIVAL AT HIPPODROME FRIDAY NIGHT, JAN. 22.
SEE ADVERTISEMENT.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

After months of preparation will shortly be produced a

GRAND TOURNAMENT SCENE,

Illustrative of the thrilling historical contests of the Knights of the Middle Ages.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TENTH GRAND
FANCY DRESS BALL,
GIVEN BY THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS
DE
L'HARMONIE,
Thursday Evening, Jan. 21, 1875.
Grand Inauguration of the Carnival Season.
COMMITTEE OF ORGANIZATION.
M. FRIBOURG, J. M. DUBOIS, J. TOUSSAINT, A. BALNY, A. CHALVIN, P. HUOT, B. DELAHAEF, A. FLAURAUD, Chairman, B. SIMON.

The orchestra, of 100 performers, will be under the direction of the celebrated composer and musician, Prof. ZAULIG. Boxes sold only by A. Flauraud, 544 Broadway. Tickets at Rullman's, 114 Broadway; Lyceum Theatre Ticket-office, 14th st. and 6th av.; Hotel Brunswick; Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Delmonico's, 14th st.

CARRIAGES BRINGING PARTIES TO the ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie will enter Irving place from the north, and pass out through 14th st., and will take up in the same manner. Gentlemen will take the first coach at the door. Rates: $2 for one, $3 for two, and $4 for three or more.
JOHN GUNNER, Captain.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FOURTH WEEK.
CONTINUED GRAND SUCCESS OF
LITTLE EM'LY,
which will be presented for a
FOURTH WEEK, EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE,
with the popular actor and author,
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
in his inimitable impersonation of the character of MICAWBER.
The piece is offered with all the advantages of perfectness of cast, delightful music, and beautiful scenery.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
First week of the great society drama,
CLOTILDE;
OR, THE BRUISED HEART.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. SEATS SECURED.

MME. GUTHRIE, NO. 146 WEST 49TH st.—The voice, vocally and elocutionary Culture of the respiration.

THE TURF.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.
TROTTING CARNIVAL.
FRIDAY NIGHT, JAN. 22, 1875.
These trots are under the direction of
J. D. WALTON AND DAN MACE.
One mile and repeat, to saddle, to rule.
PURSE, $500—First, $250; Second, $150; Third, $100.
Dan Mace enters s. m. Mary M., color blue.
W. E. Wicks, of Newburg, enters s. g. Sherman, color black and red.
John Murphy enters r. g. Copperbottom, color green.
D. B. Gough enters ch. g. Dan Miller, color black.
Ben Mace enters b. g. Longfellow, color gray and blue.
H. Hynard enters b. m. Carrie Cook, color black and blue.
EVERY MAN NAMED WILL POSITIVELY RIDE.
Also, same night, one mile and repeat.
GREAT TROTTING MATCH
between the famous horses
Dan Castello's s. g. Dan Castello, color red.
Dan Mace's b. g. Trenton, color blue.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HANNA, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of assignee's sale.—Notice is hereby given that I, William H. Rainey, assignee of the above-named bankrupt, will, in pursuance of an order duly made in the above entitled matter, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in the City of Hudson, in the County of Columbia, in said district, on the 5th day of February, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following property of said bankrupt, viz.: Three promissory notes made by E. C. Clark, payable to the order of said bankrupt, dated Sept. 27, 1870, for $500, $500, $424 05, respectively, with interest; four promissory notes made by George C. Lawrence, payable to the order of said bankrupt, of the following dates and amounts, viz.: One for $2,000, dated Dec. 5, 1868; one for $2,000, dated Dec. 21, 1868; two dated April 1, 1870, for $178 36 and $184 50 respectively; and all the right, title, and interest of said bankrupt and of said assignee in and to the following securities, viz.: A bond executed by James Benson and others to Samuel Hanna and Alexander Abbott, dated June 21, 1870, in the penal sum of $27,000; a judgment in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in favor of Alexander Abbott and said assignee, against Samuel Benson, for $19,297 61, docketed in Columbia County Aug. 12, 1874; four judgments recovered by Samuel Hanna and six judgments recovered by Samuel Hanna and Roderick Beebe in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, against various persons, of various amounts and dates, full particulars of all of which may be obtained of the assignee's solicitor, Francis Silvester, Kinderhook, N. Y.—Dated Jan. 11, 1875.
WILLIAM H. RAINEY,
ja14-law3wTh Assignee.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
SALE OF PAINTINGS CONTRIBUTED
By members in aid of the fund will take place
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock,
at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th av.
FREE EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 15th January, 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1875, the privilege of keeping for one year floats at the steps at foot of Third Avenue Bridge, Harlem River. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.
JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
E. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 349 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.
ja21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next. —Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1874.
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, } Executors, &c., of
CHARLES R. CHRISTY, } Thomas Christy
HENRY J. CHAPIN, } deceased.
n12-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLOYD SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 18 Vesey st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next. Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1874.
GRANVILLE A. MENDON, Executor.
o22-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.
AUGUSTA J. SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM JAY, Administrator
s10-law6mT Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE JUDSON CARVALLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of October, 1874. WALTON W. EVANS,
o15-law6m-Th* Administrator, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.
d31-law6mTh* MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor....................................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...Mr. A. M. PALMER
Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock.
Play is over at 11:10 o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT,
Adolphe D'Ennery's great romantic drama, adapted for this theatre by Hart Jackson, Esq., and entitled
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY
SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.
The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 1:30, sixth matinée of
THE TWO ORPHANS.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND BARNUM'S, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

MACCABE.
ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.
Every evening at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
Fourth month in New-York of the brilliant success of
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original, mirthful and Ventriloquial entertainment
BEGONE DULL CARE.
The programme for the present week will be of
SURPASSING EXCELLENCE,
Including "The Wandering Minstrels,"
"Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow,"
"The English Railway Porter,"
"Terry O'Mulligan," and the dual deception of
"SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN,"
in which Mr. MACCABE will PERSONATE TWO CHARACTERS AT ONCE (MALE AND FEMALE.)
Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Mrs. ROUSBY as THE LADY ELIZABETH.
The great dramatic triumph of the season.
Mrs. ROUSBY'S LADY ELIZABETH.
Fifteenth to twenty-first performance, and
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
Mrs. ROUSBY in her original rôle of
THE LADY ELIZABETH,
as performed by her nearly one thousand times
in Tom Taylor's grand historic play,
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,
produced with new sceneries, costumes, properties, appointments; a strong cast, including Mr. GEO. CLARKE.
Next SATURDAY—Last Matinée but one.
Seats secured at the box-office and at 701 Broadway.

KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA.
Mr. C. D. HESS...Director
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 25.
A BRIEF SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA.
NEW CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
MONDAY, JAN. 25, IL TROVATORE.
TUESDAY, Jan. 26, first appearance in two years of America's favorite tenor,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
in Wallace's charming opera,
MARITANA.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, FAUST.
THURSDAY, BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY, JAN. 29,
first time in this City, in English, of Ambrose Thomas' charming and successful opera,
MIGNON.
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE, SATURDAY,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Mr. A. PREDIGAM...............................Musical Director.
Sale of seats commences Thursday, Jan. 21, at 8:30 A. M., at Academy of Music, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway. Reserved seats, $2. See circulars at music stores and Academy of Music for full casts of the operas.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
BEECHER.
REV. THOMAS K. BEECHER,
of Elmira,
will lecture before
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 22.
Admission..50 cents.

THE CHARITY BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEB. 4.
Gentlemen purchase for the above KID GLOVES, $1 to $2 50 per pair.
EVENING TIES, 25 cents to $1 50 each.
French embroidered SHIRTS, $4 to $20 each, at
PEREGO'S, NO. 85 NASSAU ST.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1875,
F. T. STETSON in his sensational drama of CHANCES
Signor GOSHEN in the comedy of BOUNCE HIM OUT

JEANIE JEWELL HOTCHKISS'
DRAMATIC RECITALS,
STEINWAY HALL.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union. Prof. P. H. VANDER WEYDE will lecture on THE DAMS AND LEVEES OF HOLLAND. The public are invited.
R. WEIR, Secretary. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

THE FIFTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE of 1874-5, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, will be delivered THIS EVENING, Jan. 21, at Steinway Hall, by Rev. H. C. POTTER. Subject—A MAN'S BEST FRIENDS. Doors open at 7:15 o'clock; commence at 8.

MUSICAL.

R. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

ORGANS.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,

Unapproached in capacity and elegance. WINNERS of three highest Medals and Diploma of Honor at VIENNA 1873, Paris 1867; and at Industrial Exhibitions in America always. NEW STYLES, with most important improvement ever made. Piano-Harp Cabinet Organs ($200), a NEW and EXQUISITE COMBINATION of these instruments. NEW COMBINATION and SOLO STOPS. Etagere Organs ($175), very rich. New Terms of Easy Payments. RENT PAID THREE YEARS BUYS AN ORGAN. Catalogues free. Warerooms, No. 25 Union square.

INSTRUCTION.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ALGEBRA, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, all English branches, French, Latin, German, at hours suiting. Writing lessons, $3 monthly. PAINE'S, 62 Bowery. Uptown college, Broadway, corner 34th st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Sixty-eighth semi-annual term opens Feb. 16, 1875. Facilities and location widely known.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day-school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE for young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, Long Island.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, NOW TEACHING, WISHES PUPILS in the English branches. Music, French, or German. Address B. B. B., Box No. 114, *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST OF MR. JOHN MURPHY and Mr. J. S. CRANSHAW, in the retail business of the subscriber, expired on the 1st inst. I shall continue to deal in cheap Dry Goods at No. 54 Catherine st.
WILLIAM MATHEWS.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—FRANCIS HANNA, formerly of Shankhill road, in the town of Belfast, in Ireland, stonecutter, who emigrated to New-York upwards of ten years ago. The person inquired after was a brother of Harrison Hanna, of Peter's Hill, Belfast, Medical Doctor, deceased, under whose will considerable property is bequeathed to him. If living he will please communicate with the advertiser, to whom reliable information, with particulars of his present whereabouts, &c., is requested to be forwarded. WILLIAM HARPER, Solicitor, No. 84 Donegal st., Belfast, Ireland.

DELAFIELD SMITH'S ANSWER

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL'S REPLY TO THE CHARGES BEFORE THE MAYOR.

EACH CASE CONSIDERED SEPARATELY—LETTERS TO MR. SMITH FROM HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, D. J. DEAN, HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES, AND OTHERS, IN RELATION TO THE VARIOUS SUITS.

We print below Corporation Counsel Smith's reply, in full, to the charges against him. Appended are a number of letters from various well-known lawyers, in reference to the suits which form the subject of the charges:

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1875.

Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: The accusations you transmit were urged to the late Mayor Havemeyer, who could not be accused of partiality to me. He read my written statements, and after inquiry and examination he dismissed the charges, saying in an official communication, "I see nothing that requires criticism at my hands."

Such of the alleged facts as have weight are not true, and those that are true have no weight. They who have given these accusations their final shape have evidently acted under the influence of misrepresentations of fact and misapprehensions of motive which do me great injustice.

THE JONES CASE.

First—It is said that the appointment of Mr. Alexander W. Harvey, as Referee in the important litigation known as the Jones case, must have proceeded from some understanding with the plaintiffs' attorney, on the part of the Referee and myself, because Mr. Harvey was at the time Attorney of Arrears, under my appointment, and therefore but for such understanding he would not have been accepted by the other side.

The fact is that his appointment as Referee was in January, 1874, and his appointment as Attorney of Arrears was in April, three months afterward.

This correction of dates leaves nothing to discuss on this charge; but even if the facts were as stated, so harsh an inference would not be just. It is fair, though hardly necessary, to add that Mr. Harvey is a gentleman of such character and association as justified confidence in his integrity and intelligence. This claim has been resisted for two years with zeal and perseverance in all its stages, and it is not decided yet.

Mr. Harvey has been proposed and appointed referee in six suits of far less importance than the case of Jones; but, that there was any sinister purpose for or against the city, I deny.

SPEAKER HUSTED AS REFEREE.

Second—It is intimated that I must have been concerned in collusive references to Speaker Husted. The proof furnished is the allegation that, out of thirteen cases before him, he has decided eight against the City, making, however, as is admitted, some reduction in the aggregate amount claimed. The force of this inference must wholly depend upon the facts and evidence in the cases themselves. The records are open to examination. If they justify his findings, that is the end of this charge. Upon this point I refer you to a letter of Mr. Dean (annexed, marked A,) analyzing each case. Mr. Dean tried the cases for the City. He has been in this office seven years, and is known to the courts as an upright man, and as one of the best lawyers at the bar in "Corporation cases."

In all instances of questionable references charged upon this department in years long gone by, it was observed that the referees selected were obscure. Speaker Husted is a conspicuous man, eager for distinction and not money, whom the Legislature and Governor of the State have trusted and honored. His residence in Peekskill should be coupled with the fact that he is usually in New-York, having his office and legal practice in this City for thirteen years.

The suggestion is made that I probably extended favor to him to forward some scheme in the Legislature for my personal benefit. I deny this, as I do every other imputation upon my manliness and honor. But, in this as in every other accusation, I am able to point to facts, often notorious and always indisputable, for my vindication. The printed proceedings of the Legislature and the statutes of the State show, upon examination, that since the charter was adopted, no measure in any way affecting me has been presented or passed, excepting only a bill proposing to make this office, as well as that of the Controller, elective, and the act relating to the Board of Health containing a provision authorizing that board to appoint its own counsel in place of the Cousel to the Corporation, who was theretofore its official adviser.

No exception is taken in the charges to either Mr. Harvey or Mr. Husted, personally.

REFERENCES IN GENERAL.

Third—On two occasions references formed the subject of correspondence between Mayor Havemeyer and myself, and he finally expressed his surprise, as he well might, that so few had been made. During my term there have been 771 cases disposed of in the courts, and only sixty-two referred. Of the latter many are pending, undecided and untried. Of these, four only (involving very small amounts) were such as might not have been compulsorily referred if references had been resisted in the courts. The records are public, and they show that not a single Referee has been appointed whose character is such as to justify an imputation upon him, myself, or the court that appointed him. The code of practice provides, and the courts direct references in suits involving long accounts. Of this character is a large portion of the cases in this office. It does not follow because a case has been referred that I have consented to it, nor that a reference could by any possibility have been successfully opposed. In deference to the general wishes of Mayor Havemeyer, my practical policy has been to refer, substantially, no cases where it could be avoided, except in some instances when my judgment convinced me that the interests which the law confides to my charge would be very decidedly safer in the hands of a good referee than in those of a jury.

Where a reference is plainly inevitable, and by saving counsel the preparation of papers and a motion, the privilege can be obtained of nominating persons from whom the Referee is to be selected, it is the practice of all lawyers to consent to the reference itself. In making such nominations a law-firm will usually present two or three persons in whom special confidence is reposed, and who, being frequently appointed, acquire the name of "standing Referees." If they are unexceptionable, they are not usually objected to. There is nothing improper in my very limited action in this respect.

Comparing my course with that of the most honorable of my predecessors, you will be surprised that this matter should form subject of complaint. Contrasting it also with the usage in the most eminent law firms of the City, acting eagerly and conscientiously for their clients, your astonishment will be still greater.

It is said that while references are proper in litigations between individuals, there is a peculiar objection to them where the corporation is a party and fraud is alleged against its antagonist. The experience of insurance companies charging fraud, and still more the experience of the City Corporation itself before juries, perfectly demonstrate how mistaken is this.

In most cases the City has the disadvantage of being the party defendant. The statistics show that, as a rule, in private as well as public cases, a plaintiff is successful, because men often defend suits even when their defenses are weak; but they rarely bring them unless the testimony relied upon is strong.

The Controller carries to great length the habit of judicially sifting claims against the City. The City, too, is a corporation. But, with all these disadvantages, we usually succeed when success should be reasonably expected.

ALBANY LEGISLATION.

Fourth—It is charged that I procured the passage by the Legislature of the provision in the Charter of 1873, that no department or officer of the City should employ an attorney or counsel, and that all of them in legal matters should apply to the Law Department. If this enactment, creating new and vast exactions upon my time and strength, had been coupled with provisions for a corresponding increase in emoluments a complicity in this legislation might be imagined. The truth is, additional labors were imposed, and at the same time the compensation of the Counsel to the Corporation was reduced to a small proportion of the aggregate amount at which it had theretofore stood since I came to the bar. It is notorious that I am never in the lobby. For fifteen years I have never been in the halls of the Legislature but exactly twice; nor have I ever, for either the City or myself, employed or paid a lobbyist or legislative agent for any purpose, nor have I solicited or conciliated a member of the Legislature upon any subject whatever.

The history of the provision referred to is, that in connection with the reduction of compensation, it was originally inserted in the charter of the Committee of Seventy pressed upon the Legislature in the Spring of 1872. It was proclaimed as designed to put an end to the spectacle of different departments contending against each other in the courts, and making their differences or designs a vast charge upon the City Treasury for fees of counsel employed by themselves. It was then copied into the draft of the charter of 1873 prepared in this City by gentlemen who did not exhibit their work to me, and, when asked the reason, stated that they desired to say to the Legislature that the proposed charter was not the result of consultation with City officials.

When called upon to construe the provision, I could do no less than give its language, and say in effect that it meant what it said.

EMPLOYMENT OF COUNSEL.

Fifth—In the practical operation of this provision I have caused it to effect all the good and none of the evil predicted. For instance, whenever the Mayor has indicated that he desired counsel at the expense of the City, I have placed in his hands, with my signature, a letter of retainer directed to the person designated. Again, it was my opinion, as a lawyer, sustained by Mr. S. P. Nash and other eminent counsel, that litigation in the matter of the Fourth avenue improvement was unwise and useless. My advice was earnestly given to Mr. Havemeyer. Nevertheless, as I could not change his views, I retained counsel named by himself, and the litigation went on until, under my advice, it was discontinued by his successor. I have thought it right, also, in a large number of instances, to employ counsel suggested by the Controller. The nominations adopted have been good. Departments have not complained that their legal work was not thoroughly done, nor that, when they have required counsel, they have not been consulted and satisfied in the selection.

The business of the office is at least twenty times what it ever was before. My help is large, but it bears no proportion to that employed by every leading law firm, having reference to the magnitude of our respective responsibilities. The suits and proceedings here number 3,349, besides those daily tried, argued, or otherwise disposed of. Making allowance for those requiring little attention, the number left is immense. Every suit must be examined to see if it should be prosecuted; every defense, to say whether it should be persisted in; every trial and its minutes of testimony, to decide as to applications for a review; every argument, with its cases and points, to determine as to an appeal. I must write opinions and carry on correspondence, much of which cannot be deputed. I must attend courts and boards and be consulted by other officials. The situation of my assistant is much the same as my own; while my clerks work as many hours as those in any private office.

The proportionate increase in the employment of counsel is indeed comparatively small. No person has ever been employed, except upon the controlling consideration that he was peculiarly qualified for the case at hand. The list is open, and no one acquainted with my relations to my brethren of the Bar can charge me with using the power as a matter of patronage or favoritism. If continued in this office, I shall, in the future, as in the past, with regard to the employment of counsel, seek the suggestions of co-ordinate departments, and, above all, not only avail myself of the advice, but obey the instructions of the Mayor of the City.

The complaints above answered, which I have numbered one to five, inclusive, are not numbered at all in the charges, where they are expressly called "merely introductory." They are not alleged to be ground of removal, even as put forth with the mistakes which I have pointed out.

I shall now easily show that the three formal charges themselves, when brought to the light of facts and fairly considered, not only fall far short of justifying serious accusation, but absolutely fail to involve me in any blame whatever.

THE BAIRD CASE.

Sixth—(First Formal Charge)—Decision not to appeal from an order of the Supreme Court referring this case to ex-Judge John K. Porter, for trial before him.

[Mr. Smith here states very fully the proceedings in this case, showing that during a painful and dangerous illness he called Judges Davies and Pierrepont in counsel, and that they advised the course which he pursued. (See their letters annexed, marked B and C. See also letter of Dr. Peaslee annexed, marked D.)]

THE STARKWEATHER CASE.

Seventh—(Second Formal Charge.)—Deciding, as a question of law, that an action could not be maintained in this case.

[Mr. Smith sets forth the views of fact and of law which controlled his decision. He then concludes his defense to this charge as follows:]

Anxious to make no mistake, I sought the gratuitous and friendly advice of Mr. Augustus F. Smith, of the law firm of Martin & Smith. His professional experience and his relation to me of brother and friend rendered him a safe adviser. (See annexed: 1. Statement and opinion of Mr. A. F. Smith, marked E. 2. Letter from the latter to Hon. William M. Evarts, marked F. 3. Note of Mr. Evarts, marked G.)

It will be seen that Mr. A. F. Smith says: "I then advised you that I had no doubt, and I have now no doubt, that a suit against Starkweather for this money, so voluntarily paid, must have failed"; "and, entertaining such views, if I had been in your place, I should not have sued Starkweather, and thereby put the City to the expense, in counsel fees, costs and allowance, of some thousands of dollars, to no good purpose." Mr. Evarts says: "It would seem to me that the Corporation Counsel could not have expected to recover in a suit brought for the moneys so voluntarily paid."

THE RING SUITS.

Eighth—(Third Formal Charge.)—That I have not brought the Ring suits to actual trial since the decision of the Court of Appeals in June last.

In this I am without fault. The annexed documents will speak for themselves, cast blame upon no one, and vindicate me. They will prove that in this momentous matter my sincerity, zeal, and anxiety are beyond the possibility of suspicion.

My first official act was to place these suits in the hands of Messrs. O'Conor, Barlow, and Peckham, the counsel of the State. The "City suits" were held in abeyance to await the result of those of the State.

When the Court of Appeals dismissed the "State suits," the gentlemen above named were continued my counsel. Mr. Peckham took the papers. As early as Jan. 4, 1873, entries like the following (in one of the Tweed cases) were made in the dockets of this office, and have continued ever since: "Sent copy answer to O'C., P. & B., (Vol. 12, page 289)." As late as December, just past, notices of motions for January, in four suits, were served in my name from Mr. Peckham's office, and the court calendars exhibit the titles of the cases. In June I requested him to prepare the suits for trial, and at the proper time to give me notice so that I might attend in court with the counsel named. The official demands upon me rendered impossible my personal participation in the preparation. I placed the force of the office at his disposal; but he neither sought nor needed my personal assistance, for to his own competency was added that of his two associates.

This is the simple truth. I ask you to investigate it, and you will be amazed that any charge relating to these cases should have been inserted in the complaint against me. I ask you to examine official letters between the counsel named and myself (which you will find annexed, marked H to U, inclusive,) and judge whether I did not entitle myself to the confidence of my counsel, and whether I did not receive and retain it until apparently broken by some strange misapprehension or some malevolent misrepresentation.

It is stated that four years have passed since the frauds were perpetrated. But, except during "five months," including the Summer court vacations, the courts have been engaged with the State suits, and not with those of the City. How can the four years (largely occupied with judicial deliberations on a question of parties not finally determined until June last) be justly cited to prejudice me?

To my knowledge, no adequate offer of settlement has ever come from any of the defendants, and none which was not conditioned upon a dismissal of the criminal indictments in the hands of the District Attorney.

Why should the decision of the Court of Appeals be allowed a bearing against me, when, during the period occupied in the courts with discussions on the question of parties, I had superseded the counsel of the City, sought the advice of the counsel of the State, and refrained from any step which could embarrass the last.

What could have induced my counsel, (or any of them,) whose chief had not only honored me with his confidence but with public expression of it, to wish my removal from office? Surely, the difference of opinion in the case of Starkweather ought to have been tolerated by Mr. Barlow, for if, as I believed and was advised, the suit insisted upon by him was certain to involve the City in serious and useless expense, the ultimate responsibility would fall on me.

I am absolutely unconscious of offense toward them or my own conscience. It must be that under some great misapprehension of my public motives and my personal sympathies, their minds were opened to arts of enemies skillful in distorting innocent circumstances and acts. In this, designing persons were undoubtedly aided by the very pain and ill health which kept me from accustomed personal intercourse with one who will regret that before committing himself on *ex parte* statements to any advice (if any) to my injury he had not summoned me to his side for explanation, where in years gone by he had given me trust and friendship.

But, turning to you, with whom I have no relations but those which exist between man and man, I ask you to consult your own intelligence and conscience, pass upon these charges, and do me justice. I am not pleading for a burdened and thankless office, but for my good name.

You have inadvertently signed and transmitted a paper, read by hundreds who will never see this answer—a paper which is not an indictment but an argument, containing a few weak or misapprehended facts, but full of the most mistaken constructions of acts and motives, with a tone of reproach strangely out of proportion to the strength of a single actual allegation. But I am bound to suppose that you do not, in fact as in form, adopt either the erroneous statements or the mistaken inferences which the law gives me the right to answer before an uncommitted and unprejudiced magistrate.

The facts as they clearly exist do not include one which can possibly hurt me if left to natural significance, fair purport, and just interpretation.

If in any quarter my action be criticised for so unreservedly committing these cases to my counsel for preparation, I had the approved precedent of the Attorney General preceding Mr. Barlow, who established a "Bureau of Justice" in this City, placed Mr. O'Conor and his associates at the head of it, and confided to them all the powers of the Office of Attorney General. This course was continued when Mr. Barlow succeeded to the office.

MR. HALL'S APPOINTMENT.

It is admitted that the fact of my appointment by Mayor Hall lays no foundation for accusation against me. But it is argued, not as fact but inference, that I must be thereby influenced to favor Tweed and the confederates of the latter. 1. This assumes that they have become more dear to me than my own consistency, character, and reputation. 2. Mr. Hall had separated himself from them; and the jury that subsequently tried him distinguished by an acquittal his case from theirs. 3. His clearance and their discomfiture would naturally extinguish all sympathy, if any remained in the breast of either. 4. Mr. O'Gorman's resignation was like those of many officials whose offices had become irksome by the indiscriminate attacks then very freely made upon guilty and innocent alike. 5. My appointment was not exceptional. Mr. Hall had filled many vacancies with Republicans and Reformers, being manifestly either dissatisfied with his past official associates, or desirous to commend himself to that portion of the community with which I had acted in the overthrow of the Ring power. 6. Few men, according to their ability, had done more to this end than myself, by pen, voice, and pecuniary contribution; and when this office was offered, I had reason, which I could now exhibit in writing, to expect the honor of a high position from the Government of the United States. 7. I accepted the office I now hold, not after conferences with friends of Mr. Hall, but after consultations with many of his opponents. Those consultations extended to eminent jurists, whose advice would not be despised by you any more than it was by me. I am, and for twenty years have been, more under their general influence than I could be under that of all the past and present associates of Tweed, if, in their early and unsuspected career, they had conferred upon me the highest honors in the State or nation.

What can be the weight of any obligation to Mr. Hall, compared with the feeling inevitably aroused in my heart toward you, if you should repair the wrong these charges have done me?

LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENT.

It cannot in any just sense, bearing upon my competency to prosecute these suits, be said that I now hold office from Mr. Hall, or that I ever did so, except for a few months. The original policy of the Legislature of 1873 was to sweep away all the officials in this City. This policy was agreed upon and early proclaimed by the leaders of the combination of Republicans and Reform Democrats which carried the election of November, 1872, and to which I actively belonged. The charter which some Republicans pressed, not in January but in March, made no exceptions whatever. Through the influence of Gov. Dix and ex-Gov. Morgan, co-operating with Democratic and Republican Reformers, five officers, including the Controller and myself, were expressly legislated in and to our offices. The lobby at Albany opposed the five retentions. The Assembly originally voted against us. But our friends—gentlemen of high prominence conspicuous for enmity to the Ring—carried us through the Senate, and the Assembly at last concurred.

Why should not this obligation to these eminent men, with whom I have always acted, at least balance the obligation to Mr. Hall? It is known that I never accepted but two offices, and both not for emolument, (which my previous mercantile practice had rendered unnecessary,) but for honor and opportunity for honorable usefulness. The honor was obviously greater to be retained by the Governor and Legislature than to have been originally appointed by a single chief magistrate. It was noticed that while distinguished Democrats like Henry C. Murphy and Senator Johnson advocated and recorded their names for my retention, several supposed adherents of the Ring opposed me in committees of the whole and voted adversely.

FACTS AGAINST SUPPOSITIONS.

Past official acts are better than predictions as to my future course if retained in this office. 1. It has been said that the city suits were collusive or agreeable to the defendants. Then, if under evil influences, I would have pressed the city suits instead of making them give way to those of the State. What did I do? I ranged myself with the State counsel, in a choice of methods, although not failing to appreciate the eminent counsel I superseded. It seemed to me wise that the plunderers should be attacked without divided councils. 2. I have zealously resisted all fraudulent or unfounded claims. 3. I have so conducted the office as to leave me now, after the closest scrutiny, with nothing more tangible than misapprehensions and misconstructions to answer. 4. I have so borne myself personally, and so selected my subordinates, that scandal does not haunt my office, and no man who thinks good of any fellow being imputes to me or to any clerk under me a single mercenary wrong to the city, or a single pecuniary oppression to an individual.

FORMER PROSECUTIONS.

As my qualifications as a prosecutor against pirates and robbers are placed in issue, I refer, with a hesitation not founded upon any doubt of their significancy, to my official labors in the courts of the United States from 1861 to 1865, when I caused the laws against the foreign slave trade (which had lain upon the statute-book nearly dormant for forty years, and of which it had been predicted that they were so drawn as not to admit of administration), to be carried out to "the condemnation of ships, the imprisonment of men, and the execution of a slave captain." For this, one of the first lawyers in the United States, in substantially the language quoted above, eulogized me before Mr. Justice Nelson, and a distinguished advocate (the late James T. Brady) as publicly uttered words in my praise. I acted alone in the jury trials—declining counsel offered me by the Government. Many men implicated in this nefarious trade were quite as seductive in manner as the politest plunderer of the Ring, and quite as likely to offer, if they dared, evidence of their confidence in the omnipotence of money.

CONCLUSION.

If any material fact stated by me be denied or doubted, I will on notice furnish corroborative testimony.

From the commencement to the end of my answer, I have sought to demonstrate the integrity of my own acts, and to do no injustice to others. To you I appeal for impartial judgment.

This defense is in no single particular the work of any friend or advocate. It proceeds from myself alone. This I deem proper to say, because I place my sole reliance for justification before both you and the public upon unquestionable facts and legitimate arguments. No man can know the truth so thoroughly as I do, and I have great faith in its convincing power when directly stated.

With no imputation resting upon my character, I would have placed this office in your hands if you had asked it. But I will not resign in the face of accusations which I know to be unjust. I have been clear in my office. I ask that my defense may be accepted and declared according to its merits.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

City and County of New-York, ss: I, E. Delafield Smith, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing answer was drafted by my hand; that it appears as I have prepared or verbally amended it; and that in all respects and particulars it is true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to, this 18th day of January, 1875, before me.
CHARLES P. MILLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

A.

LETTER FROM MR. DEAN.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Counsel to the Corporation:

DEAR SIR: The cases named below were tried by me on the part of the City before Hon. James W. Husted, Referee.

The nature of the claims and the defenses urged thereto were as follows:

[Mr. Dean here states and analyzes each case, and concludes as follows:]

I have been engaged in litigations concerning City affairs almost continuously for seven years last past, and have become familiar with the questions arising therein and the decisions thereon.

I have no hesitation in assuring you that, in my opinion, the cases were properly decided, and that the result would not have been different if each case had been tried in court and not before a Referee.

I remain yours, very respectfully,
D. J. DEAN.

B.

FROM HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

NO. 16 WALL STREET, Jan. 18, 1875.

DEAR SIR: In the case of Baird against the City, I advised that the motion for a reference should be opposed.

When the motion came on I was in Washington, but Mr. Carter, as I learned, made strenuous opposition, assisted by Judge Davies.

The Supreme Court ordered the cause referred, and then it became a question whether the order of the court should be acquiesced in or appealed from.

I was inclined to the opinion that it was more prudent to yield to the order of the court, and thus escape the censure which would surely follow a very possible defeat before a jury, for reasons which I then gave, namely: That the responsibility of a reference after the exertions of the Corporation Counsel to prevent it rested with the court; that the trial would be very long, and the case was of such a nature that a New-York jury would very likely disagree or decide against the City; that the chances for the City were better before an eminent lawyer, whose character and reputation were at stake, than before such a jury as we should be likely to get; that on a reference before an able lawyer of high standing all the facts could be fully brought out, and if error was committed by the referee, we could appeal and correct the error, get a new trial before a jury if it should seem desirable, and thus have a double and better chance for success than to risk the cause in the first instance before a jury.

I am confirmed in the opinion to which I then inclined. Yours, very truly,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation.

C.

FROM HON. HENRY E. DAVIES.

NO. 120 BROADWAY, Jan. 18, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Late in January, 1874, you sent for me, and on calling at your house I found you a very sick man, and much broken with the pressure of your business. You solicited my aid, which was cheerfully accorded. Soon after, you retained me with Judge Pierrepont and Mr. Carter in the suit of Baird against The Mayor. When a motion for reference was made in that case, you consulted the counsel, who all thought it was advisable to oppose a reference. Such opposition was accordingly made by Mr. Carter and myself, but the motion was granted. You invited a conference of the counsel at your office, to determine the propriety of appealing from the order, and on full discussion it was deemed such an appeal was not advisable, for these reasons:

1. That it was very doubtful if the order of reference would be reversed.

2. That it was not possible, in any event, to secure a more faithful, impartial and competent tribunal, and one where the interests of the City would be more carefully guarded. In fact I deemed it most fortunate for the interests of the City that the case would be disposed of by so eminent a judge and able lawyer as Judge Porter. The subsequent developments in the trial of the case have convinced me that the case could not have been so satisfactorily and safely tried before a jury, as it is now being done by the referee appointed by the court.

You seemed to feel your responsibility in this case, and in all my intercourse with you you appeared most anxious to discharge your duty faithfully and conscientiously. I am, with respect, yours truly,
HENRY E. DAVIES.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation.

D.

FROM DR. E. R. PEASLEE.

NO. 29 MADISON AVENUE, Jan. 18, 1875.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith:

DEAR SIR: As your physician, I can testify to the complicated and dangerous illness from which you suffered for several months last year, including January and February, (1874.)

Over-action of the brain produced an agonizing neuralgia of the head, complicated with disease of the throat, and consequent nervous prostration and sleeplessness, which, as I then informed you, put your life in danger and made a temporary suspension of your work indispensable to your recovery.

I also well remember the anxiety and the irritation caused you by the cases to which, in your official capacity, you were obliged to attend.

Yours very truly,
E. R. PEASLEE, M. D.

E.

STATEMENT AND OPINION OF MR. AUGUSTUS F. SMITH IN THE STARKWEATHER CASE.

OFFICE OF MARTIN & SMITH,
NO. 50 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1875.

E. Delafield Smith, Esq.:

MY DEAR DELAFIELD: It gives me pleasure to recall the fact that you asked my judgment upon the propriety of sueing Starkweather.

I understood that the claim was for so much of the commission paid him as Collector of Assessments as arose from that part of the assessments for opening streets which was by law laid upon the City. I understood, further, that Starkweather made his claim in due course; that the claim was regularly audited, and then paid by the Controller.

I then advised you that I had no doubt, and I have now no doubt, that a suit against Starkweather for this money, so voluntarily paid, must have failed.

The principle that money voluntarily paid cannot be recovered back, is just as applicable to a corporation as to an individual. Of course the principle is not applicable to money paid under a mistake as to the fact. But of this there was no pretense.

The principle which I considered governed this case has been carried so far by the Court of Appeals that a railroad company was not allowed to question a payment made by its agent upon a purchase of boats, to be used beyond the line of the railroad, although it was conceded that the railroad had no right to make the purchase, and the defense was put upon that express ground. (Parish vs. Wheeler, 22 N. Y., 494; see also N. Y. and Harlem R. R. vs. Marsh, 2 Kernan. 308.)

A payment by the Controller was clearly a payment by the City, for, by statute, he has the whole authority in that respect. (See Art. 5, Charter 1873, which does not, upon anything essential here, differ from several charters which preceded it.)

I have read the complaint prepared in the case against Starkweather. These were my views, and they are still my views, upon the purely legal question; and entertaining such views, if I had been in your place, I should not have sued Starkweather, and thereby put the City to the expense, in counsel fees, costs and allowance, of some thousands of dollars, to no good purpose.

Very sincerely and always, your brother,
AUG. F. SMITH.

F.

MR. A. F. SMITH TO MR. EVARTS.

[This letter contained the substance of the foregoing letter E.]

G.

NOTE FROM HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

NO. 231 SECOND AVENUE, Jan. 12, 1875.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: I think you are quite correct in your view of the doctrine of the law concerning voluntary payments without any mistake of fact. If the circumstances of Starkweather's case presented no circumstances to take it without the application of this principle, it would seem to me that the Corporation Counsel could not have expected to recover in a suit brought for the moneys thus voluntarily paid. I am yours, very truly,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

A. F. SMITH, Esq.

H.

LAW DEPARTMENT, &c., Dec. 3, 1872.

Hon. Francis C. Barlow, Attorney General, Hon. Charles O'Conor:

GENTLEMEN: Having accepted the office of Counsel to the Corporation, vacant by the resignation of the late incumbent, I at once place myself in communication with you in relation to all suits and proceedings pending against persons charged with fraudulent conversions of public money; and I shall act upon any suggestion you may make upon this subject. With great respect, your obedient servant,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counsel to the Corporation.

I.

LAW DEPARTMENT, &c., Dec. 28, 1872.

Messrs. Richard O'Gorman, George Ticknor Curtis, John K. Porter:

GENTLEMEN: In the suits pending in this department against persons charged with fraudulent conversions of public money you will please regard your retainer, or any implied retainer, as terminating on the 3d inst., the day of my accession to this office. With great respect and regard, your obedient servant,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counsel to the Corporation.

J.

LAW DEPARTMENT, &c., Dec. 28, 1872.

Mr. Francis C. Barlow, Attorney General, Mr. Charles O'Conor, Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham:

GENTLEMEN: Referring to my letter of the 3d inst., addressed to the Attorney General and Mr. O'Conor, and inclosing a copy of a letter of this date, sent by me to Messrs. O'Gorman, Curtis, and Porter, I respectfully request that you will regard yourselves as retained by me in behalf of the City and County of New-York, from the 3d inst., the day of my accession to this office, in all suits or proceedings pending, or which, in consultation with you, it may be deemed proper to institute, in the matter of the fraudulent conversion of public money, which has already been the subject of public and professional services rendered by you under authority of the State of New-York.

Soliciting your advice and aid in this most important branch of my public duty and obligation, I am, gentlemen, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counsel to the Corporation.

K.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BARLOW, TO THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 7, 1873.

E. Delafield Smith, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation:

MY DEAR SIR: I am very glad to learn from your letter of Dec. 28 (as I had already been informed by you verbally) that there would henceforth be entire co-operation between you and myself in the conduct of the civil suits heretofore brought to recover the public moneys misapplied by Messrs. Tweed, Connolly, and others.

For myself, I heartily accept your proposition, that the suits brought by the City and County shall be conducted conjointly with those brought by the State, and that those shall be first pressed which, it shall seem to us, will conduce most to the public interest, that is, in my opinion, the State suits, for the reasons that they are furthest advanced and we have bail therein.

Nothing could be more satisfactory and favorable to the public interests than your course in regard to these litigations. Very truly,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney General.

L.

MR. O'CONOR AND MR. PECKHAM TO THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.

E. Delafield Smith, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation:

SIR: Under powers somewhat suddenly and unexpectedly conferred a bureau of the Attorney General's office was established in this City for the special purpose of correcting by judicial process gross abuses in the Municipal Government which had been then recently discovered. Your predecessor, pursuant to official instructions, which it is believed he had no power to disobey, anticipated the impending action of the new bureau by commencing the suits alluded to in your favor of the 28th ult. These suits have hitherto been relied upon as giving color to the defense of the City peculators against the processes instituted in the name of the State.

In the Supreme Court opinion has been divided on the question whether these suits in your department or the technical principle underlying the assertion of their exclusive legality could defeat the State's actions. We have never believed that they could have that effect, and all actually operative judgments hitherto pronounced have coincided with our opinion. Nevertheless, just apprehensions existed that they might produce embarrassment and delay.

We now learn with pleasure from your official note that these local suits pending in your department are to be conducted in harmony with the object aimed at by the Attorney General.

Agreeably to your invitation, and the subsequent request of the Attorney General, we will be happy to unite with you in giving such a direction to these suits as, on full consultation, we may all deem best calculated to advance the ends of justice. We are, Sir, yours respectfully,
CH. O'CONOR.
WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

M.

MR. O'CONOR TO THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

MARCH 4, 1873.

SIR: In the cases against Tweed and others your predecessor printed an argument or opinion of Judge Porter and Mr. Curtis.

On the argument of a demurrer at General Term he printed a set of points.

I should like very much to have a few copies of each of these papers. They are needed at this moment in court. Yours,
CH. O'CONOR.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Corporation Counsel:

I sent Mr. O'Conor copies of the documents he asked for.
A. T. CAMPBELL, Chief Clerk.

N.

LAW DEPARTMENT, &c.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

Hon. Charles O'Conor, Francis C. Barlow, and Wheeler H. Peckham:

GENTLEMEN: You will remember that upon my acceptance of this office early in December, 1872, I terminated the retainers which my predecessor had given to the counsel associated with him in the suits which he had instituted to recover money fraudulently obtained from the City by individuals formerly in office under the Municipal Government of this City and others. You will remember also that at the same time I requested you to accept my retainer in those suits, which you did in communications now on file in this office. The correspondence records that, in harmony with your views, I at once determined to hold those suits in abeyance in order that the actions commenced by you in the name of the State should reach a final decision, the purpose being that the former might not be used by the defendants to embarrass the latter.

Referring to a brief conversation with Mr. Barlow a few hours ago, and also to a paragraph upon this subject in a letter yesterday received from Mr. Peckham, to the effect that the decision of the Court of Appeals upon the question of the right of the State to maintain the actions might be adversely decided, I desire now to make a suggestion with regard to what are called the City suits, and to ask your advice.

It seems to me that if we are likely not to obtain the relief which you have hoped and expected from the State suits, attachments should be issued against the property of the defendants, where this is possible. Certainly, in respect to the late Controller, we should be able to allege the non-residence which would secure the granting of the writ of attachment against his property, and the aid of the same writ is desirable with regard to all the defendants, if we can secure it.

Your counsel and assistance would be agreeable, communicated in any way you may deem proper or convenient.

I am fully aware of the strong reasons why, in many respects if not in all, the State prosecutions, if maintained, would be more effectual than those commenced by the City; and I deeply regret that there is a doubt, if there be any, as to the final conclusion of the court of last resort. But if those suits cannot be maintained, then it is my obvious duty to give as much effect as may be possible to those upon the records of this office. The co-operation which, upon taking the oath of office, I offered to you and you accepted, has heretofore in your expressed judgment, as well as in mine, been performed by permitting the suits here to lie in suspension, in order that the defendants might not use their prosecution as an influence to obstruct the full force of those which you have been carrying on. And now, if the City suits are to constitute the sole public reliance for the civil prosecutions, I wish the co-operation between you and myself to continue in such way as you may regard best calculated to advance the public interests involved.

If new and heavy responsibilities are to be placed upon me in these cases, I shall not shrink from encountering them, but it will be a great relief and form a great obligation if I can freely and fully receive the aid of your ability, learning, and knowledge of the facts.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect and regard, your friend and servant,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counsel to the Corporation.

O.

MR. BARLOW TO THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1874.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Counsel to the Corporation, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of May 1, and am very glad to find that you retain the firm determination to press the suits against the Municipal plunderers which you showed at the beginning of your term of office, when you relieved the associate counsel previously employed in the corporation suits, and called in Mr. O'Conor and others. Being in office, I could then take no part in the practical conduct of the City suits, but that obstacle is, of course, now removed.

In my judgment, the proper course to be pursued is this: It should be committed to one or more persons to at once gather together from the Controller's office and elsewhere the facts bearing on the liability of the various persons who have been concerned in swindling the City. There is a great deal of work to be done, and it ought to be done quickly, as many of them must be nearly barred by lapse of time.

The people's suits must soon be decided, and even if the decision be in favor of the plaintiffs [the people] very many of the causes of action will not come within the principles on which these suits are brought, but will still remain to be brought by the City. In regard to these latter suits there is no object in delay, and it is dangerous in view of the statute of limitations. I think no time should be lost in getting the facts in shape for the bringing of suits. If the people's suits are sustained, the future suits to be brought on that theory are still in reality the City's suits, and it seems to me that your office would properly be employed in collecting the facts for their prosecution. On the one theory (as to the proper plaintiff) or the other, an attack should at once be made along the whole line. The criminal part has been pretty thoroughly done, and it remains to show some practical results of the civil procedure.

As to the attachments you suggest, they are, as I understand the law, not practicable in the suits now pending in the name of the people, because these suits are "actions on the case for negligence," and not "actions arising on contract," as required by section 227 of the Code.

Very truly yours,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

P.

MR. O'CONOR TO THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1874.

To E. Delafield Smith, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation:

SIR: Your official note or circular of the 1st inst., addressed to Gen. Francis C. Barlow, Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, and myself, is acknowledged.

You are, of course, aware that the Attorney General and his assistants have used the utmost diligence in prosecuting to the final decision, which you say is desirable, the point to which you allude, *i. e.*, the right of the State to maintain its suits. The only material delay which has occurred is in the Court of Appeals, and on the part of the learned Judges of that high tribunal. It is presumed that none of us can rightfully observe upon the length of time which they may think fit to occupy in deliberation; and the very fact that the matter has been nearly a whole year under advisement would justify a belief that the day of desired and expected judgment is at hand.

After having waited for it so long, it would seem that counsel should not now despair of what they deem a right and desirable judgment.

For my own part I have at all times entertained a firm conviction that the Court of Appeals would decide in favor of the State. And I am quite sure that Gen. Barlow and Mr. Peckham concur with me. Of course I must think that you have not precisely apprehended the intent of their remarks.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
CH. O'CONOR.

Q.

LAW DEPARTMENT, &c., May 16, 1874.

Hon. Charles O'Conor:

SIR: Your letter of the 5th inst. reached me this day, the 16th.

It affords me unalloyed satisfaction to understand, as I do from your letter, that there is no reason to despair of the success of the most true and most wise selection of remedies which you and your associates determined upon, in the matter of the recovery of money wrongfully obtained from the public treasury during several years prior to my accession to this office.

I am sure that I did not misunderstand the remarks of ex-Attorney General Barlow, to which I have referred; although, from a subsequent conversation with Mr. Peckham, I may have been mistaken in assuming from his conversation that he agreed with what I am sure fell from Mr. Barlow. This, however, is of no consequence. It is sufficient for me to say that my views of the public interests compel me to sympathize heartily with the direction of your efforts in this matter. * * *

I shall await the decision of the Court of Appeals with an interest hardly less than your own. * * *

I am, Sir, with great respect and regard, your friend and servant,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counsel to the Corporation.

R.

MR. PECKHAM TO THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

NEW-YORK, No. 18 Wall street, May 27, 1874.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Corporation Counsel:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 1st inst. It would have been promptly acknowledged and answered had I not had the pleasure of meeting and stating to you my views orally.

The questions in the State suits must soon be decided—within a few weeks. During that time any material change in the status of the several defendants or of their property seems unlikely.

Should we fail in maintaining the State suits, which to me seems very improbable, it will then give me great pleasure to unite with you in giving the most vigorous prosecution to the City suits.

Until a decision in the State suits, I think we all agree that it is better to make no motion in the City suits.

It gives me great pleasure to perceive that you are so much in earnest in the determination, by some means, to recover the moneys fraudulently taken from the City and County.

I trust I need not assure you that you may rely on my most active co-operation.

Yours truly,
WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

S.

JUNE 24, 1874.

Hon. Francis C. Barlow:

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 23d inst. this day, and I thank you for it. I intend to push on vigorously all along the line. If evidence were needed of this, it would be found in my own character, and in the character of yourself and Mr. Peckham, who must regard yourselves as retained in these Ring suits. I find it impossible to try any cause during the Summer, and I therefore yield to the advice of my physicians, who are treating me, and go to the springs of Virginia, to be gone a few weeks. On the 1st of August I shall communicate with you further.

Yours faithfully and truly,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counsel to the Corporation.

T.

MR. BARLOW TO THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of June 24 is just received.

Mr. Peckham told me yesterday of his interview with you, and of your telling him that you wished us both to consider ourselves retained in these suits. As the collection and systematizing of the causes of action will take some time, we considered it desirable to proceed at once in looking into the different causes of action, with a view to the submission to you of the complaints.

I presume this will be agreeable to you, although you are to be absent for a few weeks, and unless you otherwise direct, we will set about the preparation indicated above.

With best wishes for your coming journey,
Very truly,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, &c., &c., &c.

U.

MR. PECKHAM TO THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

NEW-YORK,
No. 18 Wall street, Nov. 14, 1874.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith:

DEAR SIR: There was a City and a County suit brought against the estate of James Watson, deceased, formerly County Auditor.

There were pleadings in the County suit—none in the City suit.

In the County suit I have had the City substituted as plaintiff, under the late act, and hope to try the case the coming month.

In the City suit, I have prepared a complaint—had the same verified, and herewith inclose the same for your signature.

If you approve of it please sign and have the same returned to me, and I will have it served and get the case on the calendar as soon as possible.

Yours truly,
WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

BURNING OF THE BRIG MATTANO.

The brig Mattano, bound for Cardenas, was Tuesday morning compelled to anchor off Gravesend Bay, on account of injuries received in making her way through the heavy ice. On Tuesday night, at about 11 o'clock, she caught fire—the crew and the Captain, with his wife and three children, being hardly able to gain the boat attached to the brig, and save a blanket and some clothing, before the vessel was completely enveloped in flames. The boat was subsequently landed at Fort Hamilton. Capt. Conaghton reports as follows: "We left the dock on the morning of the 19th for Cardenas, and were towed down the bay below the Narrows into Gravesend Bay to keep clear of the ice. When the tug-boat left the vessel it was found to be making water. We came to anchor and pumped her free. The mate then took a kerosene lamp and went below to see where the leak was, and, in doing so, fell, breaking the lamp and also a jug of turpentine, setting the vessel on fire. Every effort was made to extinguish the fire, but in vain, in a few moments the vessel was all in flames." The Mattano was built at Surrey, Me., in 1866, and was of 319 tons burden. She was owned by Capt. Canaghton, and but partly insured.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

UNIMPORTANT SESSION OF THE SENATE—CHARGES AGAINST OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—COMMITTEES OF INVESTIGATION APPOINTED.

Both Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for the transaction of public business. The session of the Senate was very short. On motion of Senator Stone the Commission for the Revision of the Laws were requested to submit their final report on or before Feb. 15; and the Secretary of State was requested to lay on the tables of Senators the constitutional amendments proposed by the late State Commission; and they were made the special order for Tuesday next.

The following salaries were agreed upon in the Senate: To the Secretary of the Senate, $2,000; to the Assistant Secretary, $1,400; Journal Clerk, $1,400; Engrossing Clerk, $1,500; Sergeant at Arms, $1,800; Assistant, $800; each Doorkeeper, $250; each Calendar Clerk, $600; Clerk of Committee on Engrossed Bills, $600; President's page, $500; to each Senate page, $200.

At 11 o'clock the Senate adjourned till Monday evening next.

The Assembly held two sessions during the day. The only matters of importance that came before the body were the investigations of two charges of brokerage against officers of the House. Reference was made to one of these—the case of Mr. Clerk Carpenter—in yesterday's TIMES. Mr. Carpenter yesterday asked for an investigating committee, and Mr. Morrow moved the appointment of such a committee. Mr. Carey wanted the motion laid on the table, and another member desired a reference to the Judiciary Committee. Both motions were lost, and a special committee of five, headed by Mr. Morrow, was appointed. The second charge of office brokerage was brought to the notice of the House in the afternoon session. A local paper charged Mr. Crammer, the Sergeant at Arms of the House, with having exacted from the pages of the House, whose appointment was within his gift, the payment of $50 each in consideration of their appointment. Mr. French, Crammer's brother-in-law, moved the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, and a special committee, headed by Mr. French, was selected by the Speaker. Since the passage of the resolution it has been announced by those who started the report that it was erroneous, and that another person was meant.

The House will reassemble this morning.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 20.—Spirits Turpentine strong at 35¼c. Resin steady at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship England, from Liverpool.—Mr. Plate, Charles Forth, Mr. and Mrs. Cole and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hills, J. Hartley, Oscar Engelhard, Mr. and Mrs. Jeel, James Bulley, H. Bulley, Louis Foss.

In steam-ship Hermann, from Bremen.—C. Fehmer, L. Frankel, A. Frerichs, S. von Gerichten, Maria Becker, Lillie Walters, Bertha Englander.

In steam-ship South America, from Rio Janeiro.—Lerio Ant. Conka, Francisco A. C. Pimental, Aug. B. Klink, T. H. Nichols, C. E. P. Neuman, Chas. Theiron, and thirteen of the crew of ship John Bright, wrecked on the Rocas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:18 | Sun sets....5:05 | Moon rises..5:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:21 | Gov. Island..8:10 | Hell Gate...9:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Great Western, (Br.,) Windham, Bristol, W. D. Morgan; Lord Clive, (Br.,) Urquhart, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; City of Dallas, Hines, Morehead City, N. C., C. H. Mallory & Co.; George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman.

Barks Adam Von Ross, (Ger.,) Arfert, Newcastle, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Dorothy, (Br.,) Williams, Newport, Wales, George F. Bulley.

Brigs Amor, (Ger.,) Hamann, Great Yarmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Cera, (Br.,) Henderson, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. George B. McFarland, St. Jago de Cuba, J. de Rivera; Etta M. Barter, Sagua la Grande, J. E. Ward & Co.; Lorine, Somers, Cienfuegos, Overton & Hawkins.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hermann, (Ger.,) Reichmann, Bremen Jan. 3, and Southampton 5th, with mdse and 57 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had exceedingly rough and boisterous weather, with heavy gales from W. S. W., and N. W., and tremendous high sea nearly the entire passage.

Steam-ship South America, Tinkelpaugh, Rio Janeiro Dec. 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco 31st, Para Jan. 5, and St. Thomas 13th, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Mediator, Martin, Fernandina Jan. 15 and Port Royal 16th, with mdse. and passengers to H. Gelpcke.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Jan. 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 15 cabin and 45 steerage passengers to F. W. J Hurst. Has had strong westerly gales and head sea the entire passage.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Ecker, Savanilla Jan. 3, Santa Martha 6th, Aux Cayes 10th, and Kingston Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Ship Samuel G. Reed, White, Yokohama 171 ds., with teas, &c., to E. W. [illegible] Nov. 21, St. Helena [illegible] 20th, in lon. 36 [illegible] with strong N. [illegible]

Bark Vice Ammiraglio Tegetthoff, [illegible] Batavia 116 ds., [illegible] vich & Co. Is an[illegible]

Brig D. M. Dickey, [illegible] port, N. S., 10 ds. [illegible] part of fore-shoe[illegible]

Schr. W. H. Va[illegible] ds., with mahogany [illegible] Brunt & Bro. Ha[illegible] W. gales; Jan. [illegible] quantities of ye[illegible] Pride of the East, [illegible] bar.

Schr. Rush[illegible] N. E., 9 ds., with [illegible]

Schr. Mocking [illegible] B., with lumber [illegible]

Schr. Mary G. F[illegible]

Schr. White Wing, [illegible]

WIND—Sunset, [illegible]

SAILED.

Steam-ships Lord Clive, for Liverpool; Carondelet, for New-Orleans; City of Dallas, [illegible] Rosetta McNeil, [illegible] Henry L. Gregg, for Havana; [illegible] Porto Cabello.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan. 18.—Arr. brigs Geo. W. Chase, Key West, and Keystone, New-York; schr. Maud, Wiscasset.

Sld. brig Little Harry, (Br.,) north of Hatteras.

HAVANA, Jan. [illegible]—Sld. [illegible] New-York; schr. Margaret C. Lyons, Philadelphia.

Jan. 20.—Arr. [illegible]

Jan. 19.—Sld. [illegible]

NUEVITAS, Jan. [illegible] diff.

SAGUA, Jan. 17.—Arr. brig Addie Hale, Cardenas; schr. Maggie D. [illegible]

Jan. 18.—Arr. [illegible] Barbados; schr. Rebecca Shepherd, Havana.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Sld. for the United States, [illegible] Wasama, J. H. Schwensen, [illegible] Carl, Lucy Paul, [illegible] Stanford.

Arr. out on the [illegible] La Louisiane, James [illegible] perator.

Arr. out on the [illegible] Minstrel, Magnolia, [illegible]

Also arr. out, [illegible] Bacon, Luigia, Carolina, [illegible] Emma.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—The steamer Manhattan, chartered by the American [illegible] sld. for Philadelphia this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 20.—[illegible] steam-ship Hohenzollern, [illegible] York, Jan. 7, for Bremen.

MOVILLE, Jan. 20.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Utopia, Capt. Small, [illegible] gow, reached here [illegible]

The Anchor Line [illegible] New-York Jan. 5, [illegible]

MOVILLE, Jan. 20.—[illegible] Baltimore Jan. 7, [illegible] day.

SILVERWARE.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Are adding daily to their stock new styles and articles of Sterling Silverware, suitable for Wedding Presents, put up in tasteful cases, some of new and rich patterns, made expressly for this purpose.

Forks, Spoons, and articles of table use, of new and rich patterns, at fixed prices per ounce.

BABY-CARRIAGES AND TOYS.
REMOVING TO NO. 820 BROADWAY, (EAST SIDE,)
NEXT BLOCK ABOVE STEWART'S.